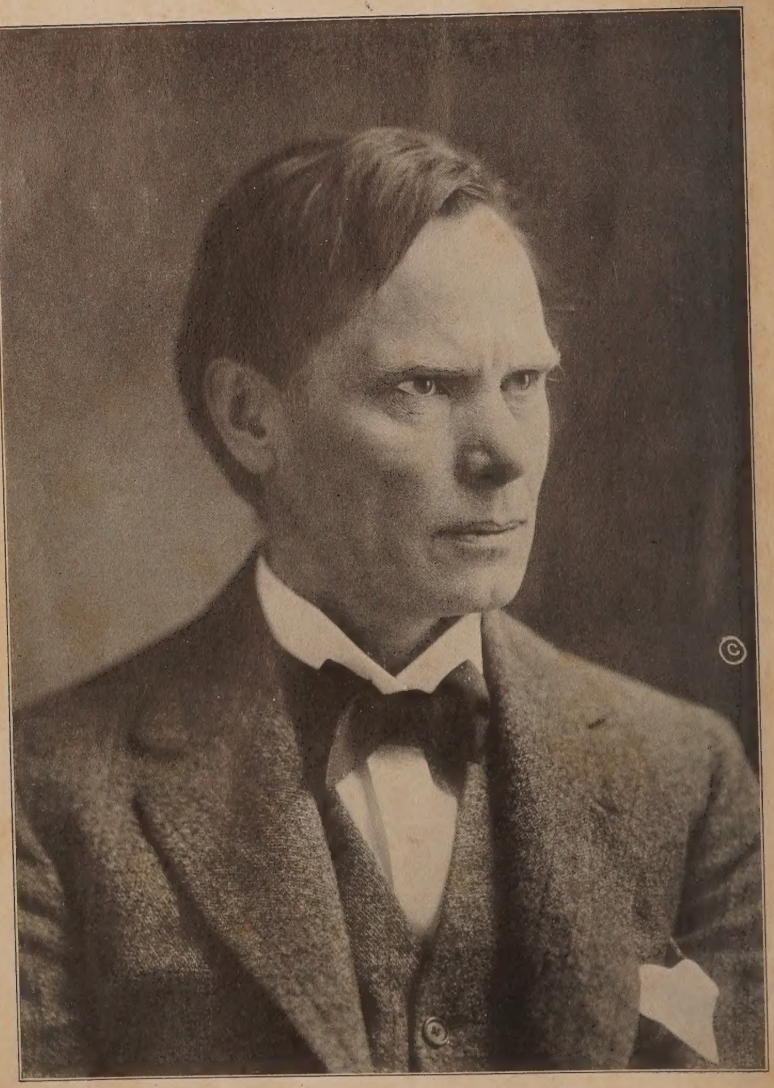
The RED BOOK



WILLIAM SULZER, GOVERNOR.

An Illustrated Legislative Manual

THE NEW YORK RED BOOK

CONTAINING THE

Portraits and Biographies of the United States Senators, Governor, State Officers and Members of the Legislature; also with the Portraits of Judges and Court Reporters, the New Constitution of the State, Election and Population Statistics,

AND

GENERAL FACTS OF INTEREST

BY

EDGAR L. MURLIN

ALBANY
J. B. LYON COMPANY, PUBLISHERS
1913

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1913

CONTENTS

	Page
Calendar	5
Introduction	7–32
Biographical sketches:	
Governor of New York	33–48
Counsel to Governor	48
Secretary to Governor	48
Military Secretary to Governor	49
Present United States Senators from New York	51–53
State officers	54–85
Lieutenant-Governor	54
Secretary of State	54
State Comptroller	55
State Treasurer	56
Attorney-General	57
State Engineer and Surveyor	57
Superintendent of Public Works	58
Superintendent of Insurance	59
Superintendent of Banks	59
State Commissioner of Excise	60
State Health Commissioner	60
Civil Service Commissioner	61
Fiscal Supervisor of Charities	63
Commissioner of Education	63
Commissioner of Agriculture	64
State Board of Tax Commissioners	65
Commissioner of Labor	68
State Superintendent of Elections	69
State Architect	70
Adjutant-General	70
State Fire Marshal	71
Health Officers of New York	71
Public Service Commission — First District	72–73
Secretary to	73
Public Service Commission — Second District	74–76
Secretary to	76
State Hospital Commission	76
State Department of Highways	77
Conservation Commission	78
Counsel to	80
Chief Engineer	81
Chief of Publication	82
Secretary to	83
State Inspectors of Docks and Dams	82
Board of Claims	83
Senators	85–115
Clerk of the Senate	115
Members of Assembly	116–190
Clerk of the Assembly	190
Declaration of Independence	191–193
Constitution of United States	194–205
Constitution of State of New York	206–307
Schedule showing sources of sections of 1894	308–310
Schedule showing disposition of sections of 1846, amended	310–313
Vote upon Constitution and its amendments	314–317
The State Senate	318

	Page
Senatorial Districts	319
Members of the Senate	322–342
The State Assembly	343–346
Assembly Apportionments	346–348
Assembly Districts	348–355
Assembly Reapportionment, 1892	356–362
Assembly Reapportionment, 1894	362–372
Representatives in General Assembly	372–381
Deputies to Provincial Congresses	381–383
Members of Assembly	383–477
State Education Building	478–481
The State Library	482
The New Capitol	483–500
Government of United States	501
Senate of United States	502, 503
House of Representatives	504–508
Presidents of United States	509
Vice-Presidents of United States	510
United States Senators from New York	511
New York State Government	512–563
The Court of Appeals	564–567
The Judiciary System	567, 568
The Supreme Court	569–572
Members of State Senate, 1913	573
Officers of Senate	574
Previous service of members of Senate	575
Official reporters of Senate	576
The new Congressional districts	577–596
Senate Reapportionment, 1907	597–602
Assembly Reapportionment, 1907	603–617
Senate Rules for 1913	618–626
Senate Standing Committees	627
Individual assignments	628
Assembly committees	631
Individual assignments	633
Speakers of the Assembly	641
Clerks of the Assembly	642
List of Members of Assembly	643
Officers of the Assembly	645
Previous service of Members of Assembly	647
Reporters of Assembly	648
Assembly Rules, 1913	649–657
Electoral Vote for President, 1868–1912	658
Vote for Electors for President, 1912	660
Vote for Governor, 1912	661
Vote for Lieutenant-Governor, 1912	662
Vote for Secretary of State, 1912	663
Vote for Comptroller, 1912	664
Vote for Treasurer, 1912	665
Vote for Attorney-General, 1912	666
Vote for State Engineer and Surveyor, 1912	667
Vote for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, 1912	668
Vote for Justice of Supreme Court, 1912	670
Vote for Congressman, 1912	672
Vote for Senators, 1912-13	675
Vote for Constitutional Amendment, 1912	678
Vote for Members of Assembly, 1913	681
Commissioners of Deeds Residing in other States, and Countries, for State of New York	692
County Officers in the State of New York, January 1, 1913	695
County Judges	695
Special County Judges	696
Surrogates	696
Special Surrogates	697
Sheriffs	697
County Clerks and County Seats	698
Register of Deeds	699
District-Attorneys	700
County Treasurers	701
Superintendents of the Poor	702
Coroners	703
Index	707

1913. COUNTING-ROOM CALENDAR. 1913.

JANUARY

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INTRODUCTION.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Population in 1910 — Increase in Wealth — Geography — Forest Preserve — Harriman Park — State Buildings — State Debt — State Revenue and Expenditures — Taxes on Corporations — The Barge Canal — Good Roads — Conservation Commission — State Prisons.

THE State of New York has a population, according to the United States census of 1910, of 9,113,279. It also contains within its limits the city of the largest population on the North American continent, the city of New York. New York is also the greatest manufacturing city upon the continent and unquestionably the financial center of the new world.

The population of the State has steadily increased, as is evident from the following table:

1698	18,067	1820	1,372,111
1703	20,665	1830	1,918,608
1723	40,564	1840	2,428,921
1731	50,824	1850	3,097,394
1737	60,437	1860	3,880,735
1749	73,448	1870	4,382,759
1756	96,790	1880	5,082,000
1771	163,337	1890	5,997,853
1790	340,120	1900	7,268,894
1800	589,051	1905	8,067,308
1810	959,049	1910	9,113,279

The increase in population from 1890 to 1900 was 1,271,041 or 21.2 per cent., and from 1900 to 1910 it was 1,844,385 or 25.4 per cent. The largest proportion of the increase of population in

the decade from 1900 to 1910 was in New York city, being 1,329,681 or 38.7 per cent. Outside of New York city the increase of population amounted to only 514,704, or an increase of only 25.4 per cent.

New York city now contains more than half the population of the State. In 1900 the population of the city was 3,437,202 as compared with 3,831,692 in the counties comprising the rest of the State; or 394,490 less. In 1910, of the total State population of 9,113,279, New York city had 4,766,883; and 4,346,396 of the State's population lived outside of it; and consequently New York city had 420,487 more population than the rest of the State.

There was also an increase in population in all the counties of the State outside of New York city, except in fifteen, which suffered the following losses of population: Allegany, 89; Chenango, 993; Delaware, 838; Greene, 1,264; Hamilton, 574; Lewis, 2,578; Madison, 1,256; Otsego, 1,723; St. Lawrence, 78; Schoharie, 2,999; Schuyler, 1,807; Seneca, 1,142; Tioga, 2,327; Tompkins, 183; Yates, 1,676.

The total population of the State by counties in the decades 1890, 1900 and 1910 was as follows:

COUNTY.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Albany	173,666	165,571	164,555
Allegany	41,412	41,501	43,240
Broome	78,809	69,149	62,973
Cattaraugus	65,919	65,643	60,866
Cayuga	67,106	66,234	65,302
Chautauqua	105,126	88,314	75,202
Chemung	54,662	54,063	48,265
Chenango	35,575	36,566	37,776
Clinton	48,230	47,430	46,437
Columbia	43,658	43,211	46,172
Cortland	29,249	27,576	28,657
Delaware	45,575	46,413	45,496
Dutchess	87,661	81,670	77,879
Erie	528,985	433,686	322,981
Essex	33,458	30,707	33,052
Franklin	45,717	42,853	38,110
Fulton	44,534	42,842	37,650
Genesee	37,615	34,561	33,265
Greene	30,214	31,478	31,598
Hamilton	4,373	4,947	4,762
Herkimer	56,356	51,049	45,608

COUNTY.	1910.	1900.	1890.
Jefferson	80,297	76,748	68,806
Kings	1,634,351	1,166,582	838,547
Lewis	24,849	27,427	29,806
Livingston	38,037	37,059	37,801
Madison	39,289	40,545	42,892
Monroe	283,212	217,854	189,586
Montgomery	57,567	47,488	45,699
Nassau	83,930	55,448	.....
New York	2,762,522	2,050,600	1,515,301
Niagara	92,036	74,961	62,491
Oneida	154,157	132,800	122,922
Onondaga	200,298	168,735	146,247
Ontario	52,286	49,650	48,453
Orange	115,751	103,859	97,859
Orleans	32,000	30,164	30,803
Oswego	71,664	70,881	71,883
Otsego	47,216	48,939	50,861
Putnam	14,665	13,787	14,849
Queens	284,041	152,999	128,059
Rensselaer	122,276	121,697	124,511
Richmond	85,969	67,021	51,693
Rockland	46,873	38,298	35,162
St. Lawrence	89,005	89,083	85,048
Saratoga	61,917	61,089	57,663
Schenectady	88,235	46,852	29,797
Schoharie	23,855	26,854	29,164
Schuyler	14,004	15,811	16,711
Seneca	26,972	28,114	28,227
Steuben	83,362	82,822	81,473
Suffolk	96,138	77,582	62,491
Sullivan	33,808	32,306	31,031
Tioga	25,624	27,951	29,935
Tompkins	33,647	33,830	32,923
Ulster	91,769	88,422	87,063
Warren	32,223	29,943	27,866
Washington	47,778	45,624	45,690
Wayne	50,179	48,660	49,729
Westchester	283,055	184,257	146,772
Wyoming	31,880	30,413	31,193
Yates	18,642	20,318	21,001

William Sohmer, State Comptroller, in his annual report submitted to the Legislature of 1912, said:

"The State of New York has an area of 50,203 square miles; its growth in population, together with the increase in its assessed valuation of real and personal property for the purposes of taxa-

tion may best be indicated in the following comparison by decades during the last fifty years:

	Population.	Assessed valuation.
1860	3,880,735	$1,419,000,000
1870	4,382,759	1,967,000,000
1880	5,082,871	2,637,000,000
1890	5,997,853	3,683,000,000
1900	7,268,894	5,461,000,000
1910	9,113,279	10,121,000,000
Increase for the period of fifty years	5,232,544	$8,702,000,000
Per cent. of increase	134	613

"Its density of population per square mile in 1860 was 71, and in 1910 it had grown to 181.

"Its per capita of wealth, based on assessed valuations increased from $365 in 1860 to more than $1,110 in 1910."

The State geographically is situated between 40° 29′ 40″ and 45° 0′ 2″ north latitude, and between 71° 51′ and 79° 45′ 54.4″ west longitude. It is a State of very irregular outline; its shape being triangular. Its greatest breadth east and west is 326.46 miles; while from New York harbor to the boundary line of Canada it is 325 miles in length. In this estimate is not included Long Island, which extends from the Atlantic ocean for 100 miles to the northeastward from New York harbor. The area of the State is 49,170 square miles. Of this, 47,620 square miles is land, embracing 30,476,820 acres.

The State is bounded on the south by the Atlantic ocean and the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania; on the west by the State of Pennsylvania, Lake Erie and the Niagara river; upon the east by the Atlantic ocean and the States of Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut, and upon the north by Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence river and the border line of Canada.

It is a State that has great diversity of surface. In its northern portion are the Adirondack mountains, one of whose summits, Mt. Marcy, has an altitude of 5,344 feet, and thus approaches in height Black Mountain, among the mountains of North Carolina.

Upon the border of the Hudson river, in the central-eastern part of the State, are the Catskill mountains, having an average altitude of 2,500 and 3,000 feet. Still farther to the south are the Shawangunk mountains, with an average altitude of 2,000 feet, which can be considered the outposts of the Blue Ridge of Pennsylvania and Virginia.

The State's surface also is beautified by a large number of fine lakes: Lake George, Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, Keuka, Canandaigua, Skaneateles and Chautauqua. Beyond this it is bounded by Lake Erie, 573 feet above the level of the sea; Lake Ontario, 245 feet above the level of the sea, and Lake Champlain. Within the borders of the State, also, is the world-renowned cataract of Niagara Falls, 164 feet high and a mile broad.

The State's citizens are also the fortunate possessors of great parks. One, the Niagara Reservation, purchased at a cost of $1,000,000, looks down upon one side of the great cataract — in fact what is known as "The American Fall," is encompassed by State land, part of the State Reservation. A magnificent State Forest Preserve contained within the Adirondack region on October 1, 1910, 1,577,340.38 acres, and in the Catskill region on the same date, 111,524.97 acres. In the year 1910, Mary D. Harriman, widow of the late Edward H. Harriman, informed Governor Hughes that in accordance with the wishes of her husband, of her readiness to convey to the State a tract of about 10,000 acres of land situated in Orange and Rockland counties, to be held in perpetuity as a State park, and "in furtherance of the same object to give to the State" the sum of $1,000,000. Governor Hughes also announced that the Palisades Park Commission, created in 1900, had, by their activity, obtained other gifts of money for a similar purpose, to the amount of $1,625,000. Before this the Palisades Park Commission had acquired the face of the cliffs on the Hudson river from Fort Lee to Piermont, being materially aided by private contributions of land and money amounting to about $300,000; "the State of New York having contributed

$400,000 and the State of New Jersey $50,000." Mr. Hughes added in his annual message of 1910:

"The Commission has developed a plan for the construction of a roadway along the base of the palisades from Fort Lee to Piermont, for the extension of the present park northward as contemplated in the act of 1906, and for the creation and improvement under its jurisdiction of a Highland park including the land to be conveyed by Mrs. Harriman, with suitable connections between these parks and with the State reservation at Stony Point." * * *

"We may thus at an early day secure the conservation of the natural beauty of the west bank of the Hudson river and the provision of a public park of inestimable advantage to the people which will remain as a memorial of the generosity of the private contributors and of the value of enlightened co-operation between individuals and the State."

One of the proposals in connection with this Harriman Park project was that the State of New York should appropriate $2,500,000 for the use of the Palisades Park Commission, for the acquiring of land and the building of roads and general park purposes. This proposal was submitted to the voters of New York State at the fall election of 1910 and was agreed to by them by a majority of 63,370. A State park extending along the Hudson river will thus be created at a cost of nearly $6,000,000.

STATE BUILDINGS.

The State has expended for building, equipping and furnishing various State hospitals, charitable and reformatory institutions, prisons, arsenals and armories, normal schools, the Capitol and the State Hall, the following amounts:

Hospitals for the insane	$27,970,995 13
Charitable and reformatory institutions	14,049,787 56
Prisons	7,306,789 92
Normal schools	3,629,683 68
Arsenals and armories	7,379,979 30
New Capitol	24,265,082 67
State Hall	310,394 88

The State has also constructed a building for the State Education Department, which contains the State library; the cost of the structure, exclusive of the site, amounting to $3,500,000. The State Education building, with its land, cost toward $4,000,000.

STATE DEBT.

The State debt since 1880 has been as follows:

1880	$8,114,054 87	1897	$6,265,660 00
1881	8,109,054 87	1898	9,340,660 00
1882	8,109,054 87	1899	10,185,660 00
1883	8,473,854 87	1900	10,130,660 00
1884	8,461,854 87	1901	10,075,660 00
1885	9,461,854 87	1902	9,920,660 00
1886	9,327,204 87	1903	9,665,660 00
1887	7,567,004 87	1904	9,410,660 00
1888	6,965,354 87	1905	11,155,660 00
1889	6,774,854 87	1906	10,630,660 00
1890	4,964,304 87	1907	17,290,660 00
1891	2,927,654 87	1908	26,230,660 00
1892	763,160 00	1909	41,230,660 00
1893	660 00	1910	57,230,660 00
1894	660 00	1911	79,858,160 00
1895	660 00	1912	109,702,660 00
1896	2,320,660 00		

Comptroller Sohmer in his annual report submitted to the Legislature of 1912, said:

"Expenditures aggregating $160,500,000 have been authorized for the improvement of the canals and highways and for the acquisition of the Palisades Interstate Park. The responsibility for these expenditures is not chargeable to the Legislature, as the authority in the referendum measures and in the amendment to the Constitution to incur debts to meet these obligations required a favorable vote of the people. Nevertheless, sinking funds must be provided to meet the annual interest on the bonds and to provide for the redemption thereof at maturity."

Since Comptroller Sohmer made the above statement the people at the polls have voted to expend $50,000,000 additional in the improvement of the highways of the State. If this sum be added to the sum, $160,500,000, that Mr. Sohmer speaks of as having been "authorized for the improvement of the canals and highways and for the acquisition of the Palisades Park," the State, it is plain, is now committed to expenditures amounting to $210,000,000.

Governor Sulzer in his first annual message, sent to the Legislature on January 1, 1913, also calls attention to the State debt and forthcoming obligations as follows:

On September 30, 1911, the funded debt of the State was....		$79,730,660 00
During the fiscal year ended September 30, 1912, there were issued the following bonds:		
For canal construction and terminals.....	$25,407,000 00	
For highway construction	8,000,000 00	
For Saratoga Springs State Reservation....	565,000 00	
Total	$33,972,000 00	
Less:		
Canal bonds redeemed.....	4,000,000 00	
		29,972,000 00
Making a total funded debt of.....		$109,702,660 00
Against which sinking funds have been provided amounting to		25,252,085 38
Leaving a net debt unprovided for on September 30, 1912, of		$84,450,574 62

SINKING FUNDS.

Comparative statement of sinking funds' requirements, showing large increase necessary to provide for payment of increased debt:

	Fiscal year ended September 30		
	1912	1913	*1914
Canal debt sinking funds..	$2,257,044 88	$4,442,263 33	$5,434,332 07
Highway debt sinking funds	1,755,667 02	2,077,832 84	3,320,626 42
Palisades Interstate Park debt sinking funds.....	126,515 97	137,787 32	137,787 32
Saratoga Springs State Reservation fund	.....	150,100 00	129,500 00
	$4,139,227 87	$6,807,983 49	$9,022,245 81

Governor Sulzer in his annual message for 1913 also said:

FINANCES.

The transactions of the treasury during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1912, are summarized in the following statement:

Balance of cash on hand September 30, 1911..... $20,185,392 16

GENERAL FUND.

Receipts (including transfers between funds).

Direct State tax and special tax for court expenses	$6,326,823 13
Excise taxes	9,412,363 84
Corporation tax	10,349,164 76
Organization of corporations.....	472,959 81
Transfers (inheritance tax).....	12,153,188 84
Stock transfers (stamp tax).....	3,653,037 24
Secured debt tax.....	1,411,567 60
Mortgages	1,852,324 45

* Estimated.

Motor vehicles	$1,053,762 25	
Other sources	3,351,214 16	
Total, general fund	$50,036,406 08	
Canal fund	29,749,708 74	
Highway improvement fund	8,423,897 19	
Saratoga Springs Reservation fund	565,000 00	
Trust funds	1,351,371 49	
Transfers between funds	5,919,947 16	
Total receipts		$96,046,330 66
		$116,231,722 82

Expenditures (including transfers between funds).

For the support of State government, maintenance, construction and betterments of institutions and maintenance and repairs of canals and highways	$39,234,118 99	
Saratoga Springs State Reservation fund	17,870 27	
Canal fund	25,824,526 89	
Highway improvement fund	8,486,734 61	
Saratoga State Reservation fund	347,970 22	
Palisades Interstate Park debt sinking fund	100,000 00	
Trust funds	417,617 21	
Transfers between funds	5,919,947 16	
Total expenditures		$80,348,785 35
Balance of cash on hand September 30, 1912		$35,882,937 47

Comptroller Sohmer in his annual report to the Legislature of 1913, for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1912, said:

The net receipts available for appropriations for the year ended September 30, 1912, were $50,337,233.89, of which $6,326,823.13 was received from direct tax. The net expenditures out of appropriations for the same period were $44,702,429.40, of which amount $4,157,098.14 was expended for interest and contributions to sinking funds.

For the first time in several years the receipts paid into the State treasury have exceeded the expenditures for the year. The receipts from indirect sources exceeded the expenditures for support of the government by nearly $4,000,000. Constantly increasing demands on the State make it improbable that revenues collected by indirect taxation under present laws will exceed the expenditures for the maintenance of the government for any extended time.

During the past year the largely increased revenue received from the transfer tax and from the corporation tax has been due in part to the increased efficiency displayed in the collection of these taxes. * * *

It is probable that the other sources of indirect taxation have nearly reached their greatest effectiveness. Therefore, the State must look for new sources of revenue if it is to continue the policy of the past few years of meeting its expenditures without increasing its direct tax therefor. During the year ended September 30, 1912, $4,424,000 was expended for the construction of public buildings; $6,482,000 for the repairs and renewals of public buildings and highways; $9,052,000 for educational purposes. These expenditures represent large increases over previous years and it is fair to assume that expenditures for these purposes will constantly increase.

In this connection, the relation of the growth in population of this State to the increase of expenditures in the different fields of government activity is valuable.

In the last ten years the population has increased approximately 25 per cent. The amount expended annually for the advancement of agricultural purposes had grown to $2,055,338.03 in 1912, an increase during the same ten years of more than 180 per cent.; the amount expended annually for education, exclusive of the fund for the support of the common schools, had grown to $4,018,594.07 in 1912, an increase during the ten years of more than 4400 per cent.; the amount expended annually for State hospitals and related matters had grown to $7,351,972.79 in 1912, an increase during the ten years of more than 50 per cent.; the amount expended annually for State charitable work had grown to $3,038,516.86 in 1912, an increase during the ten years of more than 60 per cent.; the amount expended annually for repairs and renewals of highways and other public works and for expenses incident thereto had grown to $4,534,463.39 in 1912, an increase during the ten years of more than 470 per cent.

It is evident that these increases are not due to the normal growth of the several departments of the State government, but are the result of new and vast undertakings on the part of the State along new lines. No well-defined policy for determining to what extent the State will commit itself in support of these recently developed avenues of expenditures from the general fund has been adopted and no steps have been taken to provide a plan whereby revenues may be automatically secured for meeting these immense charges against the State.

The problem of providing revenue to meet these ever-increasing demands, which are due to the broadening of the sphere of the State in its relation to its institutions, should receive careful consideration from your honorable body, and in controlling appropriations within the limit of its revenues from indirect sources it may be desirable for the Legislature to subrogate the demands of localities to the ever-increasing demands for appropriations in which the people of the State at large derive a benefit.

The following statement shows the comparison of the treasury transactions relating to appropriations during the past three years:

	Fiscal year ended September 30			
	1910	1911	1912	Increases
Balance of cash on hand at beginning of period	$7,238,935 18	$6,782,201 22	$4,801,200 12	*$1,981,001 10
Net receipts available for appropriations	37,769,240 07	35,959,878 36	50,337,233 89	14,377,355 53
	45,008,175 25	42,742,079 58	55,138,434 01	12,396,354 43
Net expenditures out of appropriations	38,225,974 03	37,940,879 46	44,702,429 40	6,761,549 94
Balance of cash on hand at end of period	$6,782,201 22	$4,801,200 12	$10,436,004 61	$5,634,804 49

APPROPRIATIONS.

In order to show clearly the relation of the fiscal affairs of the State of New York for the year ended September 30, 1912, to those of the preceding years and to make possible a clear interpretation of the fiscal policy of the State of the past year, the following statement has been prepared to show the aggregate appropriations made by the Legislatures of 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912 (exclusive of appropriations made from sinking funds, bond moneys, etc.) as compared with the surplus and revenues available to meet these budget requirements; the revenues, expenditures and lapses for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1913, and the resultant adjusted surplus being estimated.

	1910	1911	1912	1913
Adjusted surplus at beginning of fiscal year	$8,099,560 64	$9,702,716 28	$3,309,290 11	$11,589,758 50
Add				
Revenue available for payment of appropriations:				
From direct taxation	330,049 52	228,618 56	6,326,823 13	11,395,653 70
From indirect taxation and other sources	37,439,190 55	35,731,259 80	44,010,410 76	40,210,000 00
Lapsed balance of former appropriations	425,486 08	622,146 33	1,017,427 08	625,000 00
Total resources to meet budget requirements	$46,294,286 79	$46,284,740 97	$54,663,951 08	$63,820,412 20

* Decrease.

Deduct				
Appropriations by the Legislature of 1909:				
For general purposes....	$34,494,429 69	.....	.....	.....
For sinking fund contributions.....	2,097,140 82	.....	.....	.....
Appropriations by the Legislature of 1910:				
For general purposes....	.....	$40,320,507 80	.....	.....
For sinking fund contributions.....	.....	2,654,943 06	.....	.....
Appropriations by the Legislature of 1911:				
For general purposes....	.....	.....	$38,934,964 71	.....
For sinking fund contributions.....	.....	.....	4,139,227 87	.....
Appropriations by the Legislature of 1912:				
For general purposes....	.....	.....	.....	$45,558,598 86
For sinking fund contributions.....	.....	.....	.....	6,807,983 49
Total appropriations....	$36,591,570 51	$42,975,450 86	$43,074,192 58	$52,366,582 35
Adjusted surplus at end of fiscal year.....	$9,702,716 28	$3,309,290 11	$11,589,758 50	$11,453,829 85

The appropriations made by the Legislature of 1912, exclusive of contributions to the sinking fund, amounted to $45,558,598.86. This represents an increase of $6,623,634.15 over the appropriations of the preceding year. This large increase is accounted for by the following large increases for the support of the several State institutions:

	1911	1912	Increase
Education.....	$8,985,998 90	$9,646,044 29	$660,045 39
Agriculture.....	2,003,652 04	2,631,729 51	628,077 47
Prisons.....	1,336,746 00	2,247,011 65	910,265 65
Hospitals.....	7,262,603 87	8,622,839 97	1,360,236 10
Charities.....	3,089,622 18	4,024,726 41	935,104 23
Conservation, etc.....	2,278,970 11	3,015,904 48	736,934 37
Highways and public works	3,359,037 76	4,772,916 95	1,413,879 19
	$28,316,630 86	$34,961,173 26	$6,644,542 40

These large increases represent wider fields of usefulness for the State institutions made in response to public demands which the Legislature considered it wise to recognize.

A wise financial policy has secured a return to the sound business principle of making current income exceed current obligations.

The adjusted surplus on October 1, 1912, was $11,589,758.50, compared with a surplus on October 1, 1911, of $3,309,290.11. To meet appropriations made by the Legislture of 1912 amounting to $52,366,582.35 there will be, in addition to the surplus of $11,589,758.50, the proceeds of the one mill direct tax for the year 1912 which will amount to $11,395,653.70, the revenues from indirect sources during the fiscal year estimated to amount to $40,210,000, and the unexpended balance of appropriations which

will probably lapse to the extent of $625,000, making the estimated resources to meet the budget of 1912, $63,820,412.20.

If these estimates are verified, the appropriations for 1912 will all be met and the surplus of more than $11,000,000 will remain substantially intact. * * *

A NEW SYSTEM OF AUDITING STATE ACCOUNTS NECESSARY.

For a decade or more your honorable body has responded freely to the demands made for large appropriations by the officials who have supervision over our various State institutions, vigorously supported by societies and individuals having special interest in them and by the representatives of the localities which would be materially benefited by their enlargement.

The sentiment behind all these institutions has been worthy and their purpose commendable so that there has never been any serious opposition to their demands and no occasion for any extended discussion of their merit or need.

Today the State is contributing immense sums for the support of penal, curative, charitable, agricultural, educational, highway and conservation purposes. These outlays are made under administrative control independent of the general government and the spirit which has seemed to control has been the desire to achieve results without much attention to method or expense.

The records and accounts which are made of these large expenditures disclose the accuracy and honesty of the receipts and payments, but offer no data from which to determine the justification or relative worth of these expenditures.

The revenue from indirect taxation seems to have reached nearly its maximum amount.

Unless it is the purpose of your honorable body to provide much larger sums for the maintenance of the government by direct tax, it will be necessary, in the future, to determine not only the need and propriety of appropriations for new institutions, but also to make an exhaustive examination and audit of the business of all our institutions and public works in order that your honorable body may have placed before it the necessary facts whereby you may decide the relative worth of requests for the creation of new

institutions and may define the necessity, wisdom and justification of the expenditures of the large sums now required for the support of those now existing.

I therefore renew the recommendation

That the Legislature authorize the Comptroller to formulate a plan for the equipment and organization of an auditing department which shall be capable of a thorough examination and audit of the accounts of all parts of the state government.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES.

The Transfer Tax Law, as amended by chapter 732 of the Laws of 1911, designating graded rates of tax on individual transfers in excess of certain fixed amounts, was not amended by the Legislature of 1912, and when compared with the act of 1910 has proven a welcome substitute.

The sum of $12,153,188.84 was paid into the state treasury as the net receipts from this source and is greatly in excess of the tax received in any previous year.

TAX ON TRANSFERS OF STOCK.

The receipts for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1912, from the tax on sales and transfers of stock as provided for by article 12 of chapter 60 of the Consolidated Laws of 1909, amounted to $3,653,037.24. This amount, which is $153,225.92 in excess of the tax collected during the preceding fiscal year and $153,037.24 more than the amount estimated for the year just ended, was collected at a cost to the State of $48,939.69 or 1.34 per cent.

Fiscal Year Ended September 30	Number of shares sold	Tax receipts	Ratio of shares sold on the exchanges to receipts
1905 (from June 1)	77,635,613	$1,226,757 82	1.581
1906	330,000,000	6,631,903 22	2.010
1907	262,188,950	5,575,986 64	2.127
1908	213,020,420	3,907,373 38	1.834
1909	252,833,064	5,355,546 16	2.118
1910	216,731,961	4,635,443 20	2.139
1911	145,294,730	3,499,811 32	2.409
1912	146,737,922	3,653,037 24	2.489

TAX ON CORPORATIONS.

The labor involved in gathering the necessary data for assessing and collecting the taxes under the several sections of article IX of the Tax Law has grown enormously during the past two years. One of the best evidences of this growth is the fact that during the month of October last past report blanks were sent out from this office to more than forty thousand separate corporations. During the past year the tax collected amounted in the aggregate to $10,349,164.76, a sum $567,416.04 in excess of the amount collected during the preceding fiscal year, and the largest amount ever collected.

The allowances under section 190 of the Tax Law, made to holders of bonds of the State of New York bearing interest at a rate not exceeding three per cent. per annum, amounted to $222,-253.23.

The following table shows in a summary manner the several sources of receipts, and the amounts derived from each source, during the fiscal years 1911 and 1912:

	1911	1912
Insurance premiums	$1,368,402 61	$1,450,359 50
Transportation:		
Earnings	1,326,487 82	1,506,113 93
Capital stock	906,687 34	1,006,498 53
Telegraph and telephone:		
Earnings	239,599 09	251,087 96
Capital stock	364,396 49	349,132 18
Miscellaneous, capital stock	1,397,115 26	1,491,219 81
Gas, water, power, etc., earnings	606,056 94	747,464 87
Foreign banks	143,399 68	100,599 22
License fees	55,806 90	38,745 45
Trust companies	2,489,624 21	2,448,716 59
Savings banks	884,172 38	959,226 72
Total	$9,781,748 72	$10,349,164 76

The taxes of the last fiscal year were collected from 23,317 corporations, and increase of 2,254 over the number from which collections were made during the last preceding year.

TAX FOR RECORDING MORTGAGES.

The tax for recording mortgages during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1912, amounted to $3,769,316.86. These moneys were distributed as follows:

Expenses of recording officers and county treasurers	$62,178 58
To State of New York	1,852,324 45
To localities	1,852,324 45
Balance awaiting distribution	2,489 38
	$3,769,316 86

STATE AID — REPAIR OF HIGHWAYS.

Since the enactment of chapter 351, Laws of 1898, there has been paid to the several towns as state aid for the repair of highways, the sum of $10,111,150.44. The amount paid in 1899 on taxes levied in 1898 was $34,517.73 and in 1912 on taxes levied in 1911, $1,665,500.26.

It is estimated that it will require about $1,710,000 to pay the State's share of the amounts appropriated for the repair of highways in the year 1912, as state aid.

FOREST PRESERVE.

At the end of the fiscal year 1911, the forest preserve comprised 1,577,780.58 acres. During the year ended September 30, 1912, the State acquired title to 850.48 acres by purchase, 29,834.33 1/3 acres through the final judgment in the litigation occassioned by the purchase of lands for the Cornell College of Forestry pursuant to chapter 122, Laws of 1898, and 688.06 acres through the 1910 tax sale. Through court decisions title was lost to 822.01 acres leaving the aggregate acreage on October 1, 1912, 1,608,331.44 1/3 acres.

Of this land 1,495,581.99 1/3 acres are situated in the *Adirondack Preserve* and 112,750.15 acres in the *Catskill Preserve*.

THE STATE'S BARGE CANAL.

During the year 1912 the work of constructing the State's great barge canal uniting Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and Lake Champlain, with the Hudson river, and accordingly with New York harbor, went on steadily. The Hon. John A. Bensel, State Engineer, in his annual report for the year 1912, submitted to the Legislature of 1913, says respecting the barge canal work and work for the improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca canals:

There has been much speculation as to when the Barge canal will be completed and whether or not, when completed, the cost of the improvement would be within the original appropriations of $101,000,000, authorized by chapter 147 of the Laws of 1903, for the improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, and of $7,000,000 appropriated by chapter 391 of the Laws of

1909, for the improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca canals. I deem it my duty as State Engineer and Surveyor to place before the Legislature and the people of the State a statement setting forth what to my mind is the exact status of this undertaking, such judgment being based on the progress made to the end of the fiscal year September 30, 1912.

From an examination of the status of the work it is apparent that the construction of the Barge canal is progressing at a rapid rate, in that to October 1, 1912, there had been placed under contract work authorized by the above mentioned statutes to the amount of $77,029,116, this figure including emergency work authorized under the so-called extra or unspecified work orders; and there had been completed work amounting to $50,684,369, this figure also including emergency work completed under the so-called extra or unspecified work orders.

During my administration as State Engineer and Surveyor, dating from January 1, 1911, to the end of the fiscal year, September 30, 1912, a period of twenty-one months, there had been performed work to the amount of $24,596,332. The significance of this figure is more manifest when it is borne in mind that during the six preceding years of actual Barge canal construction the value of the work performed amounted to $26,088,037. From a comparison of these figures it is noted that during the twenty-one months of this administration work has been performed of a value approximating 95 per cent. of the total work performed during the combined period of former administrations, and furthermore, this amount of work exceeds by 75 per cent. the greatest amount performed by any previous administration in a similar period of time. * * *

Plans for the work remaining to be placed under contract are practically completed and such work as is included therein will be awarded at an early date, such as to permit the completion of the entire Barge canal system and have this extensive waterway ready for navigation probably in the year 1915.

Progress of Work.

First, the date for completion will be considered. At the rate with which the work is being and has been progressed, there was

every reason to believe that the Champlain Barge canal would have been entirely completed and ready for navigation in the year 1913, but owing to the failure on the part of certain contractors performing work on this portion of the canal it has been necessary for the Canal Board to cancel certain contracts and to readvertise for the uncompleted portions of such work. This failure on the part of these contractors and the delay incidental thereto will set back the date for the completion of the Champlain canal more than a year, so that the best to be expected is that this portion of the Barge canal syetem may be completed in 1914.

Owing to difficulties encountered at the site of the dam and lock to be constructed in the Mohawk river at Scotia the completion of that portion of the canal from Waterford west has also been seriously delayed. It was not found possible, due to the nature of the underlying material, to construct this dam and lock along the lines of the original plans. It was therefore necessary to make a careful study of the existing conditions, as a result of which study it has been found necessary to sink several caissons, in order to provide a suitable foundation for the dam and lock.

The contract for the work to be performed at this point has been relet in accordance with the modified plans and specifications, and from the progress being made on this work there is every reason to believe that the dam and lock will be completed so that the Barge canal between the Hudson river and the city of Oswego on Lake Ontario, the terminus of the Oswego canal, will be completed and in readiness for navigation in 1914.

The progress of the work on that portion of the canal west of the junction of the Oswego and Erie canals at Three River Point is such as to warrant the expectation of having this section of the system completed in 1915, thereby placing that portion of the Barge canal, including the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, in condition for navigation during the season of 1915.

To October 1, 1912, many of the Barge canal contracts had been completed and certain sections of the improved canal used as a part of the canal system. Upon the resumption of navigation in the spring of 1913 there will be completed approximately 140 miles of the improved Barge canal. * * *

ESTIMATED COST EXCEEDED.

As a result of my investigation and study of the conditions with reference to the Barge canal improvement it is my opinion that the cost of the actual construction as contemplated in 1903 and the cost of engineering in the preparation of plans and specifications and the supervision of construction appertaining to this improvement will be performed within the estimated amount for such items, but that the whole project as contemplated by chapter 147 of the Laws of 1903 and amendatory acts cannot be completed within the original appropriation of $101,000,000. The principal excess in the cost of this undertaking is in connection with the appropriation of lands and structures, together with damage to water powers and riparian rights, for which items the allotment in the 1903 estimate appears to have been greatly deficient.
* * *

In view of the uncertainty as to the position to be taken by the courts in the consideration of claims for damages on account of water power appropriation, no attempt has been made to estimate the probable amount necessary to settle such claims. Inasmuch as a great many settlements have been made by the Special Examiner and Appraiser of awards made by the Board of Claims and the Court of Claims on account of appropriation of lands and buildings, such settlements of awards have been taken into consideration and by a comparison in connection with adjacent property which has been appropriated for canal purposes and for which settlements have not been made, a conservative estimate of the cost of lands necessary for Barge canal construction is placed at at least $8,000,000, this figure not including any item on account of water power settlements.

It would therefore seem that within the course of the next two years, unless some action is taken by the Legislature, a condition will exist wherein the total appropriation of $101,000,000 will have been exhausted and the State will be under further obligations for expense for which there will be no funds available for payment. I do not feel that the remedy to meet this situation is one which can be determined without careful consideration of all the facts as existing, and I therefore recommend to the Legislature the careful consideration of the enactment of some legisla-

tion to the end that funds shall be available when the same shall become necessary with which to meet this additional expense above the $101,000,000 heretofore authorized, which excess in expenses is due principally to the increase in the cost of lands and waters taken for Barge canal purposes above the estimate of 1903.

Barge Canal Terminals.

Chapter 746 of the Laws of 1911 authorized the issuing of bonds in the amount of $19,800,000 for the purpose of constructing terminals for the Barge canal system throughout the State. This act was submitted to the people at the fall election of 1911 and was duly approved by the people in November. * * *

While the Terminal Law described in a general way the location of certain terminals, still the question of exact location was left for determination by the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Superintendent of Public Works, subject to the approval of the Canal Board.

The people throughout the State have shown intense interest in the terminal question, and, to the end that the various localities might be provided with terminals which would conform to the plans for the Barge canal construction and at the same time meet the commercial demands of the particular localities, public hearings and meetings, personally conducted by me, have been held at the various points where terminals are to be located, to the end that the desires of the people with respect to the location of terminals might be obtained, and that the people, being familiar with the demands of local traffic and with the local commercial conditions, might offer suggestions before a final determination as to the terminal location be made.

Accordingly, upon the site of the terminal having been determined, such location plan was submitted to the Canal Board for approval, after which approval the plans and specifications in detail were immediately prepared, submitted to the Canal Board, as required by law, and proposals for the work embraced in the particular contracts invited.

To the end of the present fiscal year location plans for Barge canal terminals for the following localities have been approved by the Canal Board: Ithaca, Albany, Little Falls, Utica, Gowanus

Bay (South Brooklyn), Schuylerville, Schenectady, Rome, Lockport, Mechanicville, Fonda, Fort Edward, Greenpoint (North Brooklyn), Amsterdam, Erie Basin (Buffalo), Herkimer, Ilion, Troy, Constantia, Syracuse, Cleveland, Watkins, Port of Call (New York city) and Dresden.

Contracts have been entered into providing for the construction of terminals at the following localities: Ithaca, Albany, Little Falls, Mechanicville, Fort Edward, Schenectady and Herkimer.

Plans have been completed for the terminals at Gowanus Bay, Whitehall, Fonda, Ilion, Amsterdam, Rome, Lockport and Utica, and partly completed for Troy and Syracuse.

The construction work on the terminals will be progressed with all possible speed, to the end that, upon the completion of the improved waterway throughout the State of New York, adequate facilities shall be provided, and that the people may avail themselves of the use of this means of transporting their products and place the greater percentage of the people of the State of New York in water communication, not only with one another, but with the neighboring states and those bordering upon the Great Lakes and along the Atlantic coast."

STATE HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT.

The Legislature of 1913, early in January, received from C. Gordon Reel, the Superintendent of Highways, a report under date of December 31, 1912, giving the status of highway improvement to that date in the State of New York, as follows:

	Miles
State highways and county highways now improved	3,578
State highways and county highways now under contract	1,627
Expedited routes not contracted for but the construction of which was contemplated in the expediting bills of 1910–11	298
Remaining state highway and county highway to be improved	6,483
Total	11,986

Of the town highways to date there have been macadamized	3,514
Improved as gravel roads	8,500
Shaped, crowned and standardized as to width	50,000
Put in safe condition for travel	6,000
Total	68,014

Total mileage of public roads in the State of New York, 80,000 miles.

STATUS OF THE FUNDS.

All of the original $50,000,000 bond issue has been appropriated and is accounted for as follows:

Original authorized bond issue highway improvement fund	$50,000,000 00
Expended appropriations to January 1, 1912	22,188,593 56
Balance unexpended January 1, 1912	$27,811,406 44
Expended for all purposes from highway improvement fund to December 1, 1912	8,073,157 58
Remaining from previous appropriations unexpended December 1, 1912	$19,738,248 86
Appropriation, chapter 247, Laws of 1912, available October 1, 1912	1,045,000 00
Balance unexpended, salary appropriations reverting to highway improvement fund October 1, 1912	27,372 24
Comptroller's balance, highway improvement fund, December 1, 1912	$20,810,621 10

OBLIGATION.

Balance due on contracts not expedited December 1, 1912	$8,455,810 58
Elimination of grade crossings ordered to date	199,733 49

Balance original bond issue not obligated December 1, 1912	$284,518 03
Balance due on contracts for expedited routes December 1, 1912	9,447,546 91
Balance available for expedited routes not under contract December 1, 1912	2,422,972 09
	$20,810,621 10

1912 Construction.

During the calendar year there has been placed under contract 1,003 miles of State highway and 517 miles of county highway, and there has been completed a total of 662 miles. Of this State highway mileage let 871 miles are on the so-called expedited routes provided for in the Laws of 1910–11. The appropriations for these expedited routes were inadequate to effect a proper type of construction and must be supplemented by the present Legislature in order to ensure their completion. There remain 298 miles of these routes to be built, for which only $2,422,972.09 is available or an average of $8,130.78 per mile, which is not sufficient to provide a type of construction consistent with their importance.

Maintenance in 1912.

The Bureau of Maintenance has resurfaced, repaired and oiled 1,215 miles and has covered approximately 3,000 miles under the patrol system. This bureau will have charge of upward of 4,000 miles in 1913 by reason of the addition of this year's construction.

Bureau of Town Highways.

The Bureau of Town Highways during the calndar year has expended under its supervision $1,665,500 as State aid to the towns throughout the State, which combined with the local highway tax raised by the towns, makes a total of $4,972,888. The work done by this bureau is of increasing importance and is reflected by the annual increase in the amount raised throughout the State by tax to be supplemented by State aid.

Work Done by the Present Commission.

The former Highway Commission assumed office on February 17, 1909, and took over from the State Engineer 543 miles under contract and during the 29 months of its existence placed under contract 1,050 miles and completed 718 miles. The present Commission assumed office on July 17, 1911, and took over from the former Commission 875 miles under contract and in 17½ months has put under contract 1,847 miles, has completed 1,152 miles and now has under contract 1,570 miles. Thus the present Commission in about one year's less time than the former Commission has placed under contract 76 per cent. more miles and has completed 56 per cent. more miles. It has plans and estimates ready for approximately 700 miles of improvement and surveys and plans are in the course of preparation which will make a total of approximately 900 miles ready for the spring letting when the new funds are available."

POWER FROM WATER CONSERVATION.

The Conservation Commission in their annual report for the year 1913 say that "there yet remains to be enacted conservation legislation covering the all important problem of development and utilization of the State's water resources. No question of graver moment will come before this or any other Legislature of our time." Later in their report they say:

"There is at the present time in the State of New York approximately 1,500,000 unutilized horse-power, going to waste every year; and of this vast amount of unproductive energy, approximately 400,000 horse-power is absolutely owned by the State, of which nearly 100,000 horse-power is created by the construction of the canal system of the State. * * *

The policy formulated and advocated by the Conservation Commission for the conservation of the water powers of the State, while recognizing that the previous State policy of the storage of the flood waters of the stream for the benefit of the lower riparian owners, for which benefits they should pay a revenue to the State, is a just policy, regards that former policy as only a comparatively minor feature of a much broader one. Under the present policy brought forward by the Commission, the unused waters of the State are to be developed both by storage of flood waters and con-

struction of plants at new sites, and the resulting energy transmitted throughout the State. Physically, the project contemplates the ultimate construction of a grand system of electric transmission covering the State by main trunk lines, with branches radiating to all points, from sub-stations located at convenient places on the main trunk system. Power is to be supplied to this system primarily by the utilization of the undeveloped water powers of the State.

The various municipalities of the State are to be furnished this power under contract with the State at a price sufficient to cover costs of production and transmission, including interest and sinking fund charges on the bonds of the State issued for the construction costs. The power is to be used by the municipalities for all municipal purposes, such as lighting their streets and public buildings, pumping city water supplies, and for supplying light, heat and power at cost to all the inhabitants. * * *

For example, there is an exceptional opportunity for the production of cheap power in the vicinity of the populous district comprising the cities of Albany, Troy, Schenectady, Cohoes, Watervliet and Rensselaer and the smaller adjacent municipalities, popularly known as the Capital District."

THE STATE PRISON DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Joseph F. Scott, Superintendent of State Prisons in his annual report to the Legislature of 1913 says:

The total expenditures for the care and maintenance for the four State prisons, the State hospitals, the Prison for Women and the State Farm for Women, with the per capita cost and the average population, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1912, are shown in the following statements:

Sing Sing, Auburn, Clinton and Great Meadow Prisons.

PRISON	Expenditure		Per Capita Expenditure		Daily Average Population	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
Sing Sing	$214,211 99	$222,059 57	$119 68	$149 23	1,720	1,488
Auburn	199,058 14	212,431 58	137 74	156 20	1,428	1,360
Clinton	201,235 71	212,837 31	144 96	161 91	1,375	1,314
Great Meadow	34,590 00	101,403 73	256 22	246 12	135	412
Total	$649,095 84	$748,732 19	$139 35	$163 69	4,658	4,574

Matteawan and Dannemora State Hospitals, the Prison for Women and the State Farm for Women.

INSTITUTION	Expenditure		Per Capita Expenditure		Daily Average Population	
	1911	1912	1911	1912	1911	1912
Matteawan State Hospital	$171,291 33	$192,757 48	$216 90	$239 08	790	806
Dannemora State Hospital	92,827 11	104,570 45	235 79	242 07	394	432
State Prison for Women	24,502 21	25,483 44	178 32	196 03	135	130
State Farm for Women	3,588 20	14,673 68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$292,208 85	$337,485 05	$221 54	$246 70	1,319	1,368

GOVERNOR WILLIAM SULZER.

By Edgar L. Murlin.

William Sulzer, the forty-first Governor of New York State, was born in an old brick house on Liberty street, Elizabeth, New Jersey, on March 18, 1863. He is the second son of a family of seven children — five boys and two girls.

Lydia Sulzer, his mother, was of Dutch and Scotch-Irish ancestry. Thomas Sulzer, his father, was born in Germany, and while a student at Heidelberg University, in 1848, joined the patriot army and fought to establish constitutional government. He was captured and put in prison, but made his escape to Switzerland — thence emigrating to New York city in 1851. He married there, and the family afterward moved to Elizabeth, N. J., and subsequently bought a farm at Wheatsheaf, a suburb of the former place, where the son, William, aided in the farm work, until he went to New York to study law.

William Sulzer was educated in the country school, and graduated from a grammer school in 1877. His parents desired him to study for the ministry, but he became interested in the legal profession and entered Columbia College Law School. He also studied law with Parrish and Pendleton in New York city. In 1884 at the age of 21 years he was admitted to the practice of law at a General Term of the Supreme Court held in New York city, and at once opened a law office and began his life work as a lawyer. Early in his career he became a successful lawyer, and throughout his long public service has been more or less engaged in the practice of his chosen profession.

He first entered political life prominently during the Presidential campaign of 1884, which terminated in the election of Grover Cleveland as President. Mr. Sulzer upon this occasion was one of the campaign speakers of the Democratic National Committee. Ever since 1884 he has participated actively in the speaking campaigns of the Democratic Party at each successive election.

In 1889 Mr. Sulzer was elected an Assemblyman from the fourteenth Assembly district on an independent ticket, being then only twenty-six years of age, winning the election by a plurality of about 800 votes, his chief platform being that the Broadway railway franchise should not be granted in perpetuity to a private monopoly. He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, and each year by increased majorities.

Soon after Mr. Sulzer's election to the Assembly he became widely known as an advocate of social, political and economic reforms, the chief among which were embodied in bills abolishing "sweat shops"; providing free lectures for working people; abolishing imprisonment for debt; providing for a Constitutional Convention; establishing "Freedom of Worship"; providing for the State care of the insane; for ballot reform; for the punishment of corrupt election practices; abolishing corporal punishment in the prisons; limiting hours of labor; establishing a Saturday half holiday; providing for a weekly payment of wages; establishing a woman's reformatory; and for an epileptic colony. These bills introduced and advocated by Mr. Sulzer became laws.

The "Freedom of Worship" bill gave to the inmate of any State institution the right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience. Up to the passage of the "State care act" a large proportion of the insane people of the State whose relatives were too poor to have them cared for in private hospitals for the insane were in charge of local authorities. The "State Care Act" placed all the hospitals in charge of the State government and greatly improved the means taken to restore the inmates of these hospitals to health.

The title of the Saturday "half-holiday" act indicates the purpose of the measure — to give a longer period of rest for all workers. The women's reformatory was a much needed institution, and since it was established has finely accomplished the aims of those who suggested it. The law providing for free lectures for workingmen and working women has developed since in New York city into its magnificent lecture and musical entertainment system, where hundreds of lectures and musical entertainments are yearly given.

Mr. Sulzer, as a member of the Assembly, also introduced and persuaded the Legislature to pass a law for the Columbian Celebration in New York city; a law codifying the statutes of the State; a law codifying the laws relating to the quarantine station; a law opening Stuyvesant Park, New York city, to the use of the people; a law opening New York's greatest art gallery, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, to people on Sunday; a law providing a prevailing rate of wage for working people; a law for a State forest park; the law for the preservation of the Adirondack forests; a law for the protection of the head waters of the Hudson river and the conservation of the natural resources of New York State; a law for the completion of the State Capitol; a Constitutional amendment for the enlargement of the State's canals; a law establishing the Aquarium in New York city; a law establishing Bronx and Van Cortlandt parks in New York city; the law establishing the great New York Public Library, with funds largely contributed by Ex-Governor Samuel J. Tilden; and the law compelling the New York Central Railroad Company to ventilate and light the Fourth Avenue tunnel.

Entering the Assembly as one of its youngest members in 1890 he rapidly won fame, and power and influence, and was one of the leaders in 1892, the Democrats being in control of the body; Speaker of the Assembly in 1893; and leader of the minority in 1894. As Speaker of Assembly he gave the people one of the cleanest, one of the most economical and one of the shortest sessions of the Legislature in years. He was one of the fairest and most impartial presiding officers in the history of the State.

In 1894 Mr. Sulzer declined a renomination to the Assembly, and was nominated for Congress by the Democratic party in the Tenth Congressional District, which then formed a part of New York county, on the "East Side"— a strong Republican bailiwick. That year there was a Republican "landslide" and the Democratic party carried only five Congressional districts north of Mason and Dixon's line. Three of these were in New York city and one was Mr. Sulzer's district. Mr. Sulzer was elected by over 800 majority, although David B. Hill, the Democratic candidate for Governor lost the district by over 11,000. Two years later Mr. Sulzer as a candidate for Congressman was the only Democrat elected in his district, which he carried by three times the majority he received the first time he ran. This was the year of William J. Bryan's first campaign as a Democratic candidate for President, and although Mr. Sulzer was a staunch supporter of Mr. Bryan, the latter lost the Tenth Congress District by over 17,000 votes while Mr. Sulzer carried it by over 2,400. Four years later Mr. McKinley running against Mr. Bryan the second time carried the Tenth Congress District by 11,000, while Mr. Sulzer was elected by over 5,000. In 1906 Mr. Sulzer carried the district by over 11,000, receiving 75 per cent. of the entire vote cast. He is the only Democrat who has ever been able to carry the old Tenth District since Cleveland carried it for President in 1892.

For eighteen years Mr. Sulzer was a member of Congress. In that period he was the author of more than twenty-five distinct bills embodying progressive legislation. One law passed, provided for the raising of the battleship Maine; a second law provided a light for the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor; a third law increased the pay of the letter carriers of the country. One of the chief laws framed and pressed by him, created the Bureau of Corporations — by which the anti-trust laws have since been enforced. He was the author of and succeeded in passing a pension law for the orphans and widows of the deceased soldiers and sailors of the Union army. He introduced the bill to regulate the interstate commerce railroads; the bill in behalf of victims of the disaster to the steamboat "General Slocum;" a bill to restore the merchant marine by giving preferential duties to American ships; a bill for federal aid in the construction of good national roads; a bill to reduce the tariff, especially on goods, wares and merchandise manufactured in the United States and sold cheaper in foreign countries than here; a bill placing on the free list

meat, wood pulp, coal, lumber and white print paper; a bill to establish postal savings banks; a bill to establish a Department of Transportation; a bill to improve the Foreign Consular and diplomatic service; and a bill prohibiting the sailing of any ship from the United States unless equipped with safety devices.

He introduced and secured the passage of a resolution expressing sympathy with the Cuban patriots; the resolution of sympathy for the Boers in their heroic struggle to maintain their independence; the resolution of sympathy with oppressed Russian Jews; and the resolution abrogating the treaty with Russia, because that government refused to accept passports issued to Jewish citizens of this country. He also introduced a resolution to make October 12th, a legal holiday, to be called "Columbus Day;" and he introduced and secured the passage of a resolution congratulating the people of China on the establishment of a republic.

Mr. Sulzer wielded a large influence in Congress, especially when he became Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. He steadily opposed any intervention in the affairs of Mexico. He stood firmly for peace, and became the eloquent champion of the rights of Latin America. He was the author of the resolution to abrogate the Russian treaty of 1832, already referred to. It was passed by a vote of 300 to 1 — a memorable victory for the rights of American citizens.

Resolutions, of which he was the author, provided for an investigation of the corrupt sale of the New York Custom House; started the movement for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people; originated the income tax amendment to the United States Constitution; brought about the abrogation of the Russian Treaty; and the establishment of the parcels post.

Foremost among the achievements of Mr. Sulzer's career in Congress was the passage in the House during the session of 1912 of his bill establishing a Department of Labor with a Secretary in the Cabinet. Smiled at as a preposterous idea ten years ago, this bill finally passed the lower House unanimously. Its passage in the Senate followed.

The signing of this Department of Labor bill was the last official act of President Taft, and he did so on the personal appeal of Mr. Sulzer. The bill was first introduced by Mr. Sulzer in 1904, and was reintroduced and advocated by him in every Congress since that time. In support of the measure, on one occassion, he thus addressed the House of Representatives:

"My bill for a department of labor is a meritorious measure and it should be a law. It is the first bill ever introduced in Congress to create a Department of Labor. It is the first attempt to systematically classify labor in an intelligent way that has ever been presented in a bill in Congress, and its enactment into law will evidence a disposition on the part of the Government to see to it

that labor gets full recognition, the dignity of having a voice in the councils of State, and the opportunity to have its claims dispassionately discussed. Give labor this boon and the 'labor question' will be reduced to the minimum.

"The expense of maintenance of the Department of Labor will practically be but little more than the expense for the maintenance of the various bureaus at the present time. These bureaus will all be in the Department of Labor. I do not think anyone will take exception to the bill on the ground that it is going to increase the expenses of the Government. A few thousand dollars in a matter of so much moment will be of little consequence. I believe that if this bill were on the statute books to-day it would be a long step toward better social, economical, and commercial conditions; a progressive advance along the avenues of industrial peace; that it would go far to allay jealousy, establish harmony, promote the general welfare, make the employer and employee better friends, prevent strikes, lockouts, blacklists, boycotts, and business paralysis, and every year save millions and millions of dollars of losses which result necessarily therefrom.

"Capital as well as labor should favor this Department of Labor, because it will go far to solve the labor problem and bring about industrial peace. For years this legislation has been advocated by the wage-earners of the country. The bill meets with their approbation and has the approval of the best thought in our land. It has been indorsed by some of the ablest thinkers, some of the wisest political economists, and many of our leading newspapers. The time is ripe, it seems to me, for the creation of a Department of Labor with a secretary having a seat in the Cabinet, with all the rights and powers conferred by this bill. It will bring labor and capital closer together, and one is dependent on the other. They should be friends — not enemies — and walk hand in hand in the march along the paths of mutual prosperity. This bill, if it becomes a law, will go far to prevent serious labor troubles in the future, do much to solve existing labor problems, and every friend of industrial peace should aid in its enactment. The employers of labor, as well as the employees themselves, whether they belong to trades unions or not, are all, so far as I have been able to ascertain, in accord with the principles of this progressive legislation and heartily approve of this bill."

It was not until 1912, however, that Mr. Sulzer succeeded in having the bill favorably reported, and when it came before the House it passed without a dissenting vote.

After Mr. Sulzer's election as Governor he returned to Washington and spent about three weeks in Congress — partly for the purpose of urging the passage in the Senate of his bill creating a Department of Labor. It passed the Senate the latter part of February, 1913.

For two weeks prior to its passage friends of the measure were in

frequent communication with Governor Sulzer reporting its progress. On its passage the Governor exchanged several telegrams and letters with President Taft, urging him to give the measure his official approval. In the Senate the bill was slightly amended which made necessary its repassage in the House, where it was in charge of Mr. Sulzer's friend, Congressman William B. Wilson, who has been made Secretary of Labor by President Wilson.

Mr. Sulzer's bill provides for three assistant Secretaries of Labor, the work of the Department being divided as follows: Manufacturing and agricultural industries; building of highways and transportation industries, including the telephone and telegraph business; and the building and mercantile industries.

Each of the principal divisions of the Department of Labor will have a Bureau of Statistics to collect and report at least once each year as to the conditions of labor in each of the different industries. Special attention will also be given to the collection and publication of statistics regarding the unemployed.

One prime object of the new Department of Labor will be the establishment of Boards of Arbitration and Conciliation to prevent strikes, as well as to prevent labor disturbances among employees or corporations doing an interstate commerce business.

Mr. Sulzer's record in Congress is a monument to his indefatigable industry, and the enactment of progressive legislation along constructive lines.

In January, 1908, Mr. Sulzer married Miss Clara Rodelheim, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mrs. Sulzer is as Democratic and as popular with the people as her distinguished husband.

Mr. Sulzer was elected Governor on November 5, 1912, by a plurality of 205,454, which was the largest plurality ever given in the State of New York for any candidate for Governor. He received 649,559 votes as the Democratic candidate, while Job E. Hedges, Republican, received 444,105, and Oscar S. Straus, Progressive, 393,183. Mr. Sulzer's large plurality was the more remarkable since Mr. Straus in his campaign declared for the reforms of which Mr. Sulzer for many years had been one of the leading advocates.

It will add to the interest of this character sketch of William Sulzer to describe some of his habits and recount some of his sayings which reveal him as a Governor different in many respects from any who have held office before him. During the campaign which preceded his election he made few promises as to his future policies. One of his oft repeated epigrams was "An ounce of performance is worth a ton of promise." And he pointed out that his record of legislative achievement during five years at Albany and eighteen years at Washington gave the best forecast of what principles would certainly guide him in administering the office of Governor. "The record of the past," he said over and over again, "is the best guarantee for the future."

In many of his speeches he said "when I am elected Governor the latch-string of the door of the executive office at Albany will always be on the outside, and it will not be so high but that the lowliest can reach it, and the humblest citizen of the State may come to Albany and see the Governor and be treated with as much consideration as the richest and most powerful."

This promise which caused smiles of incredulity with some who did not know the man who made the promise has been carried out with a faithfulness that has resulted in practices which have destroyed many official precedents and rules of official procedure; precedents and rules which have prevailed for many years. It has been in some administrations the rule that few could see the Governor except through an appointment made with the secretary and to make such an appointment was often difficult. Only persons of distinction could get an appointment without first stating the object of their visit and many who wished to make such engagements were unable to show satisfactory evidence that they themselves or the subject of their visit, were of sufficient importance to merit a personal interview with the Chief Executive.

Since Mr. Sulzer has been Governor all this is changed. Man, woman or child, black or white, rich or poor, high or low, everyone who wants to see the Governor sees him and the richest and most powerful must wait and take their turn. This has caused some remonstrances to which the Governor only replies "I am a Democrat and must treat all alike."

So the Governor sees all his visitors in the large reception room of the Executive Chamber. Many have private conversations with him, seated by the side of his big desk. But there are no secret interviews in the so-called "back office." This is the Governor's workshop where he needs only his stenographer.

There was considerable comment when on Inauguration Day the customary military parade was omitted and the Governor walked from the "People's House" to the Capitol to take the oath of office and deliver his inaugural address. "I wish" wrote Governor Sulzer to the Secretary of State, "that all the arrangements for my inauguration to be as simple, and as economical, and as democratic as possible." The simplicity which characterized the inaugural ceremonies has been paralleled in many ways in connection with the Governor's daily life. The Executive Mansion has been rechristened "the People's House." The public was invited to the Legislative Reception and the attendance was the largest ever known. Albany newspapers declared that 10,000 persons were in attendance.

The rule that the Governor must be attended when receiving visitors at the Executive Chamber by either his Military Secretary or his Private Secretary is ignored. So is the rule that on the street and at public functions one of his Secretaries shall always accompany

him. Sometimes the Governor is accompanied and sometimes he is not. He prefers to go and come alone. Several times he has attended public dinners in the evening and afterward walked from the hotel where they were given to his home. The Governor always walks to and from the Capitol. His life and habits are simple in every way and democratic to the extreme.

Not only does the Governor show his democratic impulses and his disposition to keep closely in touch with the common man by meeting personally as many of his constituents as possible, but he keeps up a large daily correspondence with persons from all parts of the State, which makes his mail five times as voluminous as that of any of his predecessors, and he prizes highly not only letters of commendation, but also letters which contain words of counsel or criticism regarding public policies, appointments made, and legislative measures advocated.

Mr. Sulzer is progressive in his ideas; takes a broad view of every question; has few prejudices, and those only against intrenched wrongs he wants to see remedied. In his efforts for a common humanity he knows no race, no creed, and no previous condition. He is for man — that is all.

In his speech of acceptance, Governor Sulzer said: "I will go into office without a promise except my promise to all the people to serve them faithfully and honestly and to the best of my ability. I am free, without entanglements, and shall remain free. If elected I shall follow the street called straight and the Executive office will be in the Capitol. When I take the oath as Governor I shall enforce the laws fearlessly and impartially, but with malice toward none. Those who know me best know that I stand firmly for certain fundamental principles — for liberty under law; for civil and religious freedom; for Constitutional government; for the old integrities and the new humanities; for equality before the law; for equal rights to all and special privileges for none; for the cause that lacks assistance; against the wrongs that needs resistance; and for unshackled opportunity as the beacon-light of individual hope and the best guarantee for the perpetuity of our free institutions. No influence will control me but the influence of my conscience, and my determination to do my full duty to all the people, as God gives me the light."

In his first annual message to the Legislature of 1913, Mr. Sulzer said:

"In view of the increasing expenditures in the administration of State affairs, mounting higher and higher each succeeding year, and necessarily imposing onerous burdens on our taxpayers, I recommend genuine retrenchment in every department of the State, to the end that expenditures be kept down to the minimum and taxation materially reduced.

"Unless this is done in a systematic way additional methods must be devised to raise greater revenue. I am in sympathy with the op-

pressed taxpayers of our State and to the best of my ability will aid you in your efforts to lighten their burden. Nothing will gratify me more than to be able to say to the people when you adjourn that this Legislature was one of the most economical in the history of the State, and by its wisdom and economies wiped out every vestige of direct tax.

"The way to stop waste and extravagance is to retrench and economize. A cursory examination into State affairs convinces me that many expenditures can be stopped and efficiency promoted if every State officer will clean house, stop waste, and practice every economy consistent with good government and the orderly administration of public affairs.

"Let us do our best, day in and day out, to save wherever it is possible, and make honesty and simplicity, economy and efficiency, the watchwords of our administration of the people's business."

The Governor also said in his annual message that many worthy citizens had suggested to him the advisability of examining, through a Committee of Inquiry, into every department of the State government to ascertain where expenditures could be checked and the money of the taxpayers saved. A few days later he appointed John N. Carlisle, of Watertown; John H. Delaney, of the Borough of Brooklyn, New York; and H. Gordon Lynn, of the Borough of Manhattan, New York, a Committee of Inquiry, to examine and investigate the management and affairs of any and all departments, boards, bureaus or commissions in the State. Thus for the first time in the history of the State a Committee of Inquiry was established. The Committee in its initial work recommended a decrease in the proposed appropriations for certain departments. It followed up this action by an exhaustive consideration of the sinking funds of the State, reaching the conclusion that there had been an excess of the necessary accumulations for the support of the sinking funds to the amount of $18,773,045.97. Commenting upon the report Governor Sulzer said:

"This huge accumulation of unnecessary moneys by the imposition of an inequitable tax year after year is the result of poor business administration of State affairs and would ultimately amount to a sum of money in excess of the requirements of the whole amount of authorized bond isues of $234,000,000."

Still later the Committee of Inquiry stated that at every turn in their examination of State affairs they had noticed a lack of system and method in the administration of the business of the State, a wide departure from anything like uniformity and an unscientific and wasteful absence of appropriate provisions for the promotion of economy. With the view of remedying these evils the Committee of Inquiry proposed the creation of a Department of Efficiency and Economy; of a State Board of Estimate; of a State Board of Con-

tract and Supply; and the passage of a bill giving the State Comptroller ample powers of auditing the accounts of all State departments.

Commenting upon the bills to carry out these reforms Governor Sulzer said: "These bills meet my approval and will now be introduced in the Legislature. They will put the administration of State affairs on a business basis, I want to do that, and these bills will do it. I trust they will promptly be passed. When they become laws it will mean the saving to the taxpayers of millions of dollars every year."

In a message addressed to the Legislature early in his administration, Governor Sulzer called attention to the necessity of remedial legislation regarding stock exchanges, treating of "manipulation," "concerted movements to deceive," "short sales," "hypothecation of securities," "trading against customers' orders," "usury," etc. Eleven bills were prepared by the Governor and introduced in both Houses of the Legislature to carry his recommendations into effect.

The second week of his administration Governor Sulzer appointed a special commission to collect facts, receive suggestions and make recommendations as to changes in the Public Health Laws and their administration. This special commission of eminent citizens consisted of Hermann M. Biggs, M. D., chairman; Homer Folks, secretary; John A. Kingsbury, assistant secretary; E. R. Baldwin, M. D., W. E. Milbank, M. D., Mary Adelaide Nutting, John C. Otis, M. D., and Ansley Wilcox.

"In five weeks," as Governor Sulzer said in a message to the Legislature, "the commission collected a surprisingly large amount of authoritative information with regard to public health work in the various parts of the State, and submitted findings and recommendations of great interest for the improvement of the laws relating to health."

At a complimentary dinner given in his honor at the celebrated Lotos Club, New York city, Saturday night, February 8, 1913, Mr. Sulzer spoke in part, as follows:

"As many of you know, from reading the newspapers, I have been a very busy man ever since I took the oath of office as the Governor of the State. To tell the truth I have been working on an average about eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, and this is the first public dinner, or reception, or entertainment, I have been able to attend since the first day of January. Being Governor of New York is no easy job — that is if you want to be The Governor.

"The members of the Lotos Club are famous for their knowledge of literature, and are familiar, therefore, with the advice Don Quixote gave his faithful follower on 'How to be a Governor;' and the subtle reply of that diplomatic individual when he said: 'He would rather be Sancho Panza and go to Heaven, than be a Governor and go to Hell.' Many people, I am reminded daily, take the same view con-

cerning the ultimate destiny of the Governor of the Empire State. All of which goes to prove that although we live in a progressive period, human nature is much the same now as it was in the days of the gallant Knight of de la Mancha.

"Before I was elected I made up my mind, if successful, to be the Governor of all the people. I am going to be. I intend to do the best I can, in my own way, according to my own light, regardless of the political future, or of personal consequences, because I know that the political future is uncertain and that consequences are unpitying.

"Long ago I made a vow to the people that if I became Governor no influence would control me but the dictates of my conscience and my determination to do my duty day in and day out, as I see the right. Have no fear. I shall stick to that.

"I stand now where I always have stood, and where I always will stand — for certain fundamental principles — for freedom of speech; for the right of lawful assembly; for the freedom of the press; for liberty under law; for civil and religious freedom; for constitutional government; for equality and justice to all; for home rule; for the reserved rights of the State; for equal rights to every one, and special privileges to no one; and for unshackled opportunity as the beacon light of individual hope, and the best guarantee for the perpetuity of our free institutions.

"New York is the greatest State in the Union. It should always be an exemplar of economical and efficient and progressive administration. As its Governor I shall, in so far as I can, give the people of the State, an honest, an efficient, an economical and a businesslike administration of public affairs. I say businesslike advisedly, because I assure the business men in every part of our State that they can rely on me at all times to do my utmost to promote the commercial interests of our commonwealth. I realize how important they are, and shall always be exceedingly careful to take no step that will jeopardize the financial and the commercial supremacy of the first State in the Republic.

"Suffice it to say that I am a friend of every business whether big or little, so long as it is legitimate, and will always have its welfare in view in the administration of State affairs. To this end I shall continue to work unceasingly for quicker and better transportation agencies, and for improved and larger terminal facilities, in order that New York shall continue to receive her just share of the trade and the commerce of the country.

"Whenever in doubt, it is my purpose to confide in the people, and I indulge the hope that when my official term comes to an end I shall have accomplished something to merit their approval, and to justify the confidence they have reposed in the rectitude of my intentions.

"That is all there is to it, and that is all there is to say just now. I have little vanity. I want no glory — no credit for doing my duty — no future preferment — and when the office the people gave me goes back to the people — to whom it belongs — to give to some other man — I say again, and I say advisedly — I want to retire from the misrepresentations and the disappointments of political life — to a little farm, by the side of the road, and be the friend of man."

Mr. Sulzer is a hard worker — and puts in about sixteen hours a day toiling for the State. He resorts to no political arts or personal pretenses. He is just a plain, common, every-day plodding, good-natured citizen, sincere, square, and loyal in every fiber of his manhood. He does not command support by subtle influences, trickery, hypocrisy, self-advertising and the command of wealth, like some others, but succeeds solely through his brains, his intrepidity and his fidelity to friends and to principles. He never had a press agent. He never financed a publicity bureau. He never paid for puffs. He does his work day in and day out, year after year, quietly, modestly, confident the results will ultimately speak for themselves, and conscious of the fact that the knowledge of duty well done, for duty's sake, and in the cause of freedom and righteousness and humanity, is after all the best reward and the most lasting recompense a public servant can have.

Mr. Sulzer has always been a very modest man concerning his own achievements. And yet the more the people know about Mr. Sulzer the better they like him. As the record of his achievements is unfolded the greater and the grander stands out the man — the plain man of the plain people — and they know him and they love him — this man who does things for the people for the intense love of doing them, and goes his way day after day happy in the consciousness that there is work to do, and that he is doing his share in his day and generation to make the world better and happier as the Master intended.

Governor Sulzer is a "Commoner" through and through. The more you know about him — the more you see of him — the more you study him at close range — the more you like him and the more you will appreciate what he has done, and glory in his trials and his triumphs. He needs no eulogy. His career of struggle for higher and better things from a poor farm boy to the Governorship of the greatest State in the Union is an epic poem.

Mr. Sulzer is of large stature, standing over six feet in height with a weight of 185 pounds which he carries with the grace of a trained athlete. He is abstemius; has sandy hair and steel blue eyes that look straight into yours, and read your innermost thoughts. During the war with Spain he organized a regiment of volunteers and was elected colonel, but for political reasons it was not called into active service. Two of his younger brothers — a captain and a lieutenant — died in the service of their country.

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At a recent banquet of the Home Rule Conference and Municipal Government Association of New York State and the Legislative Committee of the New York State Conference of Mayors, at the Hotel Ten Eyck, Albany, N. Y., Thursday evening, March 13, 1913, Mr. Sulzer said in part:

"The sentiment back of the demand for home rule is the same sentiment that animated the patriotic fathers in their heroic struggle for Independence. It breathes the spirit of the Declaration, and it voices the aspirations of every lover of Liberty.

"No man is more in favor of home rule than I am. It is a part of my political religion. I believe in local self-government for village, and for town, and for city, and for county; and I know that the people are capable of self-government. A denial of this proposition is an indictment of American intelligence and patriotism.

"In my message to the Legislature I said: 'Let us stand squarely for home rule and local self-government — home rule for the State — for the reserved rights of the State — against encroachments by the central government at Washington. Home rule for the counties, and the cities, and the towns, and the villages of the State, against legislative tinkering and invasion.' I stand for that. There will be no step backward.

"I believe in local autonomy as a fundamental right. The experience of years has taught us that many of the evils the people want remedied; that most of the things the people want done; can be remedied, and can be done, through local agencies, without interference by the National and State Legislatures.

"Let me urge the people to be firm at all times for home rule; and for the rights of the people in their respective communities to govern themselves politically, without legislative interference except when absolutely necessary. In the future as in the past I shall adhere to that without deviation. The people can count on me, as the Governor of the State, not to interfere with home rule in any locality if I can possibly avoid it. If I do interfere, directly, it must be for the general welfare, and then only in a case that rises superior to local considerations and for the good of the common weal.

"I am now, and ever have been, in accord with that fundamental principle of American statesmanship which asserts that the States in themselves are sovereigns, and I stand unequivocally for their reserved rights against the tendencies of centralization of the Federal Government. We know that the States are divided into counties, and that each county, in so far as possible, should have the right to govern itself in civil and political matters. For that reason, as the Governor, I am determined to recognize the rights of the counties in every part of the State through their duly constituted officials and their electoral machinery.

"Then again, the counties have within their confines, the villages, the towns, and the cities; and I want to see the greatest amount of local authority concentrated in the hands of the officials of these constituent parts of the counties of the State.

"As Thomas Jefferson well said, 'If we are directed from Washington when to sow and when to reap we shall soon want bread.' If that applies to the seat of the Federal Government in connection with the rights of the States, it applies with greater force to the seat of the State Government in connection with the rights of the counties, the cities, the towns, and the villages of the State.

"We know that in the diversification of power lies the safety of the State. We cannot deny the proposition that one generation is as capable as another of taking care of its own local affairs and solving its own local problems. Ralph Waldo Emerson said: 'All forms of government are ridiculous except those which men make for themselves.'

"You remember Mark Twain once said, 'when in doubt take a drink.' My policy as Governor is a little different — when in doubt I shall confide in the people. I enunciated that idea in my inaugural address, and have been practising it now and then as occasion arises. I know the power of public opinion. I believe that all the people are wiser that a few of the people. Public opinion is the safest guide for legislation as well as political conduct. As the Bible says: 'In a multitude of counsel there is much wisdom.'

"Cities should be as free from interference from the State as the States should be free from interference by the Federal Government. Municipalities should be independent in matters of purely local concern, and they should have the right to adopt their own charter, just as the people of the State have the right to adopt their own constitution. Municipalities should have the right to call a city charter convention the same as the people of the State have the right to call a constitutional convention.

"The trouble with the cities is not too much democracy but too little Democracy. There is too much State control. We need Home Rule to create city democracies, like those of Athens and Rome. It was *freedom* that inspired in these cities local *patriotism* such as seldom has been equalled in all the annals of the world.

"Home Rule is the demand on the part of the people to be trusted — trusted to govern themselves. Democracy rather than class interest is becoming intelligently organized. With the growth of cities they are becoming political units of great importance to the State. The opponents of Home Rule distrust democracy, but I do not fear the people. I fear special privileges. Home rulers trust the people, their opponents fear popular control.

"It is because of the survival of old monarchial ideas that our

cities are not more independent. We proceed on the theory that the sovereignty which grants a city charter is a power similar to that formerly wielded by kings and emperors. It is a concession apparently that we grant to cities power to do this or that. But in a republic such as ours the sovereignty resides in the people. The electors are the sovereigns. All just governments obtain their powers from the consent of the people.

"We have the highest authority for Home Rule. Thomas Jefferson believed that the permanency of our nation depended upon distribution of the powers of government.

"The diversification of power is necessary for the safety of the State. Home Rule is the aspiration of the progressive spirit of our times, which demands that affairs of government shall be placed close to the people and kept there. When legislation for a community is carried on at a distance remote public opinion fails to properly influence that legislation.

"Public hearings are efforts to overcome this evil. It is better to have our legislative body close to the community than to take representatives of a community long distances to meet the Legislature.

"Let our cities be kept as free from State invasion as the State is kept free from national interference. As states adopt their own constitutions so should cities adopt their own charters. The cure for the evils of democracy is more democracy."

Mr. Sulzer, without doubt, is the best vote getter to-day in the State of New York. He has always run thousands of votes ahead of his ticket. He has never been defeated. He is a man of the people and for the people.

He is a 32d degree Mason, has held all the honors in the craft, and years ago became a life member. He is a member of Lloyd Aspinall Post, G. A. R.; the Army and Navy Union; the Eagles; the Pioneers of Alaska; the Arctic Brotherhood; the National-Democratic Club; Manhattan Club; Press Club; Masonic Club; and other social clubs in Washington and New York city. His church affiliations are with the Presbyterian denomination. His most profitable reading has been history, philosophy and political economy; and his advice to young men is to work hard, cultivate good habits, have a motive in life and a positive determination to succeed.

Mr. Sulzer is making good as the Governor of the people, and is courageously meeting the expectations and the sanguine predictions of his true friends. He is a very busy man, but his spare hours are spent in writing a book on "Political Economy," which his friends believe will be a standard text-book on economic principles. His rugged honesty, his loyalty to his friends, his fearless devotion to every duty, his fidelity to principle, his ability as a champion of the oppressed in every land and in every clime have made his name a household word among the people of America, and as an apostle of freedom forever enshrined him in the hearts of humanity.

VALENTINE TAYLOR.

Counsel to the Governor.

Valentine Taylor, counsel to the Governor, was born in Cambridge, Mass., on November 7, 1874.

He is a graduate of Harvard University, holding the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws from that university.

He was admitted to the New York bar in 1901 and since he has practiced law in New York city, his office being at No. 141 Broadway.

He served as counsel to the sheriff of New York county during the years 1908 and 1909. During 1911 and 1912 he held the position of Deputy Attorney-General in the Attorney-General's office at Albany.

Mr. Taylor resides in New York city and is a member of the local Democratic organization. He is a member of the Bar Association of the city of New York, the Harvard Club of New York city, the Albany Country Club, among others.

CHESTER C. PLATT.

Secretary to the Governor.

Chester C. Platt, Secretary to Governor Sulzer is the editor of the Batavia Times, with which paper he has been connected since 1903. Prior to that time he was for several years the editor of the Ithaca Democrat, a newspaper which for many years had exerted a potent influence on the politics of the State under the editorship of Ward Gregory, and afterwards George W. Apgar.

Mr. Platt was born in Somers, Westchester county, the son of Rev. William K. and Mary Caroline (Childs) Platt. When only eighteen years of age he bought a drug store in Ludlowville, near Ithaca, which he successfully conducted for several years. He later went to Ithaca where he pursued special courses of study in Cornell University in history, literature, economics, and political science. He is a member of the Cornell Chapter of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

Before becoming editor of the Ithaca Democrat, Mr. Platt was engaged in the drug business in Ithaca and in 1895 was the Democratic candidate for mayor of that city. In 1908 he was the Democratic candidate for Member of Assembly in Genesee county. While in Ithaca, Mr. Platt held several municipal positions. He was city clerk and secretary to the mayor, secretary and treasurer of the sewer commission, secretary of the paving commission, secretary of the board of health and registrar of vital statistics.

Mr. Platt has always been interested in historical studies. He was one of the founders of the DeWitt Historical Society of Tompkins county which has erected many memorial tablets, he is a member of the Holland Purchase Historical Society of Batavia, and is the author of a political history of Genesee county.

Mr. Platt was also one of the organizers of the Ithaca Business Men's Association of which he was secretary from the time it was founded until he left Ithaca.

Mr. Platt is now a member of the New York State Democratic Editorial Association, the New York State Editorial Association, the Western New York Newspapermen's Associa-

tion, the Batavia Board of Trade, the Batavia Business Men's Association, the Batavia Club, The Holland Club of Batavia and the Fort Orange Club of Albany.

On August 23, 1880, Mr. Platt was married at Ludlowville to Miss Minnie Fidelia Brown. He has two sons, Chester C. Platt, Jr., an attorney in the liability department of the Travelers Insurance Company of Buffalo, and H. Malcom Platt an electrical engineer in the testing department of the General Electric Company in Schenectady.

Mr. Platt was an advocate of Grover Cleveland's nomination for President in 1892, attending as a delegate the Syracuse Convention which sent a protesting committee to the National Convention at Chicago, opposing the nomination of Governor Hill, although he had the support of the regular New York State delegation. Mr. Platt took an active part in the Tariff Reform campaign which was carried on under the auspices of the Reform Club of New York, in 1888, speaking with Professor Francis M. Burdick, of the Cornell Law School, in many places in Western New York. Mr. Platt was an earnest Bryan man in 1896 and delivered many speeches in the campaign of that year. He has been a speaker in most of the leading campaigns since that time. Mr. Platt early took a stand in favor of Mr. Wilson's nomination for the Presidency. He advocated his nomination in the columns of the Batavia Times, and he was one of the original signers of the call for the Wilson Conference. He attended the Wilson Conference at Cooper Union in New York City and went to the Baltimore Convention as a member of the committee appointed by that conference to urge Wilson's nomination. Believing that the Progressive Democrats of the State of New York should unite on a candidate for Governor, in the same manner that Progressive Democrats throughout the United States united in the support of Woodrow Wilson, Mr. Platt was one of the organizers of the Sulzer League of Western New York, which was formed to bring to the attention of the Democratic leaders throughout the State the availability of Mr. Sulzer as a candidate for Governor. Mr. Platt was elected secretary of this League which opened headquarters early at the Syracuse Convention of 1912.

EDWARD GILBERT SCHERMERHORN.

Military Secretary.

Major Edward Gilbert Schermerhorn, Military Secretary, was born in a house on the corner of 30th street and Madison avenue, New York city, November 22, 1864, and was educated in private schools of the city.

He entered business with the banking firm of Gilman Son & Company in 1882, by whom he was employed for five years. Later he was three years in the treasurer's office of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad. In 1893 he entered the employment of the city of New York in the department of finance and for nearly twenty years was cashier in the office of the receiver of taxes of the city, which he resigned on Jan. 1, 1913 to become Military Secretary to Governor Sulzer.

Major Schermerhorn enlisted as a private of the 7th regiment October 30, 1885 and was honorably discharged on August 7, 1891. He became adjutant of the 13th regiment C. A. C., September 26, 1893 and was honorably discharged July 17, 1895; 1st lieutenant and battalion adjutant,

June 6, 1898, 112th regiment, and was rendered supernumerary as captain and regimental adjutant, January 24, 1899. He was honorably discharged as a volunteer fireman, August, 1912.

Major Schermerhorn belongs to the following organizations and societies: 7th Regiment Veteran Association, 12th Regiment Veteran Association, 112th Regiment Veteran Association, Veteran Association 9th Company 7th Regiment, N. G., N. Y., Washington Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M., Aurora Grata, Consistory Noble of Mystic Shrine Mecca Temple, Prophet Azim Grotto No. 7, M. O. V. P. E. R., Tall Cedars of Lebanon, Cutler Alumni Association, Sons of the Revolution, Society of the War of 1812, Veteran Corps of Artillery, Society of Colonial Wars, St. Nicholas Society and the Holland Society.

Major Schermerhorn is a direct descendant of Jacob Jansen Schermerhorn who arrived in Albany from Holland in 1636. Simon, the son of Jacob Jansen Schermerhorn from whom Major Schermerhorn is descended, was born in Albany in 1658 and died in New York in 1696. At the time of the massacre of Schenectady he rode from there to Albany, though badly wounded, in time to have the stockades of Albany closed thereby saving the town, for whom there is a tablet placed close to the spot where the stockade formerly stood.

Major Schermerhorn is the great great grandson of David Grim, who in the year 1757 went to sea on a privateering voyage in the ship King of Prussia of 16 guns and 130 crew, commanded by Captain Thomas Seymour, in which cruise in the West Indies, they took several French prizes.

Major Schermerhorn is the great great grandson of General Ebenezer Stevens, who was born in Boston in 1752 and at an early age was prominent among the Sons of Liberty. He was one of the Boston Tea Party in December, 1773. Fearing evil consequences to himself he went to Rhode Island to reside. When that province, after the skirmishes at Lexington and Concord, sent an army of observation to Roxbury young Stevens received a commission as lieutenant, which bears the date of May 8, 1775. His skill was soon perceived by Gridley and Knox and early in December of that year he was directed by General Washington to raise two companies of artillery and one of artificers in Massachusetts and Rhode Island and proceed to join the expedition against Quebec.

He was promoted major later and rendered efficient service in the northern department during 1776. In the spring of 1777 he was sent to Ticonderoga and commanded the artillery there. He joined General Schuyler at Fort Edward and commanded the artillery at the battle of Stillwater in which service he was greatly distinguished. He commanded the artillery at Albany in April, 1778, and in consideration of his services he received from Congress brevet rank as lieutenant-colonel of foot, and in November following was appointed lieutenant-colonel of artillery.

He was selected to accompany Lafayette in the contemplated expedition into Canada. Early in 1781 he proceeded with Lafayette into Virginia to oppose the ravages of Arnold. In the autumn of that year he was actively engaged with very full powers under General Knox in collecting and forwarding artillery and other munitions to be employed in the siege of Yorktown, during which siege he was in alternate command with Colonel Lamb, and Lieutenant-Colonel Carrington. After the surrender of Cornwallis, Lieutenant-Colonel Stevens returned north and from that time remained in command with Colonel Lamb at West Point and the vicinity.

ELIHU ROOT.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

ELIHU ROOT.

Elihu Root, senior United States Senator, was born in Clinton, New York State, on February 15, 1845, and in 1864 was graduated by Hamilton College, his father, Oren Root, being at the time a professor of mathematics of the institution. Mr. Root then assisted his brother Oren, who was principal of an academy in Rome, N. Y., for a short period in 1865. He then studied law in the University Law School of New York city and was graduated by it in 1867 and admitted to the bar. He began the practice of the law in New York, first in partnership with John H. Strahan and later with Willard Bartlett, now judge of the Court of appeals.

Mr. Root soon attained prominence at the bar. He was a counsel for Judge Hilton in the Stewart will case, in the Broadway Surface Railway case, in the suits concerning the American Sugar Company, in the New York Aqueduct cases, and he was a counsel of Robert Ray Hamilton when suit was brought against him through the influence of Emma Mann. In 1871 he took part in the investigation of William M. Tweed by the Committee of Seventy. On January 8, 1878, he was married to Clara Wales, a daughter of Salem H. Wales of New York. They had three children, two sons and a daughter. Early in his life in New York city Mr. Root became interested in political affairs and for many years was one of the most conspicuous members of the Union League Club. One of his admirers was Chester A. Arthur, who, when he became President, appointed Mr. Root as United States District Attorney for the Southern district of New York. While acting in this position he brought about the conviction of James D. Fish, then President of the Marine Bank, as guilty of criminal conspiracy in relation to the Grant-Ward frauds. After holding the position of district attorney for two years Mr. Root resigned it and devoted himself to private practice. He became a member of the Republican County Committee of New York county and was its chairman in 1886, 1887. In 1892 he delivered a forcible address on municipal corruption at the Cooper Institute in New York, which called attention to many of the evils later depicted by the famous Lexow Committee.

In 1893 Mr. Root was elected a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1894 and in that convention later became one of its most prominent members. He was chairman of its Judiciary Committee and enjoyed the intimate friendship with the Hon. Joseph H. Choate, the eminent lawyer, who was president of the convention. Mr. Root and Mr. Choate occupied the same house in Albany while the convention was in session and undoubtedly were most influential in shaping its decisions and framing the present Constitution of the State of New York. In 1898 Mr. Root successfully established before the Republican State Convention of New York State that Theodore Roosevelt was eligible for nomination for Governor.

Mr. Root began his national career in 1899. President McKinley in August of that year appointed him Secretary of War as successor to Russel A. Alger. The affairs of

the War Department were in a somewhat disordered state, owing to the Spanish-American war, and Mr. Root also had to solve the problem of sending 70,000 men to the Philippine Islands to quell the rising there against the American Government. Moreover the Philippine war had to be conducted in such a spirit that it would be apparent that the United States Government was desirous merely of bettering the government of the Philippine Islands. Mr. Root reorganized the army and changed the staff system. There were legal questions of great moment concerning the relations of the United States with Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands that Mr. Root had to solve while engaged in conducting the operations of the War Department. Soon after his arrival in Washington, moreover, Mr. Root had to organize the little army of the United States that marched to the relief of the American minister and the members of the American legation in Pekin, China, put in peril by the Boxer rebellion. Mr. Root also established a system of education for the army.

On March 5, 1901, he was reappointed Secretary of War by President McKinley and later was retained by President Roosevelt in that position. In 1902 he was appointed a member of the Executive Committee of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C. He was a member of the Alaskan Boundary Commission which met in London, England, in 1903, and determined the boundary line of Canada and Alaska. On February 1, 1904, he resigned his position as Secretary of War and returned to his New York home, where he began again the practice of his legal profession as a lawyer. On March 29, 1904, it was announced that he had been appointed as associate counsel for the receivers of D. J. Scully & Co., who had been interested in cotton pools. Upon April 12, 1904, Mr. Root appeared before the United States Circuit Court in St. Paul, Minn., as one of the counsel of the Northern Securities Company.

In 1904 he was temporary chairman of the Republican National Committee which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President, and made a speech reviewing the acts of the national administration.

Upon July 1, 1905, he became Secretary of State. One of the most signal services he rendered to his Country as Secretary of State was his strengthening the bonds of amity between the United States and its sister republics in South America by making a tour of that continent, visiting its chief seaboard cities and forming an acquaintance with the officials of the country.

When the election of 1908 showed that the Republican party would have a majority in the Legislature of New York State there was a demand for Mr. Root's election as United States Senator made by many prominent Republicans. Several other Republicans were also suggested for the honor, among them being Timothy L. Woodruff, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, Congressman J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, Edward H. Butler, editor of The Buffalo News, and ex-Governor Frank S. Black. The movement in Mr. Root's favor grew in volume and intensity, and finally he said:

"I am not seeking the office of Senator. I do not think that great office ought to be given to any one because he wants it; but if the Legislature of New York, representing the people of the State, feel that I can render useful service to the State and to the country in the Senate and call upon me to render that service I shall respond to their call and accept the office."

There were finally only two candidates, Mr. Root and Mr. Woodruff, and the latter, after a conference with President-elect Taft at Hot Springs, Va., announced his withdrawal in favor of Mr. Root, stating that he desired to promote party harmony.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN.

Mr. Root on January 18, 1909, was put in nomination for United States Senator in the joint caucus of the Republican members of the Legislature by Senator Davenport of Oneida county, who said during his speech in eulogy of Mr. Root:

"For nearly a decade he has been the most potent counsellor in the executive branch of the national government, while the great moral purpose of the federal administration has been worked out of securing under trial equality of opportunity for all men under the flag. His own State policies have been the clearest possible interpretation of the true spirit of democracy, which is the spirit of not only national but of international brotherhood. He has been a great constructive exponent of conciliation among the nations. By his journey around a continent he allayed the suspicion of our sister republics of the South and convinced them by his presence and his spoken word that 'we wish for no victories but those of peace, for no territory except our own, for no sovereignty but the sovereignty over ourselves.' The recent simple interchange of notes with the Japanese government and people has in it greater promise than lies in armaments and battleships of amity in the Pacific and the open door into the empire of China. Everywhere in the affairs of State Elihu Root has demonstrated his efficient and practical idealism to the abundant satisfaction of his countrymen.

"He is a great constitutional lawyer, whose client is the American people. He combines with the nationalist faith of Hamilton and Marshall the twentieth century spirit of American internationalism. He was born for the long look ahead, and his remaining strength and his talents are for the years that lie before him dedicated to the service of his country.

"The secret of Elihu Root's public career is not primarily to be sought in political influence. It is the triumph of a brilliant intellect sobered by earnest determination and guided by moral purpose. Here is the real secret. He was invited to the portfolio of State. A friend wrote to him and said: 'Why not wait three years and get the substance instead of taking the shadow now?' And Mr. Root replied: 'I have always thought that the opportunity to do something worth doing was the substance and the trying to get something was the shadow.'"

Mr. Root was the unanimous choice of the Republican Senators and Assemblymen for Senator, and two days later, January 20th, was elected by the Legislature as United States Senator.

Mr. Root in 1904 was elected president of the Bar Association of New York. In 1906 he was elected president of the American Society of International Law. He is a trustee of Hamilton College, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. He was president of the Union League club in 1898–1899.

Mr. Root was made an LL. D. of Hamilton in 1896, of Yale in 1900, of Columbia in 1904, of New York University in 1904, of Williams in 1905, of Princeton in 1906, of the University of Buenos Ayres in 1906, of the University of San Marcos of Lima in 1906, and of Harvard in 1907.

James A. O'Gorman.

James A. O'Gorman was born in New York city, May 5, 1860. Educated in the College of the City of New York and the Law Department of New York University; LL. D., Villanova College (1904), Fordham University (1908), New York University (1910); admitted to the bar 1882; District Court Justice, 1893–1899; justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, 1900–1911; elected to the United States Senate to succeed Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, March 30, 1911.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

STATE OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Governor.

Martin H. Glynn, Comptroller of the State of New York, was born at Kinderhook, Columbia county, N. Y., on September 17, 1871. He received his preliminary education in the public schools, and completed his studies at Fordham University, Fordham, the honor man of the class of 1894. Taking up the study of law he was admitted to the bar. He entered journalism and is editor and publisher of the Albany "Times-Union."

Mr. Glynn is a democrat and has taken an active interest in politics for the past twelve years. He was elected to Congress in 1898 from the Twentieth Congressional District. His record in Congress was officially commended by the National Association of Letter Carriers, by the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, by the Patrons of Husbandry of New York State, and by several international labor organizations.

Mr. Glynn, on January 2, 1900, married Miss Mary C. E. Magrane, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Magrane, of Lynn, Mass.

President McKinley, in 1901, appointed Mr. Glynn a member of the National Commission of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and he was elected its vice-president.

He was nominated for Comptroller by the democratic party and independence league in September, 1906, and, on November 6th following, was elected. He received 719,725 votes to 709,398 votes cast for Hon. Merton E. Lewis, of Rochester, his opponent on the republican ticket.

Mr. Glynn was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by the democratic party and the independence league in the fall of 1912, and after conducting a campaign with great energy, was elected, receiving 665,762 votes to 450,569 cast for James W. Wadsworth, republican.

Secretary of State.

In the nomination of Mitchell May for the office of Secretary of State, by the democratic party the Jews of New York city have been given fitting representation on the State ticket. Mr. May, who is but 42 years old, has had an enviable public record. As congressman, member of the New York board of education, as assistant district attorney of Kings county and as counsel to the county clerk he has for many years been before the people of Brooklyn and his State, and in that long public service he has won for himself a reputation for broad-mindedness, fairness and thorough honesty.

The news of Mr. May's nomination was received with general acclamation by Brooklynites of all races and faiths, who are specially interested in efficient public servants who can be relied upon for their judgment and honesty. Mr. May has already won for himself a firm place in the hearts of Brooklynites, and men of all stations in life have congratulated the party who nominated him for their selection of a man of his type.

Mr. May, who is a son of Nathan May and a nephew of the late Moses May, the Brooklyn philanthropist, is well-known to the Jews of his State and nation. He has been specially active in Jewish charitable affairs and is a director of the Federation of Jewish charities. He was one of the organizers of the Unity Club, the leading Jewish social organization of Brooklyn, and was its first president. He is also a member of the national

MARTIN H. GLYNN, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Jewish college fraternity, Zeta Beta Tau, which numbers among its members many prominent Jews.

Mr. May was born in the Eastern District on July 10, 1870. He attended the public school and then finished his early education at a military academy in College Point. Later he went to the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute and studied law at Columbia Law School, from which he graduated in 1892. He was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in the offices of Ira Leo Bamberger. Soon afterward he opened his own office.

He early attracted the attention of the people of his district, and in 1898 he was elected to Congress by the largest majority ever given by a congressional candidate in the old sixth district. He made a fine record in Congress. In 1906 he was appointed a member of the New York board of education and advocated many reforms in the department of education. He made a successful fight for the raising of the salaries of the underpaid Brooklyn school janitors and was also successful on his promotion of the scheme for the public use of the school buildings for lectures and public affairs, playground and high school in Brownsville.

He resigned from the board of education to accept the position of counsel to the county clerk of Brooklyn. Shortly afterward District Attorney Clark made him one of his chief assistants and assigned to him the handling of the investigation of the Union Bank scandal. Mr. May's work in this case established him as one of Brooklyn's leading trial lawyers. He was also assigned to many prominent cases, and by his successful handling of their prosecution gained for himself an enviable reputation.

Mr. May is to-day one of the leading Brooklyn lawyers, and has successfully handled many big cases. He is specially active in all Brooklyn civic activities and belongs to many Brooklyn clubs and associations. He is a member of the Keap Street Temple and a director in the Jewish Federation of Charities. He is a member of the following clubs: Brooklyn, Unity, Iroquois, and Montauk, Elks, Heptasophs, Royal Arcanum, associate member of U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R.; Seawanhaka Boat Club, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences and the Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity.

State Comptroller.

William Sohmer, State Comptroller, was born in Germany on May 26, 1852, and was brought to this country by his parents in 1858. Mr. Sohmer received a public school education in New York city, which was followed by a thorough course of study in a business college. At an early age he entered the insurance business. After being for a few years in the employment of a prominent fire insurance company, Mr. Sohmer resigned the position of manager and established himself independently in the insurance business in the Metropolitan Bank building at Nos. 1 and 2 Third avenue, New York city, where his offices have been located ever since. When he went into the insurance business it was in the early stages of its development. Much of the modern systematization and development of the insurance business is due to his work.

He entered the field of politics in 1889 by accepting the Democratic nomination for Assemblyman in the Tenth Assembly district of New York city and was elected by a large majority. Mr. Sohmer was re-elected for three terms and then declined a renomination. Mr. Sohmer was next, in 1894, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff of New York county and while he was unsuccessful at the polls he led his associates on the Democratic ticket by over 8,000 votes. In 1895 he was nominated for the office of Register of the county of New York, to which office he was elected, again running ahead of his ticket. At the expiration of his term he had been promi-

nently mentioned for the Democratic nomination for Mayor. He was then nominated for the office of County Clerk of New York and was again successful, winning by a plurality of about 70,000 over his chief opponent, General James G. O'Bierne.

In 1906 he was nominated for Senator in the Twelfth Senate district and was elected by a majority of 9,876. In the Senate of 1907 and 1908 Mr. Sohmer served as a member of the Senate Committees on Insurance, Revision, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

In 1910 Mr. Sohmer was the unanimous choice of his party for the important office of State Comptroller. At an election which followed, Mr. Sohmer received 661,811 votes and was elected by a plurality greater than that of any other candidate on the State ticket with him except the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

State Treasurer.

John J. Kennedy, State Treasurer, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1856. That city has been his place of residence continuously and for the last twenty-six years he has been actively associated with the legislative branch of its municipal government.

Mr. Kennedy received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and, upon completing the prescribed course, became a student at St. Joseph's College. His first business experience was gained as an associate with his uncle, James Kennedy, a pioneer grain and freight contractor of Buffalo.

Mr. Kennedy's tenure in the Buffalo Common Council marked the longest term of continuous service recorded in the history of that city, and during the quarter of a century of his activity he became identified as sponsor of many movements for the development of the city's commerce and industry, but in a special manner he is known as "Father of the Playground System," and of the city's public baths. Representing a populous section, he took up in the interest of the children and carried to a successful termination the establishment of the first playgrounds in Buffalo.

Its marked popularity and benefit led him to advocate the extension of the movement until now the most comprehensive playground system of any municipality is to be found in Buffalo and it is admittedly a monument to the present State Treasurer.

Mr. Kennedy was also the originator of the popular free concerts that are given every summer in the parks of Buffalo. He was several times President of the Board of Aldermen and many times acting Mayor, his whole period of service in that capacity nearly covering a Mayor's term.

Mr. Kennedy served for twelve years as a member of the Democratic State Committee. He has been a delegate to every Democratic State convention from 1884 to 1910 and has been closely identified with the Erie county Democratic organization throughout that period. Although offered many responsible positions, Mr. Kennedy has never been a candidate for any office, other than a representative in the Buffalo Common Council, until he was nominated in 1910 for State Treasurer, being elected by a majority that proved his popularity throughout the State. Buffalo, Mr. Kennedy's home city, gave him the magnificent majority of about 8,000.

Mr. Kennedy is a prominent member of the Knights of Columbus, C. M. B. A., the C. B. L., the A. O. H., the Elks and the Eagles, and of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, he having been a grand trustee of the Order of the Eagles for a number of years.

Mr. Kennedy was married in 1881 to Miss Ottillie Schupp of Buffalo. They have two children, William H. Kennedy, who was graduated from the Law School of Cornell University in 1910 and admitted to the bar in 1911, and Miss Jane Kennedy, who

is a graduate of Miss Nardin's Academy in Buffalo.

Attorney-General.

Thomas Carmody, Attorney General, was born in the town of Milo, Yates county, N. Y., on October 9, 1859. His father was a farmer. The Attorney-General was brought up on the farm and educated in the country schools and in the Penn Yan Academy. After leaving the Penn Yan Academy, he taught school for two years and then entered Cornell in the class of 1882, where he remained for three years. While attending the University, he studied law in the office of A. A. Hungerford of Ithaca. He was admitted to the bar on April 1, 1886, and took up the practice of law in the village of Penn Yan, Yates county, where he has since continued to practice.

In 1889, upon the death of Charles S. Baker, District Attorney of Yates county, Mr. Carmody was appointed to fill the vacancy, by Governor Hill.

In February, 1893, he was appointed Chief Examiner of the State Civil Service Commission, filling that position until January 1, 1896. The last year of his service was under a Republican Commission and a Republican State administration.

He is now a member of the Board of Education, Penn Yan Academy, a position which he has held for seven years; and a trustee of Keuka College, a position which he has held for two years.

Mr. Carmody has during the last ten years lectured quite extensively on such subjects as "Orators and Oratory," "Church and State," and "Irish Eloquence and Song."

State Engineer and Surveyor.

New York State is expending more money annually on its waterways than than any other state in the Union and more than many European countries. It is now building the Barge canal which will extend from Troy to Buffalo and which when completed will be capable of transporting 1,000 ton barges to the harbor of New York. This is the most stupendous undertaking in the history of the State and the work for the past two years has been in charge of one of the famous engineers of the world — John A. Bensel.

In the two years that have elapsed since Mr. Bensel assumed the office of State Engineer, work on the canals has progressed at a much more rapid rate than at any time since the construction of the new waterway was begun. Work has been rushed to the utmost limit commensurate with efficiency, and everyone who is familiar with the situation is of the opinion that the Bensel administration will eclipse all former State engineering records in this State in the amount of work actually begun and completed.

Everyone knows Mr. Bensel to be a man of action. As a civil engineer he stands at the head of his profession. At the time of his election to his present office his friends predicted that he would prove to be one of the ablest men that ever held that office, and he has fulfilled that prediction. A capable man, he possesses every qualification that commends a public official to the confidence and esteem of the people.

John Anderson Bensel was born in the city of New York on August 16, 1863. His early education was received both in public and private schools of the city, and prepared him for entrance to Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, where he was graduated with the class of 1884. Although Stevens is pre-eminently a school of mechanical engineering he indicated a decided turn toward the work of the civil engineer by immediately, on his graduation, taking service as an assistant engineer in the field organization of the Aqueduct Commissioners of the city of New York. This service extended over less than a year, when he left that work for a position with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Entering the service of this great corporation as a rodman he was in a short time promoted to Assistant Engineer. He passed quickly to the im-

portant position of Assistant Supervisor of the New York division. This service extended over many years and he resigned from his position after it was conceded to be one of the best railroad organizations in the world.

It is principally by his connection first as Engineer in Chief and Commissioner of the Department of Docks and Ferries of the City of New York, and secondly by his being made President of the Board of Water Supply with the supervision over the construction of a new system of water supply, ninety-two miles in length and the building of the Ashokan Reservoir in the Catskill Mountains, that he became widely known. These works called for great skill as an engineer besides executive and administrative ability of the highest order. His talent for water front construction was exemplified by the modern Chelsea docks built under his sole direction and also extensive works on the water front of Brooklyn. In fact he completed some of the largest and most complete harbor works ever built in this country. In addition he put the Staten Island ferries under municipal control, giving to the public a splendid type of boats.

He was made President of the Board of Water Supply of New York, a position of vital importance in 1908, involving the gigantic plan of building the Ashokan Reservoir and the miles of piping to connect it with New York and the plan contemplating the construction of a deep rock tunnel under the Hudson River and many other feats of engineering. The administrative work of the President of this department involves on this work the enormous sum of $160,000,000, which in part shows the grave responsibility assumed by Mr. Bensel.

Mr. Bensel in his private practice greatly improved the dock front on the Delaware river while at work on the Girard property in Philadelphia. While consulting engineer for the city of Newburgh, it became his duty to make a valuation of water front property in a suit instituted against the Pennsylvania Coal Company. This work attracted the attention of the Supreme Court which adopted his valuation in its decision and complimented Mr. Bensel on the accuracy of his work.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

DUNCAN W. PECK.

Duncan W. Peck, Superintendent of Public Works, was born May 3, 1853. His father was Major-General John J. Peck, a graduate of West Point and a veteran of both the Mexican and Civil Wars. Mr. Peck was educated in the schools of the city of Syracuse and entered Cornell University with the class of 1874. After leaving Cornell he was employed in the engineering department of the New York Central railroad for about two years. Since then he has engaged in various business enterprises.

In 1892 Mr. Peck was elected to the Assembly from the first district of Onondaga county. In 1894 he was the Democratic candidate for mayor of Syracuse and was defeated by less than 200 votes. In 1899 Mr. Peck served as building commissioner and fire marshal of Syracuse. During 1900–1901 Mr. Peck was commissioner of public safety of Syracuse. Mr. Peck has also served as chairman of the Democratic county committee of Onondaga county. During the past year Mr. Peck has been Assistant Superintendent of Public Works of the State of New York, in charge of the middle division of the canals under Superintendent Treman.

He was appointed as Superintendent of Public Works by Governor Dix in January, 1912, and reappointed by Governor Sulzer on January 1, 1913.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET.

William Temple Emmet, of New York City, Superintendent of Insurance was born on July 28, 1869, at New Rochelle, Westchester County, New York, his father being Richard S. Emmet and his mother Katharine Temple Emmet. He went to school at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and afterwards to Columbia University and Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1890 and practised law in Westchester County for several years. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1894, after which he commenced the practice of law in New York City where he still practices. He lives at 58 East 76th Street, New York, and at South Salem, Westchester County. He married in 1896, Cornelia Zabriskie, and has three children. He is a member of the Bar Association of the City of New York and of the County Lawyers' Association of New York.

SUPERINTENDENT OF BANKS.

GEORGE C. VAN TUYL, Jr.

The assumption of office May 23, 1911, by Mr. George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., of Albany, N. Y., as State Superintendent of Banks, secured for the Empire State the services of an able and independent financier. He has been prominent for many years in banking circles, having worked his way up from the position of messenger to the presidency of the Albany Trust Company. A lifelong study of business conditions, and particularly of the problems, thoroughly equipped him for the duties of his present important office.

George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., was born in Albany, N. Y., on April 3, 1872. His father was George C., and his mother Angeline E. (Hawley) Van Tuyl. On the paternal side of the family he is of that Holland Dutch stock that was the first to colonize New York, and that has given the State some of its best citizens. His ancestors settled in Central New York, with which section the name has since been identified. On the maternal side he is of English descent, though the Hawleys have long been residents of the State of Connecticut.

The subject of this sketch received a public school education in Albany. After leaving high school he went to work as a messenger in the National Exchange Bank at Albany in 1888. He advanced through the various departments, until in 1894, six years later, he was made paying teller of the bank. He held that position until the formation of the Albany Trust Company in 1900, when he accepted the position of secretary and treasurer of the new institution. In 1906 he became vice-president, and in 1908 was elected president.

On May 1, 1911, he was nominated by Governor Dix to be State Superintendent of Banks. He was a personal friend of the Governor, who held him in high regard and looked upon him as the best available man to institute certain reforms in the department.

The banking connections which Mr. Van Tuyl relinquished when he took office were as follows: He was president and a director of the Albany Trust Company and the First National Bank, of Albany, N. Y.; trustee of the Albany Exchange Savings

Bank, and a director of the First National Bank, of Ravena, N. Y.; the Niagara Falls Trust Company, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Albany, N. Y.

He is prominent socially, and is a member of the Albany and Fort Orange Clubs, the Albany Country Club and other organizations.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE.

WILLIAM W. FARLEY.

William W. Farley was born in Binghamton on June 4, 1874, and has resided there all his life. He was graduated from the Binghamton Central High School in 1894, and soon after entered Cornell University Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1898, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Binghamton, N. Y.

Mr. Farley has been chairman of the Broome county democratic committee for about ten years, and is now serving his second term on the State committee.

His official career began with his appointment by Ex-Mayor Jerome De Witt as a school commissioner of the city of Binghamton in 1900, in which position he served four years. In July, 1910, he was appointed by Governor Hughes as a manager of the Binghamton State Hospital, and early in 1911, was appointed by Governor Dix to the position of State Commissioner of Excise for the State of New York for a five year term commencing April 1, 1911.

He married Mary Brown Crowe November 11, 1904, and has five children.

STATE HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

EUGENE H. PORTER, M. D.

Eugene Hoffman Porter was born in Ghent, Columbia county, N. Y., August 7, 1856, and is of old Dutch ancestry, connected with the De Peyster, Van Buren, and Douw families. Among his maternal relatives were the noted Van Ness brothers of Columbia county, one of whom became a Governor of Vermont, and another was a Major-General in the army and several times Mayor of Washington. His father, Curtis H. Porter, is a prominent citizen of Columbia county.

Trained at the Cortland Normal School and Claverack College, Dr. Porter pursued his studies at Cornell University and in 1885 was graduated from the New York Medical College and Hospital. Rutger's College in 1889 gave him, for literary and scientific work, the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

In 1894 the American Institute elected him General Secretary of that body, a position he held seven years, having been unanimously re-elected each succeeding year.

Dr. Porter was Professor of Physiological Materia Medica in the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital and a member of the governing faculty. He is consulting physician to the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, and the Hahnemann Hospital, and is a Medical Examiner for both the Manhattan Life Insurance Company and the Penn Mutual. He was also Professor of Medical Chemistry and Sanitary

Science for a number of years and has devoted much time to the study of these subjects. The societies and clubs he belongs to are numerous and attest the manysidedness of the man. He is honorary member of the Societe Medicale Homepathique de France, British Hom. Society, member of the American Institute (general secretary, 1894–1901), New York State Hom. Medical Society (ex-president), member of the New York Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Sciences, American Academy of Political and Social Science, National Geographic Society, Society of Medical Jurisprudence, New York Museum of Natural History, American Public Health Association, New York State Press Association, National Editorial Association. He was one of the Trustees of the Hudson-Fulton Commission and Chairman of the Committee on Public Health and Convenience of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration; has been President of the Columbia and Broome County Societies in the city of New York and is also president of several business corporations, and has large farming and creamery interests. He is a member of the Unanimous, Meissen, and Communipaw Clubs (all medical); Republican Club (member of the Board of Governors), Cornell University, Colonial, and Quill Clubs of New York city and the Fort Orange Club of Albany.

Dr. Porter was appointed State Commissioner of Health by Governor Higgins in 1905, and was re-appointed by Governor Hughes in 1909. His administration of the Health Department has been distinguished by the advanced work which has been done in the control of contagious diseases, in the matter of the pollution of the streams of the State, the aggressive fight against tuberculosis and the general education effort in public health work.

He married, in 1889, Alice A. Day, of Upper Lisle, N. Y., and they have one son. Address: 181 West Seventy-third street, New York city.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

Jacob Neu.

Jacob Neu, who was appointed a Civil Service Commissioner by Governor Sulzer, was born in the old 6th ward of New York City in 1855. He attended public schools in New York and Brooklyn until 1869. He then entered the law office of John Warren Lawton as a boy and was admitted to the bar in Poughkeepsie in 1879. He practiced in New York and Brooklyn until appointed as justice of the 1st District Court in Brooklyn on January 1, 1890. He was elected to a full term of four years beginning January 1, 1891, and re-elected in 1895, being the only democrat elected. (This was the Wuester year.) He returned to practice in 1900 in partnership with former Senator Gilchrist. The firm is now Neu, Gilchrist and Spedick, at 26 Court street, Brooklyn. He married and has a wife and one son and two daughters. He resides at 112 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn. He is an enrolled democrat but has been quite independent. He is a member of the County organization.

He is a member of Zeradata Lodge No. 483, F. and A. M., Altair Chapter R. A. M., Clinton Commandery, K. T., and Dismet Temple, A. A. O. N. L. S.

He has always been a firm believer in the merit system and believes in its extension to the public service in all the cities of the State.

Meyer Wolff, M.D.

Doctor Meyer Wolff who was appointed a Civil Service Commissioner by Governor Sulzer, was born February 3, 1875, in the old seventh ward in East Broadway, New York City.

He now resides at No. 61 Second avenue, New York City. He is a physician of note and has a large practice in Greater New York. For many years he advocated the election of the then Congressman Sulzer for Governor. He is an independent democrat and organized The William Sulzer League which did yeoman's service advocating the nomination and election of Mr. Sulzer. He is a member of Marshall Lodge F. and A. M., Lodge of Perfection, Lodge of the Rose Croix, Lodge of the Princess of Jerusalem, The Consistory of N. Y., Mecca Temple of the Shrine, Cosmopolitan Lodge of K. of P., Salaam Temple of the Dramatic Order Knights of Khorassan, Dr. Nathan Adler Lodge I. O. B. A., Richter Lodge O. B. A., Free Sons of Judah. He is examining physician for the United Garment Workers of America and The Relief Circle, a member of the East Side Neighborhood Association and is a member of several medical societies, an examiner for insurance companies, examining physician of the Tribe of Ben Hur. He is a graduate of public school No. 2, New York. He attended the high school and was a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College in 1901.

James Augustine Lavery.

James Augustine Lavery, the Republican member of the State Civil Service Commission, who was appointed by Governor Sulzer, was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., about forty-three years ago, receiving his education in the public schools of that city and is a member of its High School Alumni Association. He is married and the father of two children, both boys. He was endorsed for the position by the republican leaders in his city, county and congressional district and by other republicans of state prominence. During the last campaign, he toured the southern tier with Hon. Job E. Hedges, advocating the latter's election as Governor, also speaking up state with Mr. Hedges in the first Hughes campaign.

In 1904 he was in charge of the New York State Labor Bureau for the Republican National Committee during that campaign. He is vice-president of the Republican Speakers' League of the United States, chairman of its labor committee and a member of the press committee.

As the first president of the Workingmen's Federation of the State of New York, elected at Albany in 1898, Mr. Lavery was chosen to deliver one of the addresses of welcome at the State Labor Convention in Poughkeepsie last September. From 1896 to 1905, inclusive, he had been a delegate to the annual sessions of the State Federation. He also represented Typographical Union No. 315, at the Syracuse, Cincinnati and St. Louis Conventions of the International Typographical Union, and to the Albany, Poughkeepsie, Rochester, Gloversville and Utica Conventions of the State Allied Printing Trades Council. As delegate from the Poughkeepsie Trade and Labor Council, he attended the Scranton, Pa., New Orleans and San Francisco conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Lavery is a life honorary member of Poughkeepsie Typographical Union, No. 315, and of the Poughkeepsie Trade and Labor Council. For three terms he was legislative agent of the State Federation, having been the means of placing over two score beneficial labor measures on the statute books, being the author of the famous constitutional amendment, the only remedy to overcome the adverse decision of the Court of Appeals on the eight hour and other labor laws, making it the first time in State history where the Constitution was amended at the instance of organized labor.

There are but few cities in the State where he is not known as a public speaker; in 1902 being chosen to debate the immigration question at Binghamton with Wu Ting Fang on Labor Day. For the past nine years he has been editor of the

Poughkeepsie Enquirer, was formerly city editor of the Evening Star in that city and did reportorial work on the large New York City dailies in the late '80's and early '90's, for six or seven years. He is also associate editor of the National Republican at the present time.

FISCAL SUPERVISOR OF CHARITIES.

SAMUEL JONES TILDEN.

Samuel Jones Tilden, president of The Tilden Company, manufacturers of pharmaceutical preparations at New Lebanon, N. Y., was born at New Lebanon, December 29, 1853, and is a son of Henry A. and Susan (Gould) Tilden, and a nephew of former Governor Samuel J. Tilden. He was graduated from Greylock Institute at South Williamstown, Massachusetts, in 1871, and upon leaving school returned to New Lebanon and entered the office of his father, who was engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations. On August 1, 1879, the father retired from the business and it was carried on by Samuel J. and his brother, George H. Tilden, until April, 1889, after which Samuel J. carried it on alone until January 1, 1893, when he organized a stock company under the name of The Tilden Company, which still continues. Mr. Tilden has for many years been the leader of the Columbia county democracy and has been a delegate to State and national conventions of the democratic party. From 1883 to 1890 he was supervisor of the town of New Lebanon. From 1882 to 1895 he was chairman of the Columbia county democratic committee. He is a member of the Manhattan Club of New York. On November 18, 1890, he married Miss Augusta Halsey, of Brooklyn. He was appointed by Governor Dix as Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities and took office on June 10, 1912. Mr. Tilden's address is New Lebanon, N. Y.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

ANDREW SLOAN DRAPER.

Andrew Sloan Draper, the Commissioner of Education, was born at Westford, Otsego county, N. Y., June 21, 1848, the son of Sylvester Bigelow and Jane (Sloan) Draper. On his father's side he is descended in direct line from James Draper "The Puritan," who settled at Roxbury, Mass., in 1646. His mother was Scotch-Irish, her parents coming from the North of Ireland in 1812. One of his grandfathers was a soldier in King Philip's war and another was a soldier in the Revolution. He attended the Albany public schools and graduated from the Albany Academy in 1866, and from the Albany Law School (Union University) with the degree of LL. B. in 1871. He taught in the Albany Academy and other institutions 1866–70; was a member of the law firm of Draper & Chester, 1871–86; member of the Board of Education, 1879–81; member of the Legislature in 1881; member of the State Normal College Board, 1882–86; Judge of the U. S. Court of Alabama Claims, 1884–86; State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1886–92; Superintendent of Instruction of Cleveland, Ohio, public schools, 1892–94; President of the National Association of School Superin-

tendents, 1889–91; President of the University of Illinois, 1894–1904; and in 1903–4 was President of the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Upon the unification of the two State educational departments in New York, he was recalled to his native State and made the first Commissioner of Education by the Legislature in 1904. He declined in 1882 the position of Assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York, and also the position of Superintendent of Schools of the Greater City of New York, to which he was elected in 1898.

Dr. Draper received the honorary degree of LL. D., from Colgate University in 1889, from Columbia University in 1903, and from the University of Illinois upon the installation of his successor as president in 1905. He is a member of the Chicago Historical Society and of the State Historical Societies of New York, Illinois, and Wisconsin; has written much and spoken in every part of the country on educational themes, and is the author of a book on "The Rescue of Cuba." He received the silver medal of the Paris Exposition for his monograph on "Educational Organization and Administration in the United States;" and he was awarded the gold medal and two commemorative diplomas for his educational writings, and one of the two grand prizes conferred by the St. Louis International Exposition, for conspicuous service to education. He was Chairman of the Department of Education of the International Congresses at the St. Louis Exposition. In 1902 he was appointed by President Roosevelt a member of the U. S. Board of Indian Commissioners. In 1872 he married Miss Abbie Louis Lyon, of New Britain, Connecticut, and they have two children, Charlotte Leland and Edwin Lyon. The family residence is at 133 Lake avenue, Albany, N. Y.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

CALVIN J. HUSON.

Calvin J. Huson, of Penn Yan, Yates county, is the Commissioner of Agriculture. He was appointed to the position early in 1912 by Governor Dix, succeeding the Hon. Raymond A. Pearson. He was born in the town of Barrington, Yates county, in 1856, and passed his early years upon his father's farm in that town.

He attended district schools and Penn Yan Academy. He studied law with Briggs & Knox of Penn Yan and was admitted to the bar when 21 years old. The same year he was commissioned first lieutenant by Governor Tilden in a separate company of the National Guard of the state, which he had helped organize, and continued in the service for six years.

In 1883 he was the Democratic candidate for district attorney of Yates county and was only defeated by 111 votes, running over 1,000 votes ahead of his ticket. In 1889 he was elected to the Assembly, receiving 493 plurality in a county usually safely Republican by a thousand majority. When the Hon. Frank Campbell was elected State Comptroller, he selected Mr. Huson for his deputy, and as such he served the two years of Mr. Campbell's term, 1892–3. In 1894 he returned to Penn Yan and resumed the practise of law, and was senior member of the law firm of Huson & Lincoln, up to the time of his appointment as Commissioner of Agriculture.

Farm life has also been his occupation. Several years ago he purchased a farm of 212 acres near Penn Yan and has also leased 105 acres of adjacent land. He has given these acres the name of Kallorama Farm and is a general farmer. While general farming is followed and there is a

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—STATE TREASURER
WILLIAM SOHMER
—COMPTROLLER
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—ATTORNEY GENERAL
J. A. BENSEL
STATE ENGINEER

JOHN WILLIAMS
COM. OF DEP'T. OF LABOR

GEORGE C. [illegible]
STATE SUP'T. OF BANKS

CALVIN J. HUSON
COM. OF AGRICULTURE

HENRY D. HAMILTON
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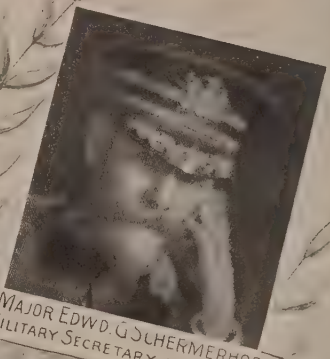

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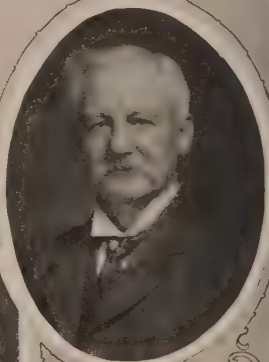
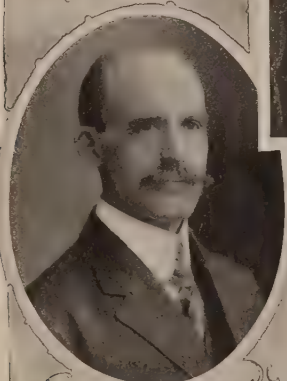


JOHN E. EUSTIS



MILO R. MALTBIE

J. SERGEANT CRAM

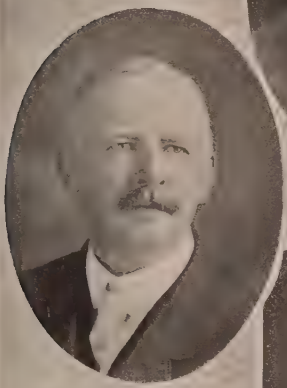
GEORGE COLEMAN
COUNSEL

TRAVIS H. WHITNEY
SECRETARY

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Second District

DEVOE P. HODSON



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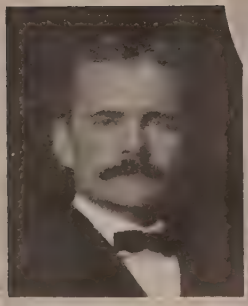

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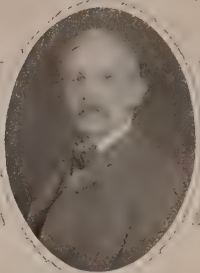

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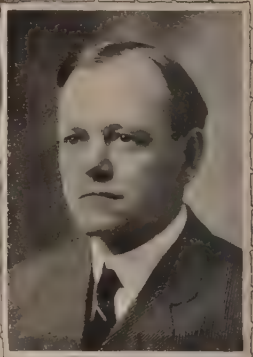

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ASST SERGT-AT-ARMS

ten-acre vineyard, still pure bred Berkshire swine are the pride of the place. More than a dozen years ago Mr. Huson began importing these, purchasing choice specimens from the Duchess of Devonshire's celebrated herd, and also from that of the Earl of Carnarvon, at Highclear castle.

Mr. Huson is master of the Yates County Pomona Grange; he has just completed seven years as president of the Yates County Agricultural Society. For three years past he has been vice-president of the New York State Breeders' Association, which is the central society of all the pure bred live stock associations in the state. He has served as president of the New York State Berkshire Breeders' Association, and as vice-president for New York of the American Berkshire Association. He has attended frequently at farmers' institutes in many parts of the state and has frequently lectured upon general agricultural problems.

Mr. Huson is married and has two children, a son and a daughter.

STATE BOARD OF TAX COMMISSIONERS.

In a general revision of the tax laws by the Legislature of 1896, the State Assessors were constituted Commissioners with enlarged duties. They were made the instructors and advisers of 3,000 local assessors, and commanded to visit every county in the State at least once in two years, examine into the methods of assessment and taxation and particularly as to compliance by local assessors with the statutory requirement that all property not exempt from taxation be assessed at its full value. They prepare and supply printed forms incident to assessment; send out circular letters embodying the latest legislation and decisions; fix the legal residence of those assessed for personal property where disputed; hear and determine appeals of townships against alleged injustice in equalization by counties; and conduct voluminous correspondence with the local assessors relating to the problems arising in the practical work of the latter.

Although the work of this Board was dignified in considerable degree by the tax law codification of 1896, it was the enactment of chapter 712 of the Laws of 1899, at the extraordinary session in May of that year, which made this department one of the most important at Albany, and charged it with the execution of new and onerous duties at short notice.

This law taxing "special franchises" has come to be known as the chief constructive act of Governor Roosevelt's administration. The use of public streets by corporate utilities, especially in the large cities, had long been recognized by the courts as a valuable property right, but, being classed as neither real estate nor personal by the tax laws, it escaped all shares of the common burden. The tangible — the tracks, pipes, poles, wire, etc.— had long been denominated realty and assessed as such by local assessors; but the value of the right to have and to operate this tangible in the principal streets of the principal cities, because unchristened until 1899, went scot-free. This intangible but valuable "incorporeal hereditament" was legislated real estate, and, wedded to the tangible, became a "special franchise," upon which the State Tax Commissioners were commanded to fix valuations annually. As the result of the first year's operation of this law 4,747 special franchise valuations were made, aggregating a total of $266,202,750, an increase of more than $170,000,000 over the assessment of the same properties by the local assessors the year previous.

The courts had repeatedly held this right to use the street property absolute and indefeasible and inseparable from the tangible itself. A corpora-

tion once invested with and in the enjoyment of this right of way could not be divested of it nor deprived of it. It was and is an alienable asset. It can be bought and sold, but not revoked or withdrawn by the authority conferring it, at will or whim. To avoid confusion it should be noted that there are different sorts of what are popularly termed "franchises."

THE FRANCHISE FAMILY.

I. The right to exist as a corporation is open to any three or five persons, upon application to the Secretary of State, at a slight fee cost.

II. The right to use the public streets or highways; which is the grant, permit, or privilege from a municipality to a corporation to lay tracks or pipes, as the case may be, upon or under the streets.

III. The "special franchise"; which is the right to use the streets as above defined plus the tangible property on the streets.

The State, through its Commissioners, does the work under this special Franchise Tax Law for the benefit of the localities; and the taxes accruing to the various localities in the State aggregate nearly $4,000,000 per annum.

The labor of organizing and systematizing this department during 1899–1900, in addition to current business, was fast followed on by the necessity of defending in the courts the work done. The fullest corporate treasuries and the ablest legal talent in the Commonwealth massed in assault. The Commissioners are the most thoroughly sued men in the country. They are officially, defendants in some 700 actions. The forty-seven cases heard and determined by the revered late ex-judge Robert Earl, as referee, embodied some of the most important legal propositions and also some of the largest sums of money ever at issue in a court in this country. Last December the Appellate Division of this department accorded three days to the arguments in appeal from the decision of Referee Earl, confirmed by Justice D. Cady Herrick, which decision sustained the law upon every point, and its administration by this Commission. Then early in January, 1903, the same court by a vote of three to two declared the law to be unconstitutional. The Attorney-General at once appealed from this decision to the Court of Appeals, which later decided that the act is constitutional.

Thomas F. Byrnes.

Thomas F. Byrnes is engaged in the real estate business in Brooklyn, N. Y. For four years, in 1890, 1891, 1892 and 1893, he was a member of the Assembly from Kings county; later for four years he was an official of the Finance Department of the City of New York. In 1904 he was appointed Collector of Revenues and Markets in the Department of Finance by Comptroller Grout and was promoted in the Department by Comptroller Metz, being put in charge of the Bureau of Real Estate. He resigned the latter position on October 1st, 1908, to engage in business for himself as a real estate broker and manager.

William H. Sullivan.

William H. Sullivan, State Tax Commissioner, was born May 25, 1869, at Norwich, Chenango county, N. Y. His early life was spent upon his father's farm. He was educated at Norwich high school, and graduated in the classical course, and was valedictorian of the class of 1889, after which he entered the law office of United States Judge George W. Ray, as a clerk and law student. He was admitted to the bar at Utica, N. Y., September, 1891, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in Chenango and other counties throughout the State.

Mr. Sullivan has been prominently identified in promulgating the principles of democracy all his life. In February, 1891, he was elected justice

of the peace in his native town, and was re-elected to that office after the expiration of his first term. In the campaign of 1891 he delivered several speeches in his locality on behalf of Governor Flower and the democratic State ticket, and he has rendered a like service to his party in every campaign since that time. From 1896 to 1902 he was chairman of the Chenango county democratic committee and has been a delegate to many State conventions of his party. He was appointed by State Comptroller Frank Campbell in 1893 to examine the records of the surrogate's office of Washington county, and he also represented State Comptroller Martin H. Glynn as his attorney in Chenango county, and at the time of his appointment as State Tax Commissioner, he was serving his fourth term as city attorney of Norwich.

Mr. Sullivan has been a member of the New York State Bar Association since 1893, of the Alert Hose Company of Norwich since 1889, and charter member of Norwich Council, Knights of Columbus, and its grand knight for twelve years; he is a charter member of Norwich Lodge of Elks No. 1222, and charter member of the Norwich Club and the Norwich Country Club and he is now president of the Holy Name Society of St. Paul's church in his native town.

During the time he has practiced law at Norwich, he has conducted some of the most important civil and criminal cases that have risen in the courts of that locality.

On February 21, 1912, Mr. Sullivan was appointed State Tax Commissioner by Governor Dix to succeed Judge Egburt E. Woodbury of Jamestown. During his incumbency as State Tax Commissioner he has visited numerous counties of the state officially and has been an ardent advocate of a strict and proper compliance of the laws relative to taxation. When he entered the public service of this very important department he brought with him that rugged honesty, industry and zeal that have been such strong characteristics of his political and professional life.

Joseph S. Schwab.

Joseph S. Schwab, State Tax Commissioner, was born August 17, 1856, in New Orleans, La., is married, has a wife and daughter. He is a son of the late Nathan Schwab, at one time sheriff of New Orleans, and a member of the constitutional convention of the state of Louisiana after the reconstruction period. The subject of this sketch is a graduate of the old Louisiana University, now known as the Tulane College, where he took his law degree of L. L. B. in 1880, being valedictorian of his class.

He entered actively in the practice of law in New Orleans. Mr. Schwab was elected a presidential elector for Grover Cleveland in 1884 from the 2nd congressional district of Louisiana. On account of ill-health he moved to Chicago, Ill., where after a residence of a little over two years, he was appointed by the elder Carter H. Harrison superintendent of the water service of the city. Resuming the practice of the law, he was appointed special assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago and was assigned to take charge of the damage suits growing out of the terrific railroad strike in 1894, saving many millions of dollars to that city by reason of the intelligent collating of testimony by the prompt pressing into service of the police and fire departments to gather immediately the testimony and investigate the origin of the fire, which thus enabled him to combat successfully the claims of damages brought by the railroads against the city of Chicago.

On account of many needed reforms and to remedy many abuses existing in the city government, Mr. Schwab was elected to the Illinois legislature for several terms, from what was known as the 11th senatorial district, where he caused to be enacted into law much useful commercial legislation among which were "the bankers liability act, the doing away with the days of grace on commercial

papers, passing a joint resolution to amend the state constitution of Illinois, and enabling the passing of three amendments at one time, instead of only one."

Tiring of the legislative field he was appointed a member of the Chicago board of education, where he fought successfully many school fads such as: "the vertical system of writing, and mud pie making, visualization and observation," and was the first one to introduce in the public schools of the country the fire alarm system, whereby the lives of so many children are saved through the useful fire drills now universally practiced. Mr. Schwab was elected a trustee of the Illinois College of Law, from which institution he holds a degree of Master of Laws and in which he delivered for several years a series of lectures on civil law.

Mr. Schwab was the owner and president of the Schwab Safe and Lock Co., factory located in Lafayette, Ind., turning out 15,000 safes annually.

Disposing of his interests he located in New York in 1901, where he formed what is known as the Schwab Realty Co., operating successfully in the buying and selling of real estate, of which company he is the president and attorney. Early discovering the unjust workings of the tax laws of New York State, and well feeling that real estate was onerously taxed in New York City, he became identified with the incorporated taxpayers associations of the city of New York, where his activity in the interest of real estate holders both before the city and State authorities became apparent. He appeared at hearings on taxation subjects on numerous occasions with marked success, being an able, ready and forcible talker. Mr. Schwab is president of the Real Estate Owners Protective Association, incorporated nineteen years ago, containing property owners of influence and wealth in New York City, and is one of its delegates to the United Real Estate Owners Associations, consisting of nine affiliated taxpayers' associations, some of which are as old as forty years, representing more than 8,000 owners of property, and of which he is the first vice-president.

Governor Sulzer appointed Mr. Schwab a State Tax Commissioner, because of his well known activity and knowledge of real estate and tax conditions to which he has given much study. The endorsement of most every taxpayers association, and practically every real estate operator of note in New York City, was given him. He has taken a prominent part in many civic and fraternal associations in all of which he is active and holds prominent offices. Mr. Schwab is an admitted practicing lawyer of this State, with office at 291 to 295 Broadway, New York, and resides at 137 West 93d street, New York City.

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

John Williams, Commissioner of Labor, was born in North Wales in 1865. He was the son of a contractor and he learned his father's business. When twenty-two years of age he came to the United States and found employment in Utica, first as a bookkeeper and then as a journeyman carpenter. In 1897 he was elected an Assemblyman from the First District of Oneida County. Upon the conclusion of his term in 1899 Governor Roosevelt appointed him a State Factory Inspector. When the various divisions of the Department of Labor were consolidated in 1901 Mr. Williams was appointed First Deputy Labor Commissioner under Commissioner McMackin and he continued to hold that position until placed at the head of the Department.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF ELECTIONS.

JOHN R. VOORHIS.

John R. Voorhis, one of the three State Superintendents of Elections, was born at Pompton Plains, Morris county, New Jersey, on July 27, 1829, and has been a resident of New York city since 1830. He attended private schools in New York city from 1834 to 1841, and in 1842 entered the law office of John Jay.

In 1844 he began his apprenticeship in the stair building trade, becoming foreman in 1851 and master stair builder in 1858, in which business he continued with the aid of his sons until 1902.

In 1873 Mr. Voorhis was appointed Commissioner of Excise by Mayor William F. Havermeyer, and in 1874 Mayor Havermeyer tendered him the appointment as Commissioner of Police, which position he filled until May, 1876, and was reappointed a Commissioner of Police by Mayor Edward Cooper in 1879. He was appointed Commissioner of Docks by Mayor William R. Grace in 1881, which position he filled until 1885, when he was appointed Commissioner of Police by Mayor Grace, and reappointed by Mayor Abram S. Hewitt in 1887. He was appointed Police Justice by Mayor Hugh J. Grant in 1892 and served in that capacity until 1895, in which year, by virtue of a constitutional amendment, the office of Police Justice was superseded by that of City Magistrate. He was appointed Commissioner of Elections by Mayor Robert L. Van Wyck in 1901 and reappointed by Mayor Seth Low in 1903 and by Mayor George B. McClellan in 1905. He was appointed Superintendent of Public Buildings and Offices by Borough President John F. Ahearn in 1908. Early in 1911 Governor Dix appointed him the State Superintendent of Elections for the Metropolitan Elections District.

John Pallace.

John Pallace, a second of the State Superintendents of Elections, is a member of the law firm of Morgan & Pallace of Brockport, Monroe county, New York. Mr. Pallace was born in Brockport in 1874 and was educated at its public schools, and finally was graduated from the Brockport Normal School. Then he studied law in the Albany Law School and was graduated from that school in 1891. Mr. Pallace has been an active Democrat and was first elected a Justice of the Peace upon the ticket of the Democratic party. In 1901 he was elected chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Monroe county. In 1902 he was elected an Assemblyman on the Democratic ticket in the Fourth Assembly District of Monroe county; in a district which was ordinarily Republican. In 1903 Speaker Nixon appointed him a member of the Assembly Committee on Codes, and Affairs of Villages.

Renominated in 1903, Mr. Pallace was re-elected by an increased majority; and the following year was a member of the Assembly Judiciary Committee and of the Assembly Committee on Internal Affairs. In 1904 at the Democratic State Convention of that year Mr. Pallace was nominated for Secretary of State but was defeated at the polls with the other candidates on the Democratic State ticket. From the close of the campaign of 1904 onward until the present day he has been practicing law as a partner of the Hon. Henry Morgan. On July 19, 1911, he was nominated by Governor Dix for the office of a State Superintendent of Elections and nomination being approved by the Senate he accepted the appointment.

William J. Hillery.

William J. Hillery, State Superintendents of Elections, was born at Dunkirk, N. Y., on August 13, 1859, and has been a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., since 1872. He attended St. Mary's Parochial School in Dunkirk and finished his education at St. Patrick's Parochial School, Buffalo, N. Y.

Upon being graduated from St. Patrick's School, he entered the service of the New York Central Railroad, in the car department, later, 1886, being appointed joint car inspector for the New York Central and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads, resigning in 1888 to take up the duties of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue to which he was appointed during President Cleveland's administration.

Mr. Hillery was elected to the Board of Aldermen in 1889 from the Thirteenth Ward and served two years.

He was then appointed Superintendent of Handling Grain at the Port of Buffalo, and later appointed Sealer of Weights and Measures.

On March 1, 1889, he was appointed Superintendent of Streets, serving until December 31, 1901.

During 1902 and 1903 he was in the contracting business for himself, and in 1905 was Superintendent of Construction and Operation of the Buffalo, Dunkirk and Western Railway Company. He served in this capacity until 1911, when he was appointed Chief Clerk of the City Court of Buffalo.

STATE ARCHITECT.

Charles A. Sussdorf, of Albany, the Assistant Deputy State Architect, when this volume went to press was Acting State Architect, no appointment having been made.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

HENRY DE WITT HAMILTON.

Henry De Witt Hamilton, Adjutant-General of the State of New York, was born at White Hall, Ill., and is a direct descendant of Miles Standish, who bore the first military commission in this country. He was educated at Shurtleff College, Alton, Ill., and at Columbia University, New York City, He was admitted to the bar of New York in 1884 and to that of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1887. He enlisted in the Twenty-third regiment of Brooklyn in 1884, and served as corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, regimental adjutant, and captain of company E, and also as assistant inspector of small arms practice on the staff of Gen. James McLeer.

In the Spanish War he served as major of the Two Hundred and First New York Volunteer Infantry, and has a distinguished military record. He is a member of the National Rifle Association, United States Infantry Association, Spanish War Veterans, Military Order of Foreign Wars, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Army and Navy Clubs of Washington and New York, and of the New York County Lawyers' Association.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL.

THOMAS J. AHEARN.

Thomas J. Ahearn, State Fire Marshal, was born in New York City on November 12, 1851. He was educated in the public and parochial schools of that city. He entered the Fire Department of the City of New York, May 9, 1873, and was successively promoted from the grade of Fireman to that of Deputy Chief of the Department, from which position he retired on July 7, 1911, after a continuous service of thirty-eight years.

HEALTH OFFICER OF NEW YORK.

JOSEPH J. O'CONNELL, A.M., M.D.

Joseph J. O'Connell, A.M., M.D., of Brooklyn, Health Officer of the port of New York, was born in Brooklyn forty-five years ago and was educated at St. Francis Xavier's College in New York and St. Francis College, Brooklyn. He took a medical course in the Long Island Medical College, graduating in 1887. In the years 1887, 1888 and 1889 he was a medical officer of the Brooklyn health department in charge of contagious diseases. He had a wide experience as a general practitioner and is a specialist in mental and nervous diseases. He is a member of the Kings County Medical Society, the Brooklyn Medical Society, Associated Physicians of Long Island, Alumni Society of St. Mary's Hospital, Alumni Society of Kings County Hospital, the Brooklyn Club, Montauk Club, Crescent Athletic Club and Brooklyn Lodge No. 22 Benevolent Order of Elks. As Health Officer of the Port of New York he is ex-officio a member of the New York City Board of Health. He was appointed February 21, 1912; term expires February 21, 1916.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION — FIRST DISTRICT.

EDWARD EVERETT McCALL.

Edward Everett McCall was born in Albany, January 6, 1863, the son of John and Katherine McCall. His education was acquired in the Albany public schools. After graduation from the Albany High School he studied law at the New York University, graduating in 1884 at the head of his class.

Mr. McCall was elected as Justice of the Supreme Court, First Department, in 1902. In 1911 he received from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court the assignment of hearing and deciding personal and corporation tax cases, including the State and municipal franchise tax assessments. On February 3, 1913, he was appointed a member and chairman of the Public Service Commission for the First District, to succeed William R. Willcox.

He married Ella Frances Gaynor, daughter of Thomas S. Gaynor, of Albany. They have two children, Ella Gaynor McCall and Constance McCall.

He is a member of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, the New York Bar Association and the Metropolitan Museum of Art. His clubs are the Manhattan, Lawyers, New York Athletic, Catholic, National Democratic, Columbia Yacht, Andiron and Lotos. In June, 1912, the New York University conferred on him an honorary degree. He lives at No. 321 West 86th Street, New York City.

George V. S. Williams.

George Van Siclen Williams was born in the town of Rockland, Sullivan county, New York, June 6, 1869. He is the oldest son of the late C. C. Williams, who was a lawyer, but who devoted many years of his life to the ministry.

Mr. Williams attended the public schools in Delaware and Chenango counties, and graduated from the Albany Law School in the class of 1890, taking up the practice of law with his father in Sidney, Delaware county.

Upon his father's death in 1892, he decided to locate in New York, where he has practiced ever since. For some years he was the junior partner in the firm of Dailey & Williams, and since the death of ex-Judge Dailey, the business of the firm has been continued under the name of Williams & Richardson, with offices at No. 55 Liberty street, New York.

Mr. Williams lives at 104 Lefferts place, Brooklyn. He is a Democrat, and up the time of his appointment as Public Service Commissioner was the chairman of the Law Committee of the Kings County Democratic Organization. He was the first counsel to the Conservation Commission of the State of New York, from which position he resigned to take up the duties of Public Service Commissioner.

J. Sergeant Cram.

J. Sergeant Cram was born in New York city, and was educated in St. Paul's School, New Hampshire. He is a graduate of Harvard University and Harvard Law School. He served as Dock Commissioner during the administrations of Thomas F. Gilroy and Hugh J. Grant, and as President of the Dock Board under Robert Van Wyck.

Milo R. Maltbie.

Milo Roy Maltbie of New York city was born in Hinckley, Ill., in 1871, and was educated in Upper Iowa University, Northwestern University and Columbia University. From 1893 to 1895 he was professor of economics and mathematics in Mount Morris College, and from 1895 to 1897 was a fellow in Administrative Law of Columbia Univer-

sity. He was Prize Lecturer on Municipal Government in Columbia University in 1900. From 1897 to 1902 he was secretary of the Committee on City Affairs of the Reform Club of New York. The Art Commission of New York appointed him their Assistant Secretary in 1902. In 1899, as an agent for the Reform Club, he made inquiry in Europe regarding the administration of the affairs of cities. In 1902 he was a delegate to the International Congress on Housing. As agent of the Art Commission of New York he made an investigation of the art of cities in 1903. Mr. Maltbie also was a student of public utilities. At the request of the Civic Federation of Chicago he examined and analyzed the street railway franchises of that city, and as agent of the Merchants' Association of New York investigated the scheme of the Ramapo Water Company to supply water to that city. The United States Bureau of Labor employed him to investigate questions of city administration in Great Britain. Just before his appointment as a public Service Commissioner he had completed an investigation in behalf of the National Civic Federation concerning the supervision of public utilities corporations in Great Britain, in this latter work supervising the work of engineers and expert accountants.

John E. Eustis.

John E. Eustis of New York city was born in Limerick, Jefferson county, New York, but while an infant was taken by his parents to Hammond, St. Lawrence county, where he received his education. When 17 years of age Mr. Eustis enlisted in the Twentieth New York Cavalry, Troop N, and was a member of that organization two years. Upon his return home he entered the classes of Wesleyan University, dealing with scientific subjects. Graduating in 1874 he went to New York and there was appointed City Surveyor during the administration of Mayor A. Oakley Hall. In 1875 he began the study of law in the Dwight Law School and also became an employee of Olin, Rives & Montgomery. He was graduated by the law school in 1877 and he began to practice law under his own name in 1880. Then he was appointed a school trustee of the Twenty-fourth ward of New York, which he continued to hold until 1885. He was appointed a school inspector and held the position for five years. He became a Commissioner of the Board of Education of New York in 1896, and Park Commissioner for the Bronx, city of New York, in 1902, holding the position until the end of 1903. When appointed Public Service Commissioner Mr. Eustis was vice-president of the Citizens' Union of New York, and a member of the following bodies of New York: Bronx West Side Association, West Side Board of Trade, Bronx Bar Association of New York county, the Republican Club, Civic League, and Lafayette Post, G. A. R.

Secretary to the Commission.

Travis H. Whitney.

Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Public Service Commission for the First District, was born June 22, 1875, at Gentryville, Indiana. In 1876 his parents moved to Crawford county, Kansas. He graduated from the High School and studied at Baker University, Baldwin, Kansas. Then, after teaching school for three years, he entered Harvard University, attending college and law school, from which he graduated in 1903. He was Assistant Secretary and Legislative Representative and Counsel for the Citizens' Union until 1907, when he was appointed as Secretary to the Commission. He is a member of several social and professional clubs.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION—SECOND DISTRICT.

Frank W. Stevens.

Frank W. Stevens of Jamestown, Chairman of the Public Service Commission of the Second District, was born in Leon, Cattaraugus county, in 1847, and when appointed a Public Service Commissioner was one of the leading lawyers of Western New York. He was educated in common schools and in the Randolph Academy. He then studied law in the Harvard Law School and was admitted to the practice of law in 1872. In 1876 he became Assistant District Attorney of Cattaraugus county and held the position until 1883. He was a member of the Board of Education of Jamestown from 1891 to 1897, and when appointed Public Service Commissioner was again a member of the Board. He also, at the time of his appointment as a Public Service Commissioner was one of the members of the Board of Water Commissioners of Jamestown. He went before a committee of the State Bar Association and prosecuted charges against Justice Warren B. Hooker of the Supreme Court, and later appeared before the Legislature in relation to the same charges.

Devoe Pell Hodson.

Devoe Pell Hodson, Public Service Commissioner, was born in Ithaca, N. Y., March 23, 1856. He was educated in the Public schools, at Ithaca Academy and Cornell University. He started to read law in the office of Samuel D. Halliday and Judge Marcus Lyon, in Ithaca, after his graduation from Cornell, and in September, 1879, he was admitted to the bar.

He practiced law in Ithaca until 1887, when he purchased a half interest in the Ithaca Republican. Mr. Hodson and his associate decided to undertake a publishing enterprise in Southern California. They established a large printing office in San Diego, and published the Morning Telegram.

After a few months Mr. Hodson sold his share in the business and returned to Ithaca, where he resumed the practice of law.

He remained a little less than two years, and in February, 1889, he came to Buffalo. He opened a law office and for four years was in business alone. In 1893 Mr. Hodson formed a partnership with George B. Webster, under the firm of Hodson & Webster.

Mr. Hodson has held several public offices. While in Ithaca, in 1882–83, he was elected clerk of the Tompkins County Board of Supervisors, and in 1885–86 he was corporation counsel of Ithaca. Soon after coming to Buffalo he was elected non-resident corporation counsel by Niagara Falls, and he held that office for two terms. On May 16, 1900, Mayor Diehl appointed him a member of the Board of School Examiners for the term of three years. When Mayor Knight (Republican) offered Mr. Hodson another term he declined it.

In the fall of 1905, Mr. Hodson was nominated for judge of the old Municipal Court by the Democrats, and he was elected. When the new City Court was created Judge Hodson held over until his six-year term was served but declined a renomination.

Martin S. Decker.

Martin S. Decker, Public Service Commissioner of the Second District, was born at Rosendale, Ulster county, New York, January 4, 1858. He received his education at the public schools and from private tutors. He studied pharmacy with Van Deusen Brothers at Kingston, New York, and in New York city, receiving his diploma from the New York College of Pharmacy, and lived some years as a pharmacist in New Paltz, New York,

which has since been his legal residence. In 1882 he became Deputy County Clerk of Ulster county and as such had charge of the record work of the County and Supreme Courts. In 1887, when the Interstate Commerce Commission was organized, he was appointed docket clerk of that Commission, and he remained with that Commission from April 19, 1887, to June 30, 1907. In 1892 he was made Chief of the Division of Examination and Assistant Secretary of the Commission, and in 1906 he was also given the further duty of acting as Special Agent to hear cases as Referee of the Commission, acting as such in the capacity of Deputy Commissioner. During his connection with the Interstate Commerce Commission he pursued the study of law and became thoroughly familiar with transportation law and practice. Since 1895 he has been frequently consulted and retained as an expert in transportation law. Upon the passage of the Public Service Commission Law by the State of New York he was appointed a member of the Public Service Commission for the Second District, taking office July 1, 1907.

James E. Sague.

James E. Sague was born in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, New York, in 1862, and was educated in public schools and at the high school, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was graduated from Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J., in 1883 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. He has had railroad experience on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Erie, and Jamaica railroad, West Indies, eight years in all. The positions he has held on railroads has been that of General Foreman, Master Mechanic, Engineer of Tests, Mechanical Engineer, and Superintendent of Motive Power. He also has had a manufacturing experience of sixteen years as Mechanical Engineer of the Schenectady Locomotive Works, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the American Locomotive Company, and vice-president of the American Locomotive Company. He is a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and of the Lawyers, Engineers and National Arts Clubs of New York, Mohawk Club of Schenectady, and Fort Orange Club of Albany.

Curtis Noble Douglas

Curtis Noble Douglas, Public Service Commissioner, Second District, was born at Watertown, N. Y., May 28, 1856. He attended the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute from 1864 until 1870 and John C. Overheiser's Classical School from 1871 to 1873. He then entered the University of Rochester, graduating in 1877 with the degree of A. B. From 1877 until 1880 he acted as secretary and assistant to his father, John Pettit Douglas, an extensive land owner in Jefferson county, in the management of farms and in stock breeding and lumbering operations. From January to June, 1881, he was head master of Betts' Academy, Stamford, Conn., and for the following scholastic year he was assistant master in J. H. Morse's College Preparatory School, New York. From 1882 to 1886 he conducted a college preparatory school of his own in New York City. Since 1886 he has been general manager of L. Thomson & Co., wholesale lumber merchants, Albany. In 1894 Mr. Douglas represented the Fourth Assembly District of Albany in the State Legislature, and during 1899 and 1900 he was State Senator from Albany county. On June 24, 1886, Mr. Douglas married Miss Nancy Sherman Thomson, daughter of Lemon Thomson, of Albany, and granddaughter of Augustus Sherman, of Glens Falls. Mr. Douglas is a member of many clubs, of St. Andrew's Society and of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution. He was appointed Public Service Commissioner by Governor John A. Dix on November 15, 1912.

Secretary to the Commission.

John S. Kennedy.

John Stanislaus Kennedy, Secretary to the Public Service Commission, Second District, was born at Corning, New York, November 11, 1867, a son of Thomas Kennedy, who was for many years connected with the freight department of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company at Corning. He attended the common schools and was graduated from the Corning Free Academy in 1885. He then entered the employment of the Fall Brook Railroad as a clerk, a position he held for thirteen years.

In 1892 he was appointed City Clerk of Corning, and served for two years. In 1894 and 1895 he represented the second district of Corning in the Board of Supervisors of Steuben county, and for the two following years was a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city of Corning. He was for fourteen years chairman of the Republican City Committee of Corning.

In 1898 Mr. Kennedy was appointed Postmaster of Corning by President McKinley, and was reappointed by President Roosevelt. On August 25, 1905, he was appointed Secretary of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, and on July 16, 1907, he was appointed Secretary to the Public Service Commission, Second District.

He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Fort Orange Club of Albany, Corning Club, and of the New York Railroad Club.

On September 11, 1898, he married Miss Elizabeth G. Stanton, daughter of P. E. Stanton of Buffalo, New York.

THE STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION.

James V. May, M. D.

James V. May, M. D., Chairman of the State Hospital Commission was born at Lawrence, Kan., July 6, 1873. In 1894 he graduated at the Kansas University with the degree of A. B. He received the degree of M. D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1891. After a competitive civil service examination he was appointed as resident physician of the Philadelphia hospital, commonly known as Blockley. He subsequently became assistant physician at the Brigham Hall hospital at Canandaigua, and with the exception of two and one-half years army service, has been associated with the care of insane in this State since January, 1899. Dr. May served for two and one-half years as an acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, spending a year and a half in the Philippines. In recognition of that service he was given a commission as First Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the U. S. A. In September, 1902, he entered the State hospital service as junior physician at Central Islip. He was afterwards transferred to Binghamton, where he began service as junior physician, and by promotion reached the grade of first assistant physician. Dr. May devoted eight and one-half

years to service at the Binghamton State hospital. After a competitive examination, on August 19, 1911, Dr. May was appointed Superintendent of the Matteawan State hospital. He has contributed numerous articles on pathological and psychiatric subjects to medical journals. Dr. May is a member of the American Medical Association, American-Medico Psychological Association, New York State Medical Society, and the Albany County Medical Society.

Fred H. Parker.

Fred H. Parker was born in Cortland, N. Y., May 11, 1862. He attended Cortland District and State Normal Schools, was a State Bank Examiner from 1890 to 1898 and an examiner in the Insurance Department from 1899 to 1907. Was secretary of the Carnegie Trust Company on organization, afterward becoming vice-president, which office he resigned September 30, 1908.

He served as a commissioner in the condemnation proceedings of the Ashokan Reservoir site in 1909 and 1910.

Appointed State Hospital Commissioner by Governor Dix November 15, 1912; reappointed by Governor Sulzer January 1, 1913.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

Under Chapter 80 of the Laws of 1913 a "Department of Highways" was created with a "Commissioner of Highways" as its head. At the time this volume went to press this official had not yet been appointed.

CONSERVATION COMMISSION.

GEORGE E. VAN KENNEN, Chairman.

George E. Van Kennen, Chairman of the Conservation Commission, was born in Norfolk, St. Lawrence county on September 11, 1861. He is of German parentage. His father and mother immigrated to this country in 1840.

Mr. Van Kennen received his rudimentary education in the public schools, after which he took a classical course in the State Normal School at Potsdam. He taught school for two years and then entered Hamilton College, from which institution he was graduated in 1886 with high honors. He studied law in the office of Hon. Daniel Magone and Thomas Spratt at Ogdensburg, two of the best known lawyers and most prominent Democrats of Northern New York. Mr. Van Kennen was admitted to the bar in 1888, and since then has continued the practice of his profession at Ogdensburg. He has conducted many important litigations arising in his home section, and, through industry, and carefulness in the preparation of cases followed by a logical and candid presentation of them, has attained much prominence at the bar.

Mr. Van. Kennen was four times elected to the office of Recorder of the city of Ogdensburg on the Democratic ticket. On July 1, 1894, he was appointed to the office of Collector of the Port of Oswegatchie by President Grover Cleveland, and served until January 22, 1899. In this same year he was elected a member of the St. Lawrence County Board of Supervisors. In 1902 he was appointed a member of the Board of Water Commissioners of the city of Ogdensburg and served as chairman until June 1, 1907. For several years he served as City Attorney, and also was an alderman representing the third ward of the city. He was a member of the Town Hall Commission for several years, and in November, 1910, was elected Mayor of the city of Ogdensburg, an office he still holds.

Mr. Van Kennen has always taken an active interest in politics and at an early age he was chosen secretary of the Democratic County Committee of St. Lawrence County, and held the position for several years. Since 1908 he has been a member of the Democratic State Committee. When John A. Dix was elected Governor of the State he designated Mr. Van Kennen as commissioner to investigate the management and affairs of the Prison Department of the State. The beneficial results of this inquiry will long be appreciated by the taxpayers of the State.

In July, 1911, when the State Conservation Commission was created, Governor Dix appointed Mr. Van Kennen chairman of the Commission for a term of six years.

In 1890 Mr. Van Kennen was married to Miss Harriet Houston, daughter of Robert H. Houston, of Ogdensburg. They have three children.

Mr. Van Kennen is a Royal Arch Mason, a fellow of the Phi Beta Kappa of Hamilton College, a resident member of the Century Club of Ogdensburg and a non-resident member of the Fort Orange Club of Albany.

James Wheeler Fleming.

James Wheeler Fleming, Conservation Commissioner, was born in Troy, Rensselaer county, in 1867, and is a

son of the late James Fleming, who was prominent in Democratic politics in that city, having been connected with the police and water departments under the old charter. The son attended the LaSalle Institute, one of the principal schools of Troy, and later entered the Troy academy where he was prepared for the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, of which he is an alumnus.

Mr. Fleming while he always took an active interest in local affairs never sought political preferment and his entrance into public life came with his appointment as Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, which was announced by Governor Dix, June 18, 1911. Commissioner Fleming was identified with numerous up-state corporations, and he resigned from several of them when named for the commissionership believing that he could best serve the interests of the commonwealth thereby. He retained his seat in the directorate of the Troy Gas Company, the Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy, the Lake Placid Bank, a correspondent of the Troy Banking House, and the Bank of Ausable Forks. He is also a member of the Arba Read Steamer Company of Troy and the Laureate Boat Club of his native city. Mr. Fleming was appointed as one of the Conservation Commission when this department was established and his duties under the new system began about one month subsequent to his original appointment.

John D. Moore.

John D. Moore, Conservation Commissioner, was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1874. He is a graduate of the Public High School and Manual Training School of that city. He was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1895 and spent the following year in post-graduate study there. He then entered actively upon professional work and was for several years connected with the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and other large concerns, spending two years in Maine, in the study of water storage and hydraulic engineering problems and incidentally, the subject of practical forestry. When Governor Dix appointed him to the Conservation Commission in July last, Mr. Moore was serving as an expert for District Attorney Whitman, in the investigation of the Asch Building fire. For the past nine years he has practiced as a consulting engineer in New York City, with an office at 30 Church street. Commissioner Moore is married and lives in New York. He is an enrolled Democrat.

EUGENE LAMB RICHARDS, JR., Counsel to the Conservation Commission.

The bar of the city of New York, noted throughout the world for its ability and high character, is, in many instances, of peculiar interest from the fact that its members so often have been in honor bound to achieve distinction and more than ordinary success in order to prove anything like worthy of ancestries whose annals are crowded with the records of great accomplishments.

While it would be unjust to infer that the subject of the following brief biography required ancestral deeds to stimulate him to his own most creditable achievements, it is certain that his forefathers set him an example such as few members of the bar have had to face and emulate.

On both sides the ancestry of Eugene Lamb Richards, Jr., is of the most eminent character. Paternally he is the great-grandson of General John Lamb, one of the most notable of Revolutionary officers. General Lamb was wounded at the siege of Quebec, was active throughout the entire war, and closed his military career only after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, at which event he was present with General Washington. When the latter became President he appointed General Lamb as the first collector of customs for the Port of New York, an office which he held until his death, in 1800. His son, General Anthony Lamb, was New York's Secretary of State under Governor Tompkins, and was the national president of the Order of the Cincinnati.

Also notable among Mr. Richards' ancestors were Robert Treat, a famous Indian fighter and one of the colonial governors of Connecticut, and Judge Gabriel Ford, whose residence at Morristown, N. J., was made the headquarters of General Washington during a vital period of the Revolution. Maternally Mr. Richards is directly descended from Jabez Bacon, one of Connecticut's wealthiest and most distinguished merchants during the Revolutionary period.

Mr. Richards was born in New Haven, Conn., on the 14th of June, 1863, the son of Eugene Lamb and Julia Lavinia (Bacon) Richards, his father being senior professor of mathematics at Yale. After preparatory study at the Hopkins Grammar School and the Hillhouse High School he matriculated at Yale and entered upon an unusually active and successful scholastic and athletic collegiate career. He won the Bristol Scholarship for supremacy in mathematics and the classics, the sophomore composition prize and the Townsend prize for oratory. In his freshman year he was the fence orator of his class, and in his junior year was one of the editors of the "Yale Literary Magazine."

He was president of the class baseball association, captain of the class football eleven, and a member, almost throughout his entire undergraduate life, of the university football team, being chosen its captain in 1884. His popularity was shown by his election to Psi Upsilon — at Yale confined to the junior class — and to the famous senior class society of Skull and Bones. His scholarship was attested by his election to the purely honorary fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa.

Upon being graduated with the class of 1885, Mr. Richards entered upon the study of the law in the offices of Alexander & Green, of New York. Upon his admission to the bar he became the managing attorney for that firm, and remained as such until 1891, when the firm of Janeway, Thatcher & Richards was formed. Retiring from it five years later, he has since conducted independent practice, with offices at 15 William street.

From 1896 to 1898 Mr. Richards was Deputy Attorney-General of the State of New York. In association

with District Attorney Fellows he ended the careers of a hoard of fraudulent Lloyds fire insurance companies. He was the representative of the most important creditors in the prosecutions arising from the failure of the American Casualty Company, of Baltimore, and with notable success acted as Mayor McClellan's attorney in the suit brought by Attorney-General Jackson to determine whether Mr. McClellan or Mr. Hearst had been legally elected in 1906.

Mr. Richards, who is talked of as a candidate for Supreme Court Justice in the Second Judicial District, is active in the councils of the Democratic Party, and in 1904 organized the Parker Club, an important factor in the defeat of Mr. Roosevelt in Richmond county. He is now president of the Richmond County Bar Association, and member of the Democratic State Committee from Richmond-Rockland Senate District.

On the 18th of June, 1892, he was married to Miss Florence Whittier Elmendorf. Their children are Diana Elmendorf and Eugene Lamb Richards, 3d. Their home is at No. 247 Prospect avenue, New Brighton. Mr. Richards is a member of the Lawyers and Comedy Clubs, of New York; the Brooklyn Club, of Brooklyn; the Staten Island Club and the Richmond County Country Club, and was at one time president of the famous Staten Island Cricket Club.

Even the foregoing outline will show how conscientiously Mr. Richards can recall the deeds of those of his family that have gone before him. Still in the prime of life, already he has proven worthy of his descent.

RICHARD W. SHERMAN, Chief Engineer.

Richard W. Sherman, Chief Engineer to the Conservation Commission, was born in Utica, N. Y., December 4, 1848.

Mr. Sherman commenced his engineering career as a rodman in a railroad survey in 1866. Three years later he was resident engineer in the construction of the New York & Oswego Midland Railroad (now Ontario & Western R. R.) and continued with that company for five years. In 1876, as contractor, he constructed the West Troy (now Watervliet) water works, and since then has constructed many water works systems, dams, and other public works.

Mr. Sherman was city engineer of Utica in 1887–1888, and again in 1893. He was Mayor of Utica in 1900–1901, and again in 1906–1907, four years in all. He was nominated for State Engineer and Surveyor by the Democratic State Convention in 1902 on the ticket headed by Bird S. Coler for Governor. The ticket was defeated by about 10,000 plurality.

Mr. Sherman has been constantly engaged in engineering and the construction of public works for over forty years, and is one of the best known public works men in the State. He was appointed Chief Engineer by the Conservation Commission on August 15, 1911.

Mr. Sherman has been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers for about thirty years. He is a member of the Albany Society of Civil Engineers, and a nonresident member of the Fort Orange Club and the Country Club.

Mr. Sherman lives on Partridge street, Albany, with his wife and only surviving child, Elizabeth H. Sherman.

M. H. HOOVER, Chief of Publication.

M. H. Hoover, appointed Chief of Publication of the Conservation Department October 15, 1911, was born in Reading, Pa., February 25, 1865. He was graduated from the Phillipsburg, N. J., High School in 1883. After teaching school a year in Rensselaer county, N. Y., he entered Williams College, graduating with the degree of A.B. in 1888. After leaving college, Mr. Hoover began newspaper work as "River Reporter" on the Pittsburgh Post. He accompanied Robert E. Pattison as the Post's representative in Pattison's successful gubernatorial campaign tour of 1890. From Pittsburgh he went to Lockport, N. Y. and started a pictorial weekly, "The Niagara Spray," and in June, 1891, founded the Daily Lockport Sun. In 1895 the Sun was merged with the Lockport Union, which dates back to 1826, and Mr. Hoover became managing editor of the Daily Union-Sun, a position he held for seventeen years.

In the early 90's he began to urge stopping the pollution of the Great Lakes and tributary waters, upon which a population of some 15,000,000 people must depend for their water supply. He was one of the organizers of the Niagara Frontier Pure Water Conference, comprising representatives appointed by the mayors of the five Niagara frontier cities, and is secretary of the organization. Mr. Hoover is a director of the New York State Fish, Game and Forest League, a vice-president of the Western New York Sportsmen's Association, a director of the Niagara County Anglers Club and member of several other sportsmen's clubs in New York State, and a member of the Audubon Society and of the American Game Protective and Propagation Association. He has been for several years on the press committee of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration. He is a member also of the New York State Democratic Editorial Association and of the New York Associated Dailies. He is the author of a book of sportsmen's tales and nature observations.

In 1893 he married Helen Marion Edie at Lockport. To them were born three children, two living, Grace Edie and William Francis Hoover.

ALEX. RICE McKIM, State Inspector of Docks and Dams.

McKim, Alex. Rice. Born in Boston, Mass. Son of Judge John W. and Margaretta Fisher Prettyman McKim. Graduated as a civil engineer from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, received an A.M. from the Architectural Dept. Columbia University and studied two years at the Technische Hochschule at Berlin, Germany. Engineer with the Old Colony Railroad (N. Y., N. H. and H.) and the Edge Moor Bridge Co., 1895 to 1911. Consulting engineer New York City. Has been associated with most of the prominent New York architects on their larger works, especially those having structural problems. Was engineer for the B. & E. Edgewater Plant, Davies Coal Pockets and other manufacturing plants; expert for the city of New York recreation piers and other dock work; consulting concrete expert for the Numismatic, Stanford Municipal and other concrete buildings; and expert in numerous building litigations. In 1911 appointed State inspector of docks and dams. Wrote a "Code for Dams," the first ever published and which has been adopted for use in New York State. Was chairman of the board of election inspectors of the Mutual Life Ins. Co. in 1906. Was recommended by the architects

of New York for Commissioner of Water Supply in 1907. Is a member of the American Society Civil Engineers, Architectural League of New York (executive committee), Nat. Arts Club (governor), University Club, Technology Club (president), Columbia University Architects (chairman audit and budget committee), Thuringia Club (vice-president), Berlin, Germany, and Fort Orange Club, Albany.

ALBERT E. HOYT, Secretary.

Albert Ellis Hoyt, Secretary to the Conservation Commission, was born in Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, October 25, 1865; educated at Ives Seminary, Phillips Exeter Academy, Williams College, and Cornell University, and graduated from Cornell in 1888, with the degree of A. B. Soon after leaving Cornell, he engaged in active newspaper work, in Massachusetts, but returned to his native state and became City Editor (1891–2) and Editor-in-Chief (1892–5) of the Lockport Sun. He then joined the staff of the Albany Argus, as Associate Editor (1895–1901); and on the retirement of the Hon. T. C. Callicot, in July, 1901, became Editor-in-Chief of the Argus, continuing as such until his appointment (August 3, 1911) as Secretary to the Conservation Commission. Mr. Hoyt has been frequently a delegate to Democratic State and local conventions and a member of the sub-committee on platform. He is a member of the New York Press Association; Democratic Editorial Association; Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration; Masters' Lodge, F. and A. M.; Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors; charter member and past president of the Aurania Club of Albany; and member and vice-regent of Philip Livingston Chapter, Sons of the Revolution, of Albany. He is married and has three children.

BOARD OF CLAIMS.

JOHN JEROME ROONEY, Chairman Board of Claims.

John Jerome Rooney, chairman of the Board of Claims, appointed by Governor Sulzer to succeed Judge Robert L. Luce; was born Binghamton, N. Y., 1866; was educated Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.; graduated 1884, degrees of A.B., A.M. and L.L.D. (1908); graduate New York Law School; practicing law on the civil side in city of New York, No. 29 Broadway, firm of Rooney & Beha; member of bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York; the District Court and Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States, and of the Supreme Court of the United States; also member of the Association of the Bar of New York City; of the County Lawyers Association of New York City; of the New York State Bar Association, and of the American Bar Association; has written much on economic subjects, chiefly the tariff and taxation generally.

James C. McDonald.

James C. McDonald, 39 years old, a native Schenectadian. Educated in Schenectady public schools. Served with Company E, 2nd regiment during Spanish war. At one time city clerk of Schenectady, secretary board of estimate and apportionment, commissioner of public safety, general manager Home Telephone Co. Real estate operator, having developed large tracts of land in Schenectady,

and is a member of the Chadwick-McDonald Realty Co., owners of considerable real estate in Schenectady. Appointed Commissioner of Board of Claims September 29, 1911, by Governor John A. Dix.

William A. Gardner.

William A. Gardner, broom manufacturer, was born at Utica, N. Y., February 26, 1868, son of Peter B. and Mary J. (Remore) Gardner and is of revolutionary ancestry on both sides of the family. At an early age he learned the trade of broommaking at Amsterdam and in 1896, with his brother, Herbert P. Gardner, organized the Gardner Broom Company. This concern is still in operation and has an output of ten thousand brooms and whisks daily. Mr. Gardner has served as a member of the Montgomery county board of supervisors, was twice mayor of Amsterdam, and in the fall of 1908 was elected to the State Senate on the democratic ticket from the thirty-first Senate district, being the first democrat elected in this district in over a quarter of a century. Mr. Gardner was for three years president of the Broom Manufacturers Association of United States and Canada. On September 29, 1911, he was appointed by Governor John A. Dix as a Commissioner of the State Board of Claims. He is a Mason, Elk, Odd Fellow, member of the Royal Arcanum and of the Knights of Maccabees. For four years he was great sergeant in the State organization of Maccabees. In May, 1889, he married Leah, daughter of David Johnson, retired farmer of Conklingville. They have two daughters, Gertrude May and Vestah L. Gardner. Commissioner Gardner resides on Guy Park Av., Amsterdam, N. Y.

THE SENATE OF 1913.

ROBERT F. WAGNER, Preident pro tem.

Robert F. Wagner, Democrat, President pro tem. of the Senate, who represents the Sixteenth Senate district (part of New York county), was born in Prussia, Germany, on June 8, 1877. He came to this country when a boy eight years old. He attended the public schools in the city of New York, from which he was graduated in 1893.

After school hours he sold newspapers to help support himself.

After graduating from the public schools he attended the City College of New York, from which he graduated with honors in 1898, getting the degree of B. S. While attending college he helped support himself by working as a private tutor. After graduating from college he attended the New York Law School, from which he was graduated with honors, in 1900, receiving the degree of LL.B. The same year he was admitted to the practice of the law. He is now engaged in the general practice of law in New York city.

He is a member of the Algonquin Club, the Hell Gate Democratic Club, the Buffalos, B. and P. O. of Elks, F. O. of Eagles, Arion Society, Mozart Verein, Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity, City College Club and several charity organizations.

Mr. Wagner served one term in the Assembly, in 1905. In 1906, renominated he received as the candidate of the Democratic party and of the Independence League, 6,510 votes to 2,165 cast for Maurice F. Smith, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1907 appointed Mr. Wagner a member of the following Assembly Committees: Codes, Public Institutions, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Renominated again in 1907, Mr. Wagner received 4,255 votes to 2,816 cast for George F. O'Neill, Republican and Independence League.

In 1908, Mr. Wagner became a member of the following Assembly Committees: Cities, Public Institutions, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Nominated by the Democratic party for State Senator in 1908, Mr. Wagner received 14,026 votes to 7,646 cast for George F. O'Neill, Republican.

Lieutenant-Governor White in 1909 appointed Senator Wagner a member of the following Senate Committees: Judiciary, Public Education, Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Renominated in 1910, Mr. Wagner received 13,907 votes to 5,274 cast for Joseph Pabian, Republican.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway in 1911 appointed Mr. Wagner a member of the following Senate Committees: Chairman of Rules, member of the Committee on Finance and of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Wagner early in the session of 1911 was chosen by the Democrats as their candidate for President pro tem. and was elected to that position. He thus became the Democratic leader in the Senate.

As chairman of a committee appointed to investigate the conditions under which manufacturing is carried on in the State, Senator Wagner in 1911 and 1912 personally visited the different cities of the State taking evidence regarding these conditions. The investigation of the canning industry was especially thorough and led to the introduction of bills in the Legislature of 1912 to remedy various inhuman methods

of business which had been discovered.

Renominated in 1912 Senator Wagner received as the candidate of the Democratic party and of the Independence League 12,733 votes to 4,453 votes cast for John Bozzuffi, National Progressive, and 2,652 cast for Max Greenberger, Republican.

In 1913 Senator Wagner was again elected as President pro tem. by the Democratic majority in the Senate, and consequently again became the Democratic leader in the Senate.

Among the measures introduced by Senator Wagner while in the Legislature have been the bill establishing the Conservation Commission, the resolution ratifying federal income tax, many labor bills for improving conditions of working men and women, a resolution creating a commission to inquire into factory conditions in cities of the first and second class, of which commission he is chairman; a resolution creating a commission to devise legislation for the purpose of preventing misconduct in the New York City Police Department, of which commission he is chairman.

George F. Argetsinger.

George F. Argetsinger, Republican, who represents the Forty-fifth Senate district, was born in Pennsylvania, 1874. He was educated in the public schools of his native state. After graduating at the State Normal School, Fifth District, he taught school for about two years. After a short post-graduate course he entered commercial life, and has been in the manufacturing business in Rochester, N. Y., since December, 1892.

He is actively identified with the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, and other Rochester Institutions.

He was nominated for Senator from the Forty-fifth district, by the Republican party in 1910 and received a substantial plurality of votes.

He was re-nominated in 1912, and re-elected under most adverse conditions of a "third party" endeavor against him.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway in 1911 appointed Mr. Argetsinger a member of the following Senate Committees: Public Health, Revision, and Cities.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Argetsinger a member of the following Senate Committees: Cities, Commerce and Navigation, and Revision.

George A. Blauvelt.

George A. Blauvelt, Democrat, who represents the Twenty-third Senate District (Richmond and Rockland counties) was born in 1866. He was graduated from Cornell University in 1890, after which he took a post-graduate course at Columbia University.

He also attended Columbia Law School, and was admitted to practice in 1892. He is engaged in the practice of his profession in New York and Rockland counties. Nominated for the Assembly in 1910, Mr. Blauvelt received 4,359 votes to 3,405 cast for Truxton W. Springsteen, Republican.

Speaker Frisbie, in 1911, appointed Mr. Blauvelt a member of the following Assembly Committees: Codes, Insurance, and Public Education.

Renominated in 1911, Mr. Blauvelt received 4,298 votes to 3,792 votes given for Heman M. Purdy, Republican.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Blauvelt a member of the following Assembly Committees: Insurance, Forestry, Fisheries and Game, and Affairs of Villages.

Nominated for the Senate in 1912, Mr. Blauvelt received 12,054 votes to 5,353 votes cast for Walter W. Price, Republican, and 5,244 votes cast for Albert Howe McGeehan, Progressive.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Senator Blauvelt a member of the following Senate Committees: Chairman of the Committee

on Public Education and a member of the Judiciary Committee, of the Insurance Committee, and of the Committee on Internal Affairs.

John J. Boylan.

John J. Boylan, Democrat, who represents the Fifteenth Senate District (New York county), was born in the District he represents, and was educated in the public schools, the Cathedral School, and the De La Salle Institute.

He was engaged in the real estate business, with offices at No. 165 Broadway and Fifty-first street and Ninth avenue, New York city.

He is a member of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Catholic Club, the Irish-American Athletic Club, the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Improved Order of Redmen, the West Side Taxpayers' Association, and a number of other organizations.

In 1910, 1911, and 1912 he was a member of the Assembly from New York county.

Nominated for State Senator by the Democratic Party in 1912, he received 12,232 votes to 7,757 cast for Thomas F. Devine, who had the endorsement of the Republican Party, the Independence League, and of the National Progressive Party.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Boylan a member of the following Senate Committees: Insurance, Taxation and Retrenchment, Commerce and Navigation, and Public Education.

Elon R. Brown.

Elon R. Brown, Republican Senator from the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District, composed of Jefferson and Oswego counties; was born in Orleans, Jefferson county, N. Y., October 7, 1857.

Mr. Brown graduated from Brown University in 1878, and since his admission to the Bar in 1880, has practiced law in Watertown, N. Y. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1894, and of the State Senate from 1898 to 1904 inclusive. The vote on Senator in the Thirty-fifth Senatorial District in 1912 was as follows: Elon R. Brown, Republican, 12,158; George C. Sherman, Democrat, 11,975; Frank A. Place, Progressive, 5,735.

Upon the assembling of the Legislature of 1913 Mr. Brown became the Republican leader in the Senate and was appointed a member of the following Senate Committees: Rules, Finance, Judiciary, Cities.

Thomas H. Bussey.

Thomas H. Bussey, Republican, who represents the Forty-fourth Senate District, which is composed of the counties of Allegany, Wyoming and Genesee, was born in Troy, N. Y., on February 25, 1857, a descendant of George Bussey, who came from England and settled in Calvert county, Maryland, in 1636 and Captain Thomas Bussey, of Boston, Mass., who organized the Silver Grays, Berkshire county militia, and fought in their company in the war of the Revolution. He is a son of Esek Bussey, a well known stove manufacturer of Troy and Chicago.

He was educated at Mount Anthony Seminary, Bennington, Vt., and Troy academy, preparatory to a course in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Ill health caused him to relinquish his studies and take an extended trip through the South and West. On his return East he engaged in the manufacturing business and later removed to Perry, Wyoming county, where he has since resided. He is a manufacturer.

He was president of the village of Perry when the water-works was installed and also when the sewer system was adopted. He has represented his town on the County Board of Supervisors the last four years and was selected as Chairman in 1910. In 1908 he received the vote of the Wyoming county delegates at the Republican Congressional Convention.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the Mystic Shrine, I. O. O. F. and L. O. O. M.

Nominated for State Senator in 1910, by the Republican party, he received 12,939 votes to 8,035 cast for G. H. Harris, the Democratic candidate.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway in 1911 appointed Mr. Bussey a member of the following Senate Committees: Miscellaneous Corporations, Internal Affairs, and Agriculture.

He was appointed Commissioner of Panama Exposition in 1915 for the State of New York by Governor Dix in 1912.

Renominated in 1912, Mr. Bussey received 9,880 votes to 8,059 cast for Warner M. Sweet, Democrat, and 6,385 cast for Fred B. Keeney, National Progressive.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Bussey a member of the following Senate Committees: Judiciary, and Miscellaneous Corporations.

Daniel J. Carroll.

Daniel J. Carroll, Democrat, who represents the Seventh Senate District (Kings county) in the Senate, was born in the old city of Brooklyn and was educated in its public schools.

He is a manufacturer.

In 1911 he was elected executive member of the Fourteenth Assembly District Democratic Association of Kings county. He was re-elected in 1912.

Nominated for State Senator by the Democratic Party in 1912, Mr. Carroll received 12,206 votes to 4,201 cast for William S. Miller, National Progressive, and 3,771 cast for Henry Lissner, Republican.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Carroll Chairman of the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and a member of the Committee on Cities, of the Committee on Railroads, of the Committee on Conservation, and of the Committee on Revision.

William B. Carswell.

William B. Carswell, Democrat, who represents the Sixth Senatorial District is a lawyer with offices in in the Borough of Manhattan. He is associated with Francis X. Carmody under the firm name of Carmody & Carswell. He has lived over twenty-five years in Brooklyn, and in the Senatorial District he represents.

He received his preliminary education in the Brooklyn public schools. He is a graduate of St. Lawrence University (Law Department) being an LL. B. and an LL. M., honor man in both degrees.

He is a member of the Washington Club, the University Club of Brooklyn, Clan MacDonald, No. 33, O. S. C. and other organizations.

He was nominated by the Democratic party in 1912 for Senator and was elected by a plurality of 2,525 votes over Eugene M. Travis, Republican, and Henry A. Smith, Progressive.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed him to the following Senate Committees: Labor and Industries, Codes, Banks, Privileges and Elections, and Canals.

Herbert P. Coats.

Herbert P. Coats, Republican, who represents the Thirty-fourth Senate district, (composed of the counties of Franklin and St. Lawrence), was born in Fulton, New York, September 1, 1872, and he is the son of William H. Coats and Emma G. Coats, his father being superintendent of the schools in Fulton, New York.

In 1883 he removed to Elizabethtown, Essex county, and graduated from the High School there in 1890, in which year he moved to Plattsburgh. In 1891 he began the study of law with Shedden & Booth of that city, and subsequently continued his studies in the office of Weed, Smith & Conway. He graduated from the Albany Law School in 1894, and began the practice of law at Saranac

Lake that year, where he has since resided. In 1895 Mr. Coats was married to Miss Bertha E. Roberts of Plattsburgh, and has one son, H. P. Coats, Jr. He is a member of Whiteface Mountain Lodge No. 789, F. and A. M., Wanneto Chapter No. 291, R. A. M., Franklin Commandery No. 60, Knights Templar, and Karnak Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. He has always been an active member of the Republican party, but has never held office until elected Senator, in the fall of 1909.

Lieutenant-Governor White in 1910 appointed Mr. Coats chairman of the Revision Committee and a member of the following Senate Committees: Judiciary, Forest, Fish and Game, and Internal Affairs.

Renominated in 1910 Mr. Coats received 13,760 votes to 8,771 cast for A. D. Whitney, Democrat.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway in 1911 appointed Mr. Coats a member of the following Senate Committees: Judiciary, Penal Institutions, and Labor and Industries.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway the same year, 1911, appointed Senator Coats one of two Senators appointed by him on a joint committee authorized to draw up a bill reapportioning the Congress districts of the State.

Renominated again in 1912 Mr. Coats received 11,669 votes to 7,753 cast for John C. Brennan, Democrat.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Senator Coats a member of the following Senate Committees: Judiciary, Labor and Industries, and Codes.

Thomas H. Cullen.

Thomas H. Cullen, Democrat, who represents the Third Senate district of Kings county in the Senate, is at present engaged in the marine insurance and shipping business with offices at 135 William street, New York City.

Mr. Cullen was elected to the Assembly in the fall of 1895, by receiving 3,768 votes to 1,765 for Max A. Hoener, Republican, and 512 for Thomas F. Davis, Democrat Reform.

In the Assembly of 1896, Mr. Cullen was a member of the following Committees: State Prisons, and Commerce and Navigation.

Mr. Cullen was again a candidate for the Assembly in 1896, and was elected by receiving 3,960 votes, to 2,514 for W. L. Morehouse, Republican; 446 for Charles A. Webber, Democrat, and 50 for B. Hughes, Socialist Labor.

In 1897 Mr. Cullen served on the Committees on Banks, and Commerce and Navigation.

At the election of 1897 Mr. Cullen was again a candidate for Assembly and received 4,066 votes, to 1,058 for Charles J. McHale, Republican, and 1,298 for John Murphy, Citizens' Union.

In the Assembly of 1898 Mr. Cullen was a member of the Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment, and Commerce and Navigation.

In 1898 Mr. Cullen was the Democratic nominee for Senator in the Third Senate district, situated in Kings county, and received 14,095 votes, to 7,720 votes given for George J. Hardy, Republican. On taking his oath as Senator in 1899 he was appointed a member of the following Committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, and Public Education.

Mr. Cullen at the election of 1900 received 14,503 votes; Charles J. McHale, Republican, 9,869.

At the beginning of the session of 1901, Mr. Cullen was appointed a member of the following Committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, Public Education, Military Affairs, and Public Printing.

At the election of 1902 Senator Cullen received 13,700 votes; John M. Douglas, Republican, 7,395.

In 1903 Senator Cullen was appointed a member of the following Senate Committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, Miscellaneous Corporations, and Indian Affairs.

Renominated again in 1904, Senator Cullen received 14,163 votes to 9,039 votes cast for William E. S. Fales, Republican.

Lieutenant-Governor Bruce in 1905 appointed Senator Cullen a member of the following Senate Committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, Miscellaneous Corporations, and Public Printing.

Renominated again in 1906, Senator Cullen received 11,041 votes to 8,620 votes cast for Thomas O'Neil, Republican.

In 1907 Senator Cullen became a member of the following Senate Committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, Miscellaneous Corporations, and Public Printing.

A sixth time the candidate of the Democratic Party for Senator in 1908 Senator Cullen received 14,170 votes to 9,511 votes cast for Mr. Boardman, his Republican opponent.

Lieutenant-Governor White in 1909 appointed Senator Cullen a member of the following Senate Committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, Cities, and Public Printing.

For a seventh time a candidate for Senator in 1910, Mr. Cullen received 13,087 votes to 6,093 cast for George Washington Gibbons, his Republican opponent.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway, in 1911, appointed Senator Cullen chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities and a member of the following Senate Committees: Finance, Taxation and Retrenchment, Public Printing, and Rules.

An eighth time the candidate of the Democratic Party for State Senator, in 1912, Mr. Cullen received 11,925 votes to 3,641 cast for George W. Gibbons, Republican, and 4,001 cast for Fred W. Moore, National Progressive and Independence League.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Senator Cullen as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, and member of the Committee on Rules, of the Committee on Finance, of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, and of the Committee on Public Printing.

James F. Duhamel.

James F. Duhamel (Independent-Democrat) representing the Eighth District, Kings county, or the large suburban part of Brooklyn embracing the Bedford section, Flatbush, Borough Park, Kensington, Bath Beach, Coney Island and many smaller subdivisions, is a native of Washington, D. C., where he was born August 5, 1858. His father was a prominent physician of the latter city and connected with the medical staff of the Executive Mansion during the administrations of Presidents Buchanan and Johnson.

Mr. Duhamel, after spending some years as a mechanical draftsman and expert in connection with patent work, engaged in the soliciting of patents. As a patent solicitor and mechanical expert he has in the past thirty-five years been associated with the improving and patenting of some of the greatest inventions of the age, such as several of the most popular typewriters, the linotype machine, high explosives and projectiles, and many improvements in aerial navigation.

He was identified with the limited Democratic political life with which the disfranchised District of Columbia admits before leaving Washington and upon taking up his residence in the lower part of Brooklyn became active in the civic organizations designed to secure local improvements. His political principles were of a progressive tendency and he early appreciated the drift of public sentiment towards political measures which have recently become so popular. In his first term in the State Senate, 1911–12, he introduced and worked for measures which have been since incorporated in the Democratic and Progressive State and National platforms. Among them may be noted the Presidential Primary, Old Age Pensions, the Initiative and Referendum.

Before reaching his majority Mr. Duhamel enlisted in the Signal Corps, U. S. Army, and is one of

five generations of his family who have served in the U. S. Army. He was educated at St. John's College in Washington.

He has been identified with Democratic and Independent politics in South Brooklyn for the past twelve years and is a member of a number of civic, social, yachting and fraternal associations of his locality.

Mr. Duhamel represents one of the strongest Republican districts in the State, defeating Samuel F. Fahnstock, the Republican nominee in 1910 by a vote of 18,648 to 18,173 and overcoming the Republican majority of 7,450 of two years previous.

In the election of 1912 he was victorious, receiving 18,105 votes to 12,806 for Alvah H. Burlingame, Jr., Republican, and 12,709 votes for George Hann, Progressive. At this election he was nominated by the Democratic Party, the Independence League and the Empire State Democracy and his majority was 2,000 greater than President Wilson's in the same district.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Senator Duhamel as Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections and a member of the Railroad Committee, of the Insurance Committee and of the Committee on Public Education.

James A. Emerson.

James A. Emerson, Republican, who represents the Thirty-third Senate district (Clinton, Essex and Warren counties), was born in Warrensburgh on April 25, 1865, and was educated at its schools and at the Boys' Academy in Albany. He then went back to Warrensburgh and engaged in business.

Mr. Emerson has many varied business affairs. He is one of the chief stockholders of the private banking firm of Emerson & Co., of Warrensburgh, and with his brother, ex-Congressman L. W. Emerson, controls lumber mills and the Schroon River Pulp & Paper Company. Senator Emerson is treasurer of the company named. He is also an owner of the Empire Shirt Company, manufacturers of shirts, of the Warrensburgh Woolen Company, manufacturers of woolens and trousers, president and general manager of the Schroon Lake Steamboat Company, and vice-president and cashier of the Emerson National Bank of Warrensburgh, New York. He is owner of the Leland House at Schroon Lake, the largest in the Adirondacks, and with Assemblyman Waddell of Warren county, is owner of the stage line from Riverside to Schroon Lake. Senator Emerson also is half owner of the Warrensburgh water works. He personally manages the business concerns mentioned and is a member of the Glens Falls Club and of the Fort Orange Club of Albany and Albany club.

Senator Emerson has been a delegate to Assembly District and State Conventions of the Republican Party but never was a candidate for an elective office until the Fall of 1906, when he was nominated for State Senator in the new Thirty-second district, composed of the counties of Warren, Fulton, Hamilton and Montgomery. Then he received 16,675 votes to 12,490 cast for Andrew D. Youngs, Democrat.

In 1907 he was appointed a member of the following Senate Committees: Commerce and Navigation, Miscellaneous Corporations, Revision, and Railroads.

Renominated in 1908, Mr. Emerson received 14,837 votes to 9,452 votes cast for John Anderson, Jr., Democrat.

Lieutenant-Governor White in 1909 appointed Mr. Emerson chairman of the Senate Committee on Penal Institutions, and a member also of the following committees: Finance, Railroads, Commerce and Navigation, Revision, and Public Printing.

Renominated a second time in 1910 Mr. Emerson received 11,633 votes to 11,120 cast for M. J. Callanan, Democrat.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway in 1911 appointed Mr. Emerson a mem-

ber of the following Senate committees: Finance, and Banks.

Renominated a third time in 1912 Mr. Emerson received 9,775 votes to 8,067 cast for George L. Brown, Democrat.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Emerson a member of the following Senate Committees: Finance, Banks, and Villages.

John C. Fitzgerald.

John C. Fitzgerald, Democrat, who represents the Twelfth Senate District (New York county) in the Senate was born in the old Fourth Ward of New York City, of Irish-American parents.

He was elected to the State Senate in 1902 and served until 1906.

Then in 1911 he was elected a member of the Assembly of 1912.

He is an executive member of the Tammany Hall organization in the Third Assembly District — the banner Democratic District of the State of New York the past few years.

He was elected a State Senator from the Twelfth district in 1912, receiving 9,033 votes to 2,397 given for Edward Tannenbaum, Republican.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Senator Fitzgerald a member of the following Senate Committees: Finance, Cities, Labor and Industries, and Insurance.

James A. Foley.

James A. Foley, Democrat, who represents the Fourteenth Senate district, a part of New York city, was born in the city of New York, in 1882, and was educated at its public schools and at the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in 1901.

He graduated with honor from New York Law School with a degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1903 and was admitted to the bar that year. He has since been a practicing attorney at No. 261 Broadway. He is a member of the National Democratic, Catholic and Anawanda Clubs, the Tammany Society and other organizations.

In 1906 he was nominated for Assemblyman by the Democratic party and Independence League and received 7,037 votes to 1,694 cast for Henry Bossert, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1907 appointed Mr. Foley a member of the following Assembly Committees: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and Claims.

Renominated in 1907, Mr. Foley received 5,469 votes to 2,039 cast for Harrie A. James, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1908 appointed Mr. Foley a member of the following Assembly Committees: Judiciary, and Claims.

He was also appointed a member of the Lake Champlain Tercentenary Commission.

Renominated again in 1908, Mr. Foley received 5,799 votes to 1,980 cast for Richard L. Lush, Republican.

In 1909 Speaker Wadsworth appointed Mr. Foley a member of the following Assembly Committees: Cities, and Claims.

Renominated for a fourth time in 1909 Mr. Foley received 4,858 votes to 1,172 cast for Richard L. Lush, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910, appointed Mr. Foley a member of the following Assembly Committees: Cities, and Public Printing.

Mr. Foley was also appointed a member for the Legislative Committee to investigate corrupt practices and insurance.

Renominated a fifth time in 1910, Mr. Foley received 4,794 votes to 1,394 cast for John J. Hanlon, Republican.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Foley a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Affairs of Cities, and member of the Committee on Rules, and of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Renominated a sixth time in 1911 Mr. Foley received 4,583 votes to 1,600 cast for John J. Hanlon, Republican.

Owing to the death of Senator Thomas F. Grady during the session of 1912 a special election was held in the Senate District which he represented and Mr. Foley was elected Senator from the District.

In 1912 he was appointed by Governor Dix, a member of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission.

At the election of 1912 Senator Foley received 13,303 votes to 3,270 cast for Thomas Rock, Republican, and 3,356 cast for Laurence J. McMahon, National Progressive.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Senator Foley as Chairman of the Railroad Committee and also as a member of the Judiciary Committee, of the Cities Committee, of the Insurance Committee and of the Committee on Military Affairs.

James J. Frawley.

James J. Frawley, Democrat, who represents the Twentieth Senate district, was born in the section of New York city which he now represents.

Nominated for State Senator at the election of 1902 Mr. Frawley received a plurality of 9,867 votes, his vote being 17,267, as against the vote of 7,400 for Frederick Werner, his Republican opponent, thus receiving the largest vote, as well as the largest plurality ever given for a candidate for Senator in that district, in spite of the opposition of a nominee of the Greater New York Democracy as well as that of the Republican candidate.

Mr. Frawley has taken great interest in athletics, and has been for several terms vice-president and one of the board of governors of the American Athletic Union of the United States. He was one of the organizers of the Out-Door Recreation League, which was instrumental in getting gymnasiums erected in various schools. He was captain of the Knickerbocker Athletic team, has been president of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Club, and is now a member of the New York Athletic Club, of the Catholic Club, the Democratic Club, the Columbian Order, the Knights of Columbus, the Miami Club, the Pastime Club, the Union Settlement Athletic Club, of the Wichita Club and of the Manhattan Alumni Association and of a number of other clubs and fraternal societies.

Upon taking his seat as a State Senator Mr. Frawley, in January, 1903, was appointed a member of the following Senate Committees: Insurance, and Public Education.

Renominated for Senator in 1904 Senator Frawley received 17,688 votes to 10,588 cast for George W. Wilberly, Republican.

In 1905 Senator Frawley was appointed a member of the following Senate Committees: Insurance, Forest, Fish and Game Laws, Public Education, and Public Health.

In 1906 Senator Frawley was reelected for the third consecutive time, defeating his opponent, Theodore Prince, Republican, by a larger majority, 7,500, than that which he received two years previously.

Renominated a fourth time in 1908, Senator Frawley received 10,598 votes to 7,759 cast for Moses C. Levine, his Republican opponent.

Lieutenant-Governor White in 1909 appointed Senator Frawley a member of the following Senate Committees: Finance, Cities, Forest, Fish and Game.

Renominated a fifth time in 1910, Mr. Frawley received 8,811 votes to 5,994 cast for G. H. Reiter, Republican.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway, in 1911, appointed Mr. Frawley a member of the following Senate Committees: Chairman of Finance, and member of Cities, Insurance, and Forest, Fish and Game.

As Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee in 1911 Mr. Frawley took a highly influential position in the framing of the financial legislation of that year, legislation which lowered the total of the amount of appropriations of the year.

In 1912 Senator Frawley was renominated by the Democrats of his

Senate District and received 7,998 votes to 6,206 cast for Jeremiah Kelleher, National Progressive, and 1,911 cast for August Bauer, Republican.

In 1913 Lieutenant-Governor Glynn reappointed Senator Frawley as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and also appointed him a member of the Committee on Cities, of the Committee on Conservation, and of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment.

Frank N. Godfrey.

Frank N. Godfrey, Republican, who represents the Fifty-first Senate District (Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties), was born in the town of Olean, N. Y., June 29, 1852, on the farm where he has always resided, and which he now owns. He has always been an active and successful farmer, never having held previously an elective public office, but devoting his entire time to agriculture and stock growing. He was one of the first to engage in the growing of thoroughbred Holstein cattle and successfully followed that business for twenty years.

For ten years he has been an active officer of the State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry and for the five years previous to 1912 was the Master of the New York State Grange and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Grange. During his five years as the presiding officer of the State Grange, 30,000 members were added to the order in this State.

He has during the above period taken an active interest in educational matters, and was active in securing legislation for the development of agricultural education in the high schools and better supervision of the common schools of the State.

He has been a member of the Saratoga Reservation Commission since its organization. He was appointed by Governor Hughes in 1909 and again in 1910 on its reorganization with its present membership for five years.

Nominated for the Senate in 1912 Mr. Godfrey received 13,392 votes to 9,673 cast for Albert T. French, his Democratic opponent.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Godfrey a member of the following Senate Committees: Insurance, Taxation and Retrenchment, Public Education, and Agriculture.

Anthony J. Griffin.

Anthony J. Griffin, Democrat, who represents the 22nd Senatorial District, was born in the City of New York. Having graduated from the public schools, he attended for a time the College of the City of New York, then the Cooper Union for five years, receiving the degree of B. S. He began his career as a Civil Engineer. Subsequently he took up law at the New York University, receiving the degree of LL. B. He was prize essayist of the year 1892, in which he was graduated. He was admitted to the Bar in June, 1892, and has been in active practice of the law ever since.

He married Miss Katharine L. Byrne and moved to Bronx Borough in 1895.

He had joined the 12th Regiment National Guard in 1888, and rose to the rank of 2nd Lieutenant. In 1895 he became 1st Lieutenant in the 69th Regiment, and when the Spanish American War broke out, raised an additional Company known as Company F, 69th Regiment Volunteers of which he was commissioned Captain and served through the war.

He is a member of the Bronx Bar Association, the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and many fraternal and social organizations. He has written and lectured on political and economic subjects.

Nominated for Senator in 1910, he received 19,352 votes to 16,670 for William Hoetzel, the Republican candidate who received the Independence League endorsement.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway, in 1911, appointed Mr. Griffin a member of the following Senate Com-

mittees: Chairman of Military Affairs, member of Judiciary, Codes, Miscellaneous Corporations, Penal Institutions, and Public Health.

Renominated in 1912, Senator Griffin received 23,504 votes against 14,502, given to the Progressive Candidate and 8,360 given to the Republican candidate.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn appointed Mr. Griffin a member of the following Senate Committees: Chairman, Labor and Industries, member of Judiciary, Codes, Public Health, Military Affairs, Privileges and Elections, and Penal Institutions.

Seth G. Heacock.

Seth Grosvenor Heacock, Republican, who represents the Thirty-second Senate district in the Senate (composed of Fulton, Hamilton, Lewis and Herkimer counties), was born in Buffalo on March 1, 1857, and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1880.

His only official position before his election as Senator was that of postmaster, which he resigned to go into the independent oil producing business.

Nominated for State Senator by the Republican party in 1906, Mr. Heacock received 16,565 votes to 14,737 cast for Charles D. Thomas, Democrat, and 755 for John Newth, Prohibition.

Senator Heacock in 1907 became a member of the following Senate Committees: Canals, Internal Affairs, Military Affairs, Agriculture, and Public Printing.

Renominated in 1908, Mr. Heacock received 19,099 votes to 13,194 cast for George E. Van Arnum, Democrat.

Lieutenant-Governor White in 1909 appointed him a member of the following Senate Committees: Chairman of Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, member of Finance, Canals, and Military Affairs.

Renominated a second time in 1910 Mr. Heacock received 14,402 votes to 13,146 cast for J. T. Morrison, Democrat and Independence League.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway in 1911 appointed Mr. Heacock a member of the following Senate Committees: Finance, and Affairs of Villages.

Renominated a third time in 1912 Mr. Heacock received 11,403 votes to 10,765 cast for John T. Morrison, Democrat, and 6,319 for Theodore Douglas Robinson, National Progressive.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Senator Heacock a member of the following Senate Committees: Finance and on Affairs of Villages.

John F. Healy.

John F. Healy, Democrat, represents the Twenty-fourth Senate District, which includes Westchester county. He was born June 27, 1867, in Paterson, N. J., and attended the public schools in the State of Pennsylvania, where his parents moved when he was at the age of eight.

At an early age he started to earn his livelihood and worked in the mines of Pennsylvania, which vocation he left and became a traveling man for a New York manufacturing concern. He started in business at the age of twenty-one and developed a very successful business, later becoming interested in real estate and is president of the Lake Forest Realty Co. of New Rochelle; also, is interested in other industries.

He served on the board of education of his home city, New Rochelle, for four years, is a member of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, the Chamber of Commerce, Elks, Knights of Columbus, and Foresters.

Nominated for State Senator by the Democratic Party and the Independence League in 1912 Mr. Healy received 20,370 votes to 16,155 cast for George A. Slater, Republican, and 12,654 cast for John A. Goodwin, National Progressive.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Healy as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Institutions and a member of the following committees: Railroads, Canals, Public Printing, Agriculture, Banks.

William J. Heffernan.

William J. Heffernan, Democrat, who represents the Fifth Senate district (Kings county), was born in the district he now represents thirty-eight years ago, and has lived there all his life. He is the son of the late Patrick Heffernan, who was a resident of the Senatorial district prior to his death a year ago for over sixty years. Mr. Heffernan is single and has four brothers and one sister. He is in the real estate business.

He served four years as an Alderman, from which office he resigned to accept the appointment of Deputy County Clerk. This latter office he held until January 1, 1912, being removed to make way for a Republican appointed by the new Republican County Clerk.

During his term in the Board of Aldermen he was on the Finance Committee, chairman of the Salaries and Office Committee, on the Laws and Legislation Committee, and on the Railroad Committee.

He was the father of the resolution increasing the wages of laborers in all city departments to $2.50 per day, and was also instrumental in securing some valuable improvements for his district.

He was elected by over 4,000 majority, his opponent having the combined nomination of the Republican, Progressive and Independence League parties.

He is a member of the following societies: Carroll Council, Knights of Columbus; Prospect Heights Council, Royal Arcanum; Catholic Knights of America; Ancient Order of Hibernians; Brooklyn Elks, No. 22; a life member of Kings County Democratic Club; a member of the South Brooklyn Board of Trade; a member of the South Brooklyn Business Men's League; a member of the Court-Hamilton Board of Trade, and of many social organizations. He is also the Executive Member of the Seventh Assembly District Democratic Organization; a graduate of Public School No. 10, of the Boys High School, and he also attended the Polytechnic School for three years and studied engineering. He has always been a Democrat.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Heffernan a member of the following Senate committees: Chairman of the Committee on Public Printing and member of Taxation and Retrenchment, Miscellaneous Corporations, Banks, and Canals.

Walter R. Herrick.

Walter R. Herrick, Democrat, who represents the Seventeenth Senate district (New York county), in the Senate, received his preparatory education at the Albany Academy, New York, a military school for boys, graduating in 1894. The following fall he entered Princeton University, from which institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science, in June, 1898. September, 1898, he entered the Albany Law School and at the same time became a law student in the office of Hun & Johnston. He was graduated from the Albany Law School in May, 1900, with the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to the bar of this State in September, 1900. He continued his association with the firm of Hun & Johnston until September, 1901, when he became associated in the practice of law with Eugene D. Flanigan. In January of 1901, he enlisted in Troop B, N. G., N. Y., and served with that organization until he moved to New York.

While studying and practicing law in Albany, he took an active part in local politics, and in the fall of 1904, when Judge D-Cady Herrick, his half-brother, was nominated for Governor, he acted as his private secretary during the Gubernatorial campaign.

He was the Democratic nominee for the Assembly in the Twenty-seventh Assembly district, Manhattan, in 1909, and though defeated for the office ran ahead of the local ticket and cut down the normal majority by about 800 votes.

When Judge D-Cady Herrick opened an office in New York city he became associated with him, and continued this connection until the

1st of January, 1909, when he entered into a partnership with Lucian S. Breckinridge and Philip W. Carney, for the practice of law, at 115 Broadway, Manhattan, under the name of Herrick, Breckinridge & Carney.

He is a member of the Princeton Club and West Side Tennis Club of New York, and while in Albany was a member of the Press and University Clubs and still continues his membership in the latter organization.

Mr. Herrick was elected a member of the Assembly, for the Twenty-seventh Assembly district, New York county, on the Democratic and Independence League tickets in 1910, by a majority of 62 over Charles A. Dana, candidate on the Republican ticket.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Herrick a member of the following Assembly committees: Judiciary, and Public Education.

Nominated for State Senator by the Democratic Party in 1912, Mr. Herrick received 10,123 votes to 7,520 cast for Edward K. Baird, Republican, and 5,903 cast for Victor Barcas, National Progressive.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Herrick Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and a member of the Committee on Insurance, of the Committee on Codes, of the Committee on Public Education and of the Committee on Revision.

Charles J. Hewitt.

Charles J. Hewitt, Republican, who represents the Fortieth Senate District (composed of the counties of Cayuga, Seneca and Cortland), was born in the town of Navarino in Onondaga county, New York, on July 15, 1867. When a small child his parents moved to Locke, Cayuga county, where he has since made his home.

The first twenty-one years of his life were passed upon a farm. His education was obtained in the graded school at Locke and the Moravia High School.

When twenty-one years old he engaged in the produce business, in company with his father and brothers, and continues in that business until the present time, although of late years he has given his personal attention more to other business enterprises in which he is interested.

In politics Mr. Hewitt has always been a staunch Republican, and in 1898 was elected Supervisor on the Republican ticket. In 1901 he was the Republican nominee for the Assembly from the Second Assembly District of Cayuga county, and was elected to that position by a large majority.

Re-elected in 1902, and in 1903, receiving 3,743 votes to 2,383 cast for Clarence Small, Democrat. In 1908 he was nominated for State Senator by the Republican party in the Fortieth Senate district, and elected, and was re-elected in 1910 by a greatly increased majority.

Lieutenant-Governor White in 1909 appointed Mr. Hewitt a member of the following Senate Committees: Chairman of Public Printing, member of Insurance, Miscellaneous Corporations, Affairs of Villages, and Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties.

Mr. Hewitt was re-elected in 1910 and in 1912, receiving a plurality of 2,549 votes in 1912.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Hewitt a member of the following Senate committees: Railroads, Taxation and Retrenchment, Internal Affairs, and Military Affairs.

James D. McClelland.

James D. McClelland, Democrat, who represents the Thirteenth Senate district, was born in New York city on August 7, 1848, his father being from the North of Ireland and his mother American.

His early education was obtained in private schools. He was graduated by Mount Washington Collegiate in 1860 with high honors and then attended the New York University

Law School, graduating in 1867. Mr. McClelland's class in law was one of the smallest and most notable ever graduated from the institution. It consisted of four members one of whom was the late John H. Strahan, counsel to Andrew H. Green, author of the Charter for Greater New York; and another Elihu Root, the present United States Senator. He has since practiced law; for 25 years his legal practice has been directed to the Criminal Law. He has written articles for publication on reform in the administration of Criminal Courts and Courts of Procedure.

Mr. McClelland was elected to the Assembly in 1881 and while a member of the Legislature of 1882 he introduced and secured the passage of an amendment to the Criminal Code, sanctioning the taking of bail in the police stations in the case of persons arrested between the hours of 4 p. m. and 8 a. m. for misdemeanors. For seventeen years prior to the adoption of this amendment, a boy arrested for playing ball on the street or a poor woman detected in the act of sweeping dust off the sidewalk into the gutter, though only subject to a fine of $5 at most if convicted, could be apprehended and locked up over night. Thousands of people were subjected to this terrible experience. On one Sunday in 1881 there were 10,000 arrested in the city for violations of the excise law, and the persons so arrested were confined in station houses and court pens like sheep in shambles until the last one was bailed out at one o'clock the following Tuesday morning. He also passed the measure under which appeals in capital cases are now conducted. * * *; the bill giving the right of the closing address to juries in capital cases, which was vetoed by Governor Cornell, and a bill giving a defendant in capital cases the right to move for a new trial before execution.

These are only a few instances of the good work accomplished by Mr. McClelland while a member of the State Legislature.

As an Assistant District Attorney from 1897 to 1901 his official duties consisted largely of preparing and presenting argument in appeal cases to the Appellate Division and Court of Appeals. In two of the cases in the Court of Appeals the written opinion of the court contained expressions of confidence in Mr. McClelland and warm commendation of his work.

Mr. McClelland was nominated for State Senator in 1910. He then said when asked his opinions on public questions: "I am in favor of direct nominations and open primaries. With reference to the proposition as to whether I will support the proposed amendment to the Constitution, conferring upon the Supreme Court the trial of condemnation proceedings by judges without a jury, I am not prepared to answer. I am a firm believer in our jury system and I think that right should be left to the property owner to invoke that system if he so desires, especially when his property is taken under the power of eminent domain by the State. I also firmly believe in the doctrine of Home Rule and claim that our city through its representatives should have an exclusive authority to disburse all moneys collected from its citizens."

In the Senate session of 1911 and 1912, he introduced and passed a measure reconstructing the mart line of the port of New York, and a number of other measures of similar character.

Mr. McClelland received at the 1910 election 13,644 votes to 6,439 cast for A. J. Lindsay, Republican and Independence League.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway in 1911 appointed McClelland a member of the following Senate Committees: Chairman of Privileges and Elections, member of Judiciary, Miscellaneous Corporations, Public Health and Cities. He was added to the Committee of Cities by a vote of the Senate.

Senator McClelland as a candidate for re-election in 1912 received 13,225 votes to 2,946 cast for Alexander J. Lindsay, Republican, and 3,434 cast

for Joseph A. Durkin, National Progressive.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. McClelland a member of the following Senate committees: Chairman of Taxation and Retrenchment and a member of the Finance Committee, of the Judiciary Committee, and of the Committee on Agriculture.

John W. McKnight.

John W. McKnight, Democrat, who represents the Twenty-ninth Senatorial District, Rensselaer county, was born in Castleton, N. Y., on December 11, 1879, and has resided all his life in that village. He is a son of the late John W. McKnight, who lived the greater part of his life in the town of Schodack, Rensselaer county, and who was widely known throughout Rensselaer county and the State of New York as a staunch Democrat, having been elected twice to the Assembly, in 1889 and 1890, and who served his party in various capacities during a period of twenty-five years of political activity.

John W. McKnight received his education in the public schools, and for some time was engaged in various enterprises with his father and brother, finally taking a position with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, and continued in the employ of that company for the last ten years. Mr. McKnight is a member of the I. O. O. F. 721 of Castleton, N. Y. He is a member of Sunnyside Lodge 731, F. & A. M., and Greenbush Chapter 274, R. A. M. and Temple Commandery No. 2 of Albany, N. Y. He is an active volunteer fireman, and has served several years as treasurer of the J. W. McKnight Hose Company No. 1, of his home town. He is also a member of the Brotherhood Lodge of B. of R. T. 250 of Rensselaer, N. Y. Mr. McKnight has always been active in Democratic politics and was chosen in 1911 as his party candidate for supervisor in the town of Schodack. He was elected in spite of a large normal Republican majority. In 1912 he was nominated for State Senator by the Democratic Party and was elected, receiving a majority of eighteen hundred and fifty over John Knauff, the Republican candidate.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn appointed Mr. McKnight a member of the following committees: Railroads, Canals, Public Health, Commerce and Navigation, and Chairman of the Committee on Printed and Engrossed Bills.

John F. Malone.

John F. Malone, Democrat, who represents the Forty-eighth Senatorial District, in the county of Erie, was born in Buffalo and has lived in Buffalo all his life. He was educated in the public schools and St. Joseph's College, and after graduation he served an apprenticeship as engineer and shipbuilder, in the David Bell Ship Yard.

Senator Malone was president of the board of fire commissioners of the city of Buffalo for six years. Senator Malone on the Democratic ticket was successful over the candidates of both the Republican and Progressive Party, in a district which has always been regarded as strongly Republican and in which the affiliated registration of Republicans was 14,000 in excess of that of the Democratic Party. His plurality over Alexander Taylor, Republican, and Parton Swift, Progressive, was 1,740. Senator Malone is in the investment, real estate and insurance business and is vice-president of a casualty company.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn appointed Senator Malone member of the following Senate Committees: Chairman of the Canal Committee; member of Railroads, Cities, and Revision Committees.

John F. Murtaugh.

John F. Murtaugh, Democrat, representing the Forty-first district (Chemung, Schuyler, Tompkins and Tioga), was born in the city of Elmira, educated in the Grammar Schools of that city, entered Allegany

College in 1890, and was graduated in 1896 with a degree of A. B. He entered Cornell University in 1896, and was graduated therefrom in 1899, standing high in his class with the degree of LL. B. During his college course he was prominent in athletics, was a member of the university foot ball team and Captain of the 1899 Cornell base ball team. In 1909 Allegany College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1899, elected to the Board of Supervisors of Chemung county in 1900, and served four years, when he was appointed Corporation Counsel of Elmira and held that position four years.

Mr. Murtaugh is the first Democrat to represent the Forty-first district. The district was nominally 4,000 Republican. In 1910 he carried the district by 1,915 votes over his Republican opponent, and in the election of 1912 he carried the district by over 4,800 votes, the largest majority ever given a Senatorial candidate in the district.

In 1910 he served on the Finance, Cities, Insurance, Public Education and Internal Affairs Committees of the Senate, and was Chairman of the Committee on Public Health. He was the author of the $50,000,000 referendum which was carried in the election of 1912. He also had charge of the important highway legislation, penal legislation, cold storage and other important legislative enactments.

In 1912 Lieutenant-Governor Conway appointed him a member of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission. Lieutenant-Governor Glynn appointed him as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and as a member of the Committees on Finance, Internal Affairs and Penal Institutions.

Thomas H. O'Keefe.

Thomas H. O'Keefe, Democrat, who represents the strongly Republican First Senate district (Suffolk and Nassau counties), on Long Island, was born in Greenlawn, town of Huntington, Suffolk county, March 23, 1879, being one of a large family.

He was educated in the public school at that place and went to Oyster Bay eighteen years ago, where he engaged in the usual business pursuits, with success.

He dabbled in politics from the time he reached his majority, and in 1910 he was chosen Democratic leader of the town of Oyster Bay. Here his political tact attracted attention and, coupled with a strong personality, soon placed him in a prominent position in politics. He received the designation for Senator in 1912, and won out in the primaries despite desperate opposition. He enjoys the distinction of receiving the largest vote of any man on the ticket in Nassau county, his vote overtopping even that of the Presidential or Gubernatorial candidates.

He received 13,628 votes to 11,273 cast for George L. Thompson, Republican, and 10,233 for Alexander G. Blue, National Progressive.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. O'Keefe a member of the following Senate Committees: Railroads, Conservation, Internal Affairs, Commerce and Navigation, and Affairs of Villages.

William Laurence Ormrod.

William Laurence Ormrod, Republican, who represents the Forty-sixth Senatorial district, which comprises the towns of Monroe county and that part of the city of Rochester located west of the Genesee river, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 8, 1863, a son of William and Catherine Ormrod.

He was educated in the public schools of Cleveland and after leaving school he was for several years employed as a telegraph operator.

For many years Mr. Ormrod was manager of the Hotel Royal at New Orleans during the winter season, and of the famous old Clifton House at Niagara Falls during the summer. With George M. Colburn, Mr. Ormrod

was in control of the Monmouth House, at Spring Lake Beach, N. J., at that time the largest resort hotel on the Atlantic coast. This relationship continued for several years, after which Mr. Ormrod retired from the hotel business.

On the 23rd of October, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of William L. Ormrod and Miss Harriet E. Brooks, a native of Monroe county, New York, and a daughter of the Rev. Lemuel Brooks, a pioneer minister of that locality.

In the year of their marriage Mr. Ormrod took up his abode in Rochester, becoming a heavy stockholder in the Flour City National Bank and having a voice in its active management.

In 1905, Mr. Ormrod decided to take up his residence in Churchville, town of Riga, Monroe county, the birthplace of his wife, where he erected a country home and actively engaged in farming, having over two hundred acres in a high state of cultivation. He has a fine herd of imported Jersey cows, and the raising of fine cattle is one of his chief interests.

Mr. Ormrod was elected Supervisor of the town of Riga in 1905 and re-elected in 1907. In the Board of Supervisors he was for four years chairman of the Salaries Committee and also a member of the Good Roads Committee. He agitated for good roads and it was through his efforts that the first state road in the town of Riga was constructed, namely the Buffalo Road from the east to the west town line, and the Ormrod Road from the four corners in Churchville to Riga Center.

Nominated for State Senator in 1910 Mr. Ormrod received 12,797 votes to 11,812 cast for F. D. Lamb, candidate of the Democrats and the Independence League.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway in 1911 appointed Mr. Ormrod a member of the following Senate Committees: Insurance, Banks, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Renominated in 1912, Mr. Ormrod received 10,759 votes to 10,507 cast for William A. Buckley, Democrat, and 7,205 cast for Seth J. T. Bush, National Progressive.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Ormrod a member of the following committees: Railroads, Insurance, Banks, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Abraham J. Palmer.

Rev. Abraham J. Palmer, D. D., Republican and National Progressive, representing the Twenty-seventh District (Ulster and Greene counties) in the Senate, was born in Frenchtown, N. J., January 18, 1847. He is the son of the Rev. Abraham J. Palmer of Westchester county.

When he was fourteen years and six months old Senator Palmer enlisted as a private in Company D. Forty-eighth Regiment, New York State Volunteers, and served for more than three years. He was taken prisoner at the night assault on Fort Wagner in Charleston Harbor, S. C., on July 18, 1863, and was confined in Confederate prisons for nine months (in Charleston and Columbia, S. C., and at Richmond, Va., in Libby, Belle Island, and Mayos Prison Hospital).

He graduated from Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in the class of 1870, and entered the Methodist ministry. His appointments were on Staten Island, Jersey City, N. J., in New York city, and Kingston, on the Hudson river. He was presiding elder in three districts in New York — the New York, Newburgh, and Poughkeepsie districts, respectively.

He built three churches during his ministry: The First church at Yonkers, N, Y., one at Park avenue and 86th street, New York city, and St. Paul's Church, at West End avenue and 86th street, New York city, the latter the finest church edifice in Methodism. This was his last pastorate.

He served four years as missionary secretary, having special charge of the missions in China, and adminis-

trating a million and a half a year in all parts of the world. He also served for four years as honorary secretary of the Evangelical Alliance of the United States, was chairman of two general conference commissions, at Omaha, Neb., in 1892, and at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1896, and had been secretary of the committee at the general conference in New York in 1888.

Twelve years ago Dr. Palmer purchased a fruit farm on the Hudson near Milton, and on practically retiring from his profession six years ago devoted himself to the fruit culture thereon. He owns one of the largest general fruit farms in the State, consisting of two hundred and eighty-six acres, and raising commercially twelve varieties of fruit.

For many years Dr. Palmer, with his lecture, entitled "Company D, the Die-No-Mores"— which was a tribute to the service of the private soldier in war — shared with the late General Gordon — on "The Last Days of the Confederacy"— practically a monopoly of the patriotic numbers of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau throughout the county.

He was elected to the Senate as successor to the late William D. Fiero of the Twenty-seventh District (consisting of Ulster and Greene counties) by a plurality of 486.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Dr. Palmer a member of the following Senate committees: Internal Affairs, Public Health, Agriculture, and Privileges and Elections.

Bernard M. Patten.

Bernard M. Patten, Democrat, who represents the Second Senatorial District (comprising the county of Queens), was born in England of Irish parentage on September 29, 1881.

He emigrated to the United States in 1898 and upon attaining his majority affiliated with the Democratic Party, which he has loyally supported ever since.

At the election of 1912 as the Democratic candidate for Senator he received 28,557 votes to 9,326 cast for Christian Welland, Republican, and 10,970 cast for Frank Baldwin, National Progressive.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed him a member of the following Senate committees: Conservation, Taxation and Retrenchment, Internal Affairs, Miscellaneous Corporations, Agriculture, and Privileges and Elections.

William D. Peckham.

William D. Peckham, M. D., who represents the Thirty-sixth Senatorial District (Oneida county), was born in Chatsworth, Ill., in 1873. While still an infant his parents died and his childhood and youth were spent upon his uncle's farm in the town of Westmoreland, Oneida county, N. Y., where he attended the public schools and later spent two years at Oakwood Seminary, Union Springs, N. Y. He was graduated from the Baltimore Medical College in 1897 and the same year entered upon the practice of medicine in Utica, N. Y., where he has since resided.

In 1907 Dr. Peckham was appointed health officer of the city of Utica under Mayor Sherman and served the remainder of his term. He was reappointed in 1910 under Mayor Gillmore.

In 1912 he was nominated for State Senator by the Democratic Party and received 12,081 votes to 11,905 for C. W. Wicks, his Republican opponent, and 6,500 for S. P. Potter, Progressive.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Senator Peckham to the following committees: Commerce and Navigation, Agriculture, Public Health, Canals, Banks, and Villages.

Senator Peckham is a member of the Oneida County Medical Society, the Medical Society of the State of New York, the American Public Health Association, and visiting physician to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Utica, N. Y.

Henry W. Pollock.

Henry W. Pollock, Democrat, who represents the Eighteenth Senate district (part of the county of New York), was born in the city of New York, October 22, 1878, and has lived there ever since.

He attended the public schools of the city of New York and the College of the City of New York, was graduated from the Law School of Columbia University in 1901, and admitted to the bar in the same year.

He is a member of the law firm of Sternberg, Jacobson & Pollock, with offices at No. 309 Broadway, New York city. Mr. Pollock is a member of the New York County Lawyer's Association, West Side Democratic Club, West End Association, besides several charitable and fraternal organizations.

Nominated for Senator by the Democratic party in 1910 Mr. Pollock received 14,524 votes to 14,480 cast for Alexander Brough, Republican.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway in 1911 appointed Mr. Pollock a member of the following Senate Committees: Finance, Railroads, Codes, Banks, and Revision.

Renominated in 1912 Mr. Pollock received 15,304 votes to 8,701 given for John F. Tawger, Republican, and 11,746 cast for William M. Bennett, Independence League and Progressive.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Senator Pollock a member of the following Senate committees: Chairman of Banks, member of Finance, Judiciary, and Privileges and Elections.

Samuel J. Ramsperger.

Samuel J. Ramsperger, Democrat, of Buffalo, Erie county, who represents the Forty-ninth Senate district (part of Erie county), is a bookkeeper by profession.

He was born in the Fifth ward of Buffalo on April 25, 1862, and received his education in St. Ann's Parochial School and in Canisius College.

In 1877 he entered the employment of the John Schusler Brewing Company now the William Simon Brewery by which company he is still employed and where, through his integrity and business ability he fills a very confidential and responsible position. In the year 1886 he was elected Alderman of the Fifth ward of the city of Buffalo on the Democratic ticket, a ward then having a population of 50,000 people, and which usually gave a Republican majority of from 1,200 to 1,500, to which office he was elected three successive terms.

Senator Ramsperger was a member of the Democratic General Committee of Erie county for years, of which he was elected secretary in 1896 serving until January 1, 1899, with much credit and ability.

Mr. Ramsperger has already had several terms as a Senator, having been elected in 1898, 1900, and 1902, and then after two years' absence from the Senate he was again elected a Senator in the fall of 1906. He thus has been a Senator in the sessions of 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, and 1904.

In the Senate of 1899–1900 he was a member of the following Senate Committees: Canals, Public Health, and Engrossed Bills. In 1901-2 he was a member of the following Senate Committees: Canals, Internal Affairs of Towns and Counties, Public Health, and Printed and Engrossed Bills. In 1903-4 Senator Ramsperger served on the following Senate Committees: Cities, Canals, and Engrossed Bills.

Nominated again for State Senator by the Democratic party in the fall of 1906, Mr. Ramsperger received 14,979 votes to 9,439 cast for Emil Rubenstein, Republican.

In the Senate of 1907, Senator Ramsperger was a member of the following Committees: Finance, Cities, and Canals,

Renominated in 1908 Mr. Ramsperger received 16,758 votes to 11,904 cast for Peter B. Smokowski, his Republican opponent.

Lieutenant-Governor White in 1909 appointed Mr. Ramsperger a member of the following Senate Committees: Finance, Cities, Canals, Insurance.

Renominated a fifth time in 1910 Mr. Ramsperger received 13,596 votes to 8,696 cast for J. J. Brown, Republican.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway in 1911 appointed Mr. Ramsperger a member of the following Senate Committees: Chairman of Canals, member of Finance, Cities, Insurance, and Rules.

Renominated a sixth time in 1912 Mr. Ramsperger received 12,275 votes to 6,168 cast for Edward J. Frank, Republican.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Senator Ramsperger as Chairman of the Insurance Committee, and member of the Committee on Rules, of the Committee on Finance, of the Committee on Cities, and of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democrat, Senator from the Twenty-sixth district, composed of the counties of Putnam, Dutchess and Columbia, is a resident of Hyde Park, Dutchess county, where he was born January 30, 1882.

His father, James Roosevelt, was World's Fair Commissioner from New York State in 1893, was Supervisor of the town of Hyde Park, and for many years vice-president of the Delaware & Hudson Company, president of the Champlain Transportation Company, and director of many other companies.

Senator Roosevelt was educated at Hyde Park, Groton School, Harvard College and Columbia Law School, was admitted to the bar in 1907 and has ever since practiced law in New York.

In 1905 Mr. Roosevelt married Miss Eleanor Roosevelt of Germantown, Columbia county, and has three children, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, James Roosevelt and Elliott Roosevelt. He has always been interested in the affairs of Dutchess county, but has never held office until elected Senator in the fall of 1910 by a vote of 15,708 to 14,568 cast for J. F. Schlosser, the Republican candidate.

He was appointed a Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commissioner in 1909, and is a trustee of several charitable and educational institutions. He is a director of the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and a member of Eagle Engine Company and Rescue Hook and Ladder Company of Hyde Park, N. Y.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway in 1911 appointed Mr. Roosevelt Chairman of the Forest, Fish and Game Committee, and a member of the following Senate committees: Railways, Canals, and Agriculture.

Renominated in 1912, Senator Roosevelt received 15,590 votes to 2,628 cast for George A. Vosiler, National Progressive, and 70 votes cast for Jacob G. Southard, Republican and Independence League.

Lientenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Senator Roosevelt as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and a member of the Senate Railroad Committee, of the Senate Committee on Conservation, and of the Committee on Codes.

Henry M. Sage.

Henry M. Sage, Republican, who represents the Twenty-eighth Senate District (Albany county), was born on May 18th, 1868; and was graduated by Yale College in 1890.

Mr. Sage in 1899 was elected an Assemblyman from Albany county, but served in the Legislature only one year at that time — in the Assembly of 1900.

Ever since his graduation from college Mr. Sage has been engaged continuously in Albany, in the land and timber business. He is President of the Sage Land and Improvement Company. He also is a Trustee of the Albany Savings Bank, a Director of the Albany Insurance Company, and a Director and Vice-President of

the State Bank. He served for a time as a Trustee of Cornell University and resigned the position.

Nominated for the Senate in 1910, Mr. Sage received 21,563 votes to 19,223 cast for G. O. Thacher, Democrat.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway in 1911 appointed Mr. Sage a member of the following Senate Committees: Railroads, Forestry, Fish and Game, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Renominated in 1912 Mr. Sage received 20,007 votes to 17,171 cast for Douglass A. Hinman, Democrat, and 3,977 for Henry J. Crawford, National Progressive.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Sage a member of the following Senate Committees: Cities, Conservation, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Henry Salant.

Henry Salant, National Progressive, who represents the Nineteenth Senate District of New York county in the Senate was born in 1874 and was educated in New York public schools, and in the New York University (by which he was graduated in 1895). He graduated from the New York University Law School in 1898. He was post-essayist at college.

He has been engaged in the practice of law since 1898. His specialty is real estate law and general practice. Several of his appeals are reported in the law reports — where he argued novel points of law successfully. Abuses in court procedure affecting efficiency of the courts and the dispatch of justice have especially occupied his attention. He is a realty owner and taxpayer.

He entered politics as a Good Government watcher while a college student and has been active in Citizens Union affairs. He is a member of the Citizens Union County Committee, of the Executive Committee of his Assembly District, Citizens Union organization and a delegate to Citizens Union conventions.

Nominated for Senator by the National Progressive Party and indorsed by the Independence League Mr. Salant received 18,717 votes to 18,681 given to George W. Simpson, Democrat, and 8,910 cast for Josiah T. Newcomb, Republican.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Salant a member of the following Senate committees: Cities, Labor and Industries, Conservation, and Agriculture.

Felix J. Sanner.

Felix J. Sanner, Democrat, who represents the Ninth Senate district of Kings county in the Senate, was born in Cleveland, O., in 1867.

He attended parochial schools in his native city and at the age of fouteen years entered St. Mary's College at Dayton, O., from which he was graduated four years later.

He went to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1893 and started in the real estate business, in which he is still actively engaged.

From the time of his arrival in Brooklyn he was an active worker for the Democratic party in the district which he represents.

In 1908 he was nominated for the Assembly by the Democratic party and received a majority, on election, of 177 votes over John Holbrook, who was the Independence League candidate and who also had the Republican indorsement.

Mr. Sanner is an active member in a number of benevolent and fraternal organizations in his district.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1909 appointed Mr. Sanner a member of the following Assembly Committees: Fisheries and Game, and Military Affairs.

Renominated in 1909 Mr. Sanner received 3,432 votes to 2,040 cast for Otto E. Abendroth, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. Sanner a member of the following Assembly Committees: Banks, and Fish and Game.

Nominated for Senator in 1910 Mr. Sanner received 10,072 votes to 8,561 cast for Louis Lewin, Republican.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway in 1911 appointed Mr. Sanner a member of the following Senate Committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, Internal Affairs, Military Affairs, Canals, and Agriculture.

Renominated in 1912, Senator Sanner received 9,569 votes to 4,658 cast for Robert R. Lawson, Republican, and 2,085 cast for Joseph A. Weil, Socialist.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Senator Sanner as Chairman of the Committee on Conservation, and a member of the following Senate committees: Cities, Taxation and Retrenchment, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

John Seeley.

John Seeley, M. D., Democrat, who represents the Forty-third Senatorial District, was born in Woodhull, N. Y., and still resides there.

He was educated at Woodhull Academy and then entered Addison High School, from which he was graduated in 1892. He then became a student at Cornell University, being graduated in 1896. He then entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated as a physician in 1900.

Dr. Seeley has been interested locally in politics for a number of years, having been a candidate for coroner on two occasions. In 1910 he was elected a member of the Assembly by a plurality of 250 over his Republican opponent, although the district is ordinarily Republican by 1,500, and had never before elected a Democratic Assemblyman. He was appointed by Speaker Frisbie to the following committees: Chairman of the Committee on Soldiers' Home, member of the Committee on Labor and Industries, and the Committee on Public Health.

In 1911 he was re-elected by a plurality of 692, and served on the following committees: Agriculture, Affairs of Villages, and Soldiers' Home.

In 1912 he was nominated for Senator in the Steuben-Livingston District and was elected over his opponent, Senator Frank C. Platt, by a plurality of 914, this being the first time that a Democrat has ever been elected from his District.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed him to the following committees: Chairman of the Committee on Public Health, member of Committee on Internal Affairs, Committee on Conservation, and Committee on Revision.

Stephen J. Stilwell.

Stephen J. Stilwell, who represents the Twenty-first Senatorial district (one of the largest in the territory of Greater New York) in the Upper House of the Legislature, is a lawyer by profession, with offices at 261 Broadway, Manhattan. His home is at 3311 Olinville avenue, Williamsbridge, in the borough of the Bronx.

Senator Stilwell is a member of one of Westchester county's oldest Colonial families. His great uncle, Silas M. Stilwell, was at one time Ambassador to France. On his mother's side he is a direct descendant of John Archer, Lord of the Manor of Fordham, which was the third manor in Westchester county. Senator Stilwell was born on a farm midway between the present cities of Yonkers and Mount Vernon, known as the "Stilwell Homestead," where his mother, at an advanced age, still resides in the old homestead. After a preliminary education in the Yonkers schools the future Senator entered the office of a prominent real estate dealer, and there obtained a knowledge of land values which was to stand him in good stead in his future career.

Ambitious from boyhood, with a strong predilection toward the legal profession, he accepted a position in the offices of Van Duzen & Taylor, at 120 Broadway, attorneys for Roebling, the celebrated builder of the

Brooklyn bridge. He entered the New York University Law School and also took the course prescribed for law students by the State Board of Regents. Admitted to practice at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Stilwell formed a partnership with the late Jared Sanford, a prominent member of the Westchester County Bar and president of the then village of Mount Vernon. Here his force of character and ability soon secured for him the designation as attorney for the towns of Eastchester, Pelham and Mamaroneck.

In 1897, seeking a larger field of practice, Mr. Stilwell removed with his family to New York city. Always interested in politics, it was not long before he attracted the attention of the party leaders and soon became known as an ardent worker in the ranks of Tammany, at the same time achieving a reputation as a campaign orator of power. In 1905 he was appointed Special Deputy Register of New York county by Register Frank Gass, being in charge of the Mortgage Tax Department, and acting as legal adviser to the Register. This position he held until his election to the Senate in 1908, collecting and handling over seven millions of dollars during that period.

Mr. Stilwell is a member of the Royal Arcanum, the Masons, Foresters, Woodmen of America, Tammany Society, and the Chippewa Democratic Club — the regular Tammany Hall Club of the Thirty-second Assembly district (North side) of New York. He is also President of the Goodfellows' Democratic Club of Williamsbridge, and a member of many other political and social organizations.

Nominated for State Senator by the Democratic party in 1908, Mr. Stilwell received 16,796 votes to 12,520 cast for Louis P. Grimler, his Republican opponent.

Lieutenant-Governor White in 1909 appointed Mr. Stilwell a member of the following Senate Committees: Codes, Penal Institutions, Privileges and Elections.

Renominated in 1910 Mr. Stilwell received 15,299 votes to 12,909 cast for John L. Burgoyne, Republican and Independence League.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway in 1911 appointed Mr. Stilwell a member of the following Senate Committees: Chairman of Codes, member of Judiciary, Cities, Penal Institutions, and Privileges and Elections.

Renominated a second time in 1912 Mr. Stilwell received 16,504 votes to 5,531 cast for Morris S. Schector, Republican, and Independence League.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Stilwell, Chairman of the Committee on Codes, and a member of the Committee on the Judiciary, of the Committee on Cities, of the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations and of the Committee on Public Health.

John D. Stivers.

John Dunning Stivers, Republican, who represents the 25th Senatorial District (Orange and Sullivan counties), was born August 30, 1861, in Middletown, N. Y. He is a son of the late Moses D. Stivers and Mary Elizabeth Stewart. He was educated in the public schools of Middletown, in Walkill Academy of that city, and in 1877 graduated from Peekskill Military Academy.

He entered the business office of the then Middletown Press, and later became the city editor. His father was elected member of the Fifty-first Congress, and the subject of this sketch temporarily retired from newspaper work to become secretary to his father in Washington. It was during this period that Thomas B. Reed was Speaker of the House and William McKinley was Republican leader.

On Mr. Stivers' return from Washington he became identified with the Middletown Daily and Semi-Weekly Times (now the Times-Press) as its editor, which position he still holds,

and is President of the Stivers Printing Company, the owners.

Together with his brother the late Lewis S. Stivers, he promoted and built the Times Building, corner King and Centre streets in Middletown, which is one of the finest buildings in the city of Middletown. In it the Times-Press, a modern and up-to-date newspaper establishment, has its home.

He was elected to the Board of Directors of the Orange County Trust Company, succeeding his father, who was president of the institution.

In 1908, Mr. Stivers was married to Miss Louise M. Greene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Green, of Middletown. They have one daughter, Janet Louise.

Mr. Stivers is a member of Excelsior Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, of Middletown, having been a volunteer fireman for thirty years. He was one of the organizers of the 24th Separate Company, now Company I of the First Regiment, and was instrumental with others in the erection of the State armory. He was a lieutenant of the company for a number of years; also an officer of the battalion staff. He is president of the 24th Veterans' Association. He was for several years a member of the Board of Managers of the Middletown State Hospital by appointment of Governor Morton and reappointment by Governor Roosevelt and secretary of the Board. As a member of the Visiting Committee he took a great deal of interest in the welfare of the institution.

He is a member of Hoffman Lodge, No. 412, F. & A. M.; Lancelot Lodge, No. 169, Knights of Pythias; Old Orchard Club, a social organization; Middletown Lodge, No. 1097, B. P. O. E., of Middletown; Walkill Council, No. 92, Jr. O. U. A. M.; Middletown Maennerchor; Middletown Business Men's Association, and the City Club, Newburgh.

Mr. Stivers has been a delegate to the Republican State Convention a number of times. He has been particularly close to the farmers, who have always found his paper generously filled with material of interest to the farming and agricultural interests.

Mr. Stivers served three terms in the Assembly.

Speaker Wadsworth, in 1910, appointed Mr. Stivers a member of the following Assembly Committees: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Public Printing, and Charitable and Religious Societies.

Speaker Frisbie, in 1911, appointed Mr. Stivers a member of the following Assembly Committees: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply and Public Printing.

Speaker Merritt, in 1912, appointed Mr. Stivers a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Public Printing, and a member of the Committee on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and of the Committee on Public Health.

Nominated for the Senate in 1912 Mr. Stivers received 14,450 votes to 13,054 cast for Thomas Watts, Democrat, 3,230 cast for A. Elwood Corning, National Progressive, 467 cast for Dedrick, Socialist, and 340 cast for Thomas Taft, Prohibitionist.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Stivers a member of the following Senate Committees: Cities, Military Affairs, and Public Printing.

Christophed D. Sullivan.

Christopher D. Sullivan, Democrat, who represents the Eleventh Senate district (part of New York county), was born of Irish parentage in 1870 in the city of New York. He was educated at St. James' Parochial School and St. Mary's Academy.

He was formerly connected with the printing trade and is now in the real estate business with offices at 51 Chambers street, in the city of New York.

Before reaching his majority he took a prominent part in politics; and has been an active Democrat in his district, and also Executive Member of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Eighth Assembly district for the past five years.

He was nominated for Senator, being the first office ever held by him, appointive or elective, in the year 1906. Mr. Sullivan received a majority of 1,900 votes over George F. Husch, his Republican opponent.

In 1907 Mr. Sullivan was appointed a member of the following Senate Committees: Miscellaneous Corporations, Revision, and Trades and Manufactures.

In 1908 he was renominated and elected from the Eleventh Senatorial district and received a majority of 6,800 votes over Jacob Cebulsky, his Republican opponent.

Lieutenant-Governor White in 1909 designated Senator Sullivan as a member of the following Senate Committees: Miscellaneous Corporations, Revision, Trades and Manufactures.

In 1910 he was renominated and elected from the Eleventh Senatorial district and received a majority of over 6,000 over William Waldman, his opponent, a Republican and indorsed by the Independence League.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway in 1911 appointed Mr. Sullivan a member of the following Senate Committees: Chairman of Miscellaneous Corporations, member of Railroads, Public Health, Labor and Industry, and Privileges and Elections.

Renominated in 1912, Senator Sullivan received as a candidate of the Democratic Party and of the Independence League 8,330 votes to 5,130 votes cast for Nathan Ratnoff, National Progressive, and 1,090 cast for Jacob Shapiro, Republican.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Senator Sullivan as Chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, and as a member of the following committees: Finance, Railroads, and Rules.

Ralph Wilmer Thomas.

Ralph W. Thomas, Republican, represents in the State Senate the Thirty-seventh Senate district, Chenango, Madison and Otsego counties.

He was born at Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, June 11, 1862, and removed with his parents to Brooklyn, New York, in 1876. He attended the Brooklyn public schools, and Colgate Academy, and graduated from Colgate University in 1883. He was admitted to the Bar, in Albany, N. Y. in 1885, and practiced law in Albany for several years. He then taught for five years in the Albany Academy for Boys, and during four years served as Chief Examiner of the University of the State of New York. In 1892, he was appointed Professor of Rhetoric in Colgate University which position he has held continuously until the present time. He has taken post graduate work at Columbia University and is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

Senator Thomas was a member of the State Board of Charities for nine years having been appointed to the Board by Governor Odell and reappointed by Governor Higgins. On his resignation, his work as Chairman of the Committee on Education received special recognition in a resolution of the Board. And in August, 1911, by Governor John A. Dix, he was appointed a member of the State Advisory Board in relation to Agricultural Education and Country Life Advancement.

Mr. Thomas was elected State Senator at a special election, called by Governor Hughes, in February, 1910, to fill the unexpired term left vacant by the resignation of Senator Jotham P. Allds.

In September, 1910, he was unanimously renominated by the Republican party of the Thirty-seventh district and was re-elected. In 1911, Senator Thomas was appointed a member of the following Senate Committees: Agriculture, Education, and Public Printing.

In 1912, he was designated, and at the primary election, was elected

to be the candidate of the Republican party for State Senator. At the election in November, Senator Thomas, though he had been unable, on account of illness, to take any part in the campaign, was elected by the handsome plurality of nearly 1,800 votes. In 1913, he was appointed a member of the following Senate Committees: Judiciary, Public Education, Penal Institutions and Public Printing.

George F. Thompson.

George F. Thompson, Republican, who represents the Forty-seventh Senate District of the State of New York (composed of Orleans and Niagara counties); was born at Saratoga Springs on July 24, 1870; was admitted to the Bar of the State on March 30, 1893; served as Village Clerk of the village of Middleport from April 1, 1894 to June 1, 1895; and was Justice of the Peace of the Town of Royalton from January 1, 1895 to January 1, 1903.

He was member of Assembly, First Assembly District, Niagara county, in the Legislatures of 1904 and 1905; and was elected to the office of State Senator in the Forty-seventh Senate District, November 5, 1912, by a vote of 10,557 to 10,396 cast for William H. Earl, Democrat.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Thompson a member of the following Senate Committees: Cities and Codes.

Herman H. Torborg.

Herman H. Torborg, Democrat, who represents the Tenth Senate District of New York, was born in the city of New York (now Borough of Manhattan). His folks moved to the Plunder's Neck section of the former town of New Lots when he was less than a year old. His early life was spent on his father's farm and he attended the old squash house school on New Lots road and the Berriman street school. Later he graduated from Browne's Brooklyn Business College.

He entered the real estate and insurance business.

He was elected to the State Assembly in 1898, where he served this district with some distinction. The following year he was defeated for that office by four votes.

In the fall of 1897 the present Assembly District Club was organized. Mr. Torborg was elected its financial secretary, which position he has occupied ever since. It seems that all positions he filled happened to be ones of trust. He was cashier in the Finance Department of New York city for several years, cashier in the County Clerk's office and cashier in the Excise Department.

After his experience in the Legislature, he saw the necessity of greater learning and very soon thereafter began to lay the foundation of what has terminated in being admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney. The inspiration was received at Albany. He made law his goal with the determination of accomplishing it. He is a graduated of the Brooklyn Law School.

He is a member of Von Mensch Lodge, F. and A. M.; Royal Arcanum, Atlantic Council; Order of Iroquois, Washington Lodge; Concordia and Harmony Singing Societies, Old Mill Yacht Club, Waterways League, Exempt Volunteer Firemen's Association, South Side Farmers, Twenty-sixth Ward Board of Trade, and Cypress Hills Board of Trade.

Nominated for State Senator by the Democratic Party in 1912, Mr. Torborg received 12,346 votes to 8,041 cast for Charles J. Moore, Republican, and 9,333 cast for Sigismund J. Trafani, National Progressive.

Lientenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Senator Torborg as a members of the following Senate committees: Judiciary, Codes, Miscellaneous Corporations, Commerce and Navigation, and Public Education.

Henry P. Velte.

Henry P. Velte, Democrat, represents the Fourth Senatorial District.

He was born in the city of New York on March 4, 1876; and received a common school education and then was graduated from New York University with degree of L.L.B. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1897; and is connected with the firm of Townsend & McClelland, in which he studied law. He became a member of the firm of Townsend and Velte in 1902 upon the appointment of former Senator McClelland as a United States General Appraiser. Since the death of his partner in 1905 he has continued to practice his profession alone.

Previous to his election as Senator in 1912 by a vote of 10,699 to 7,678 for H. R. Ritch, the Republican candidate and 7,412 for G. H. McClelland, the National Progressive candidate, he has never held any office. He married Miss Emily Krueckel in 1897 and has two children, Edwin Henry Velte and Herbert Randolph Velte. He has lived in Brooklyn for the last sixteen years.

Mr. Velte is a member of the Arion Society of the City of New York, the Seneca Club of Brooklyn, the Regular Democratic Organization of the Fourth Assembly District, the Eckford Club of Brooklyn, the Royal Arcanum and Livingston Lodge, F. & A. M.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Velte a member of the following Senate Committees: Judiciary, Insurance, and Agriculture.

J. Henry Walters.

J. Henry Walters, Republican, who represents the Thirty-eighth Senate district (Onondaga county), in the Senate, was born January 23, 1874, in Syracuse, N. Y., and "The Salt City" has always been his home.

After passing through the grammar and high schools of his native city he entered Cornell University and was graduated in the class of 1896. He is now a member of the bar of Onondaga county, and is a member of the law firm of Costello, Burden, Cooney & Walters in the University block in Syracuse.

Mr. Walters was elected Member of Assembly in the Third district by a plurality of 2,990 votes, and he was re-elected in 1908 by a plurality of 4,000.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1908 assigned Mr. Walters to positions on the Judiciary, Gas, Electricity and Water Supply, and Public Institutions Committees.

In 1909 Speaker Wadsworth appointed Mr. Walters a member of the following Assembly Committees: Judiciary, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Claims, and Public Institutions.

In 1909 Mr. Walters was elected by a plurality of 1,117, his chief opponent having been nominated and indorsed by three independent movements, compelling Mr. Walters to poll a majority of the vote in the district.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. Walters a member of the following Assembly Committees: Judiciary, Revision, and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

Nominated for Senator in 1910, Mr. Walters received 21,454 votes to 16,242 cast for P. F. Durkin his Democratic opponent.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway in 1911 appointed Mr. Walters a member of the following Senate Committees: Insurance, and Canals.

Renominated in 1912, Mr. Walters received 15,452 votes to 15,099 cast for John H. Cahill, Democrat.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Walters a member of the following Senate Committees: Judiciary, Miscellaneous Corporations, Privileges and Elections, and Canals.

Gottfried H. Wende.

Gottfried H. Wende, Democrat, who represents the Fiftieth Senate District (part of Erie county) in the Senate, was born in the town of Alden, in Erie county, in 1852, and has always lived in the county.

He was educated at Millgrove, Clarence Union School, Buffalo Central School and Cornell University. After leaving school Mr. Wende was employed in the lumber yard of Taylor & Crate in Buffalo. In Buffalo he assisted in the organization of the Lumber Shovers' Union and the Coal Shovelers' Union.

After reading law with Judge Cothran, Mr. Wende was admitted to the practice of law in 1877; and has actively practiced the profession ever since. He has been president of the Business Men's Association in his locality in Buffalo.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1908 by the Democratic party, Mr. Wende received 5,445 votes to 5,028 votes cast for Robert H. Reed, his Republican opponent.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1909 appointed Mr. Wende a member of the following Assembly Committees: Codes, and Military Affairs.

Renominated in 1909, Mr. Wende received 4,737 votes to 4,475 cast for Clark Eiss, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. Wende a member of the following Assembly Committees: Codes, and Military Affairs.

Renominated a second time in 1910 Mr. Wende received 4,708 votes to 3,651 cast for Philip Bernhard, Republican.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Wende a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Labor and Industries, and a member of the Committee on Judiciary, and of the Committee on Forestry, Fish and Game.

Renominated a third time in 1911 Mr. Wende received 5,091 votes to 4,327 cast for Philip Bernhard, Republican.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Wende a member of the following Assembly Committees: General Laws, Labor and Industries.

Nominated for State Senator from the Fiftieth District in 1912, Senator Wende received 13,138 votes to 10,231 cast for Clarence MacGregor, Republican, 2,087 cast for Charles Bauman, Socialist, and 9,196 cast for Wallace Thayer, Progressive.

Lientenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Senator Wende Chairman of the Committee on Revision, and a member also of the following Senate committees: Labor and Industries, Codes, Taxation and Retrenchment, and Privileges and Elections.

Clayton L. Wheeler.

Clayton L. Wheeler, Democrat, who represents the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District (Delaware and Broome counties), was born in Hancock, Delaware county, N. Y., March 30, 1876.

He attended the public schools and in 1892 was graduated by the Hancock High School. On leaving school he entered the hardware store of his father, Samuel N. Wheeler, and in 1899, with his father and brother, Louis H. Wheeler, formed the copartnership of S. N. Wheeler & Sons, which was in 1909 incorporated as S. N. Wheeler & Sons Co.

In 1901 Mr. Wheeler was married to Flora B. Gould, daughter of the Hon. Wesley Gould.

Mr. Wheeler was elected town clerk of his town for the years 1898, 1899, 1900, and in 1903 was elected supervisor, which office he held for eight years.

Nominated by the Democratic Party in 1910 for member of Assembly, Mr. Wheeler received 5,467 votes to 4,596 votes for Mr. M. S. Crawford, Republican.

He is a member of Hancock Lodge, 552, F. and A. M., and Chehocton Chapter, 258, R. A. M.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Wheeler a member of the following Assembly committees: Railroads, Agriculture, and Villages.

Renominated in 1911, Mr. Wheeler received 5,514 votes to 5,424 cast for Timothy Sanderson, Republican.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Wheeler a member of the following Assembly committees: Agriculture, and Affairs of Villages.

In 1912 Mr. Wheeler was nominated for State Senator by the Democratic Party in the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District and elected in a district normally 6,000 Republican, receiving 12,108 votes to 11,986 votes for William T. Black, Republican. Mr. Wheeler is the first Democrat to be elected from Delaware county since 1858.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Wheeler a member of the following Senate committees: Chairman of Affairs of Villages, member of Agriculture, Internal Affairs, Commerce and Navigation.

Loren H. White.

Loren H. White, Democrat, who represents the Thirty-first Senate district, comprising the counties of Schenectady, Montgomery and Schoharie in the Senate, was born in the town of Duanesburg in 1863 and was educated in the common schools and the Quaker Street Literary Institute.

Mr. White is a member of several fraternal orders, including Noah Lodge No. 754, F. and A. M.; Noah Chapter No. 284, R. A. M.; DeWitt Clinton Council No. 22, R. and S. M.; Temple Commandery No. 2, K. T.; Beth-Omen Lodge No. 521, I. O. O. F.; Mudjekeewis Tribe No. 428, I. O. R. M., and the Order of American Woodmen. He has been postmaster of Delanson, N. Y.

For fourteen years he was a Justice of the Peace of the town of Duanesburg and a Supervisor of Schenectady county for two years. In 1908 he was nominated for the Assembly by the Democratic party and was elected by a majority of seventy over Miles R. Frisbie, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1909 appointed Mr. White a member of the following Assembly Committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, Labor and Industries.

Renominated in 1909, he was elected by a majority of 304 over John R. Parker, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 assigned Mr. White to the membership of the following Assembly Committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, and Internal Affairs.

Nominated for State Senator in 1910, Mr. White received 16,173 votes to 15,977 cast for C. E. Nichols, Republican.

Lieutenant-Governor Conway in 1911 appointed Mr. White a member of the following Senate Committees: Chairman of Internal Affairs, member of Military Affairs, Affairs of Villages, Labor and Industry, and Canals.

Renominated in 1912 Mr. White received 14,393 votes to 12,922 cast for W. Seward Hamlin, Republican.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Senator White as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Internal Affairs, and a member of the Senate Committee on Finance, of the Committee on Cities, and of the Committee on Affairs of Villages.

George H. Whitney.

George H. Whitney, Republican, who represents the Thirtieth Senate District (Washington and Saratoga counties), was born in Stockbridge, Mass., August 19, 1863. He is a direct descendant of John Whitney, Puritan emigrant, who came from London, Eng., to Watertown, Mass., in 1635. His grandfather, George Whitney, was a representative in the Massachusetts Legislature in 1824. His early life was spent on the farm of his father, George Fenn Whitney, at Stockbridge, Mass., amid the famous Berkshires. He received his education in the public schools of Stockbridge.

At the age of eighteen he secured a position as clerk in a drug store in Castleton, N. Y. He continued at this occupation, working in Hudson, N. Y., New Haven, Conn., and Nassau, N. Y., until he passed the New York State pharmacy examination in 1884. In the spring of 1885 he became manager of a drug store in Mechanicville, N. Y., for his brother-in-law, Byron Stedman. In 1887 he

succeeded Mr. Stedman in the business, which he still conducts.

During his residence in Mechanicville he has been treasurer of the village on two different occasions. He was next nominated for Supervisor in the town of Halfmoon by the Republicans, but was defeated by a small majority. On being nominated a second time in 1898 for the same office he was elected by a flattering majority over the man who had defeated him previously. The following year the Democrats made no nomination against him. He has now held the office for five consecutive years.

He is a member of Halfmoon Lodge, I. O. O. F., Ondawa Lodge, F. and A. M., and Ellsworth Tent, K. O. T. M., Foresters of America, and Garfield Lodge No. 216, K. of P.

He was elected Member of Assembly for Saratoga county in 1902 by a majority of 1,913 over William A. Wood, his Democratic opponent, running ahead of the State ticket with double the number of votes received by the rest of the county ticket.

Mr. Whitney received 7,765 votes; his Democratic opponent, William A. Wood, 5,852 votes.

In 1903 he was nominated and re-elected by a majority of over 3,400 over William A. Wood, his opponent of the preceding year, who was again nominated by the Democrats. This is the largest majority ever given an Assembly candidate in the county.

Speaker Nixon in 1903 appointed Mr. Whitney a member of the following Assembly Committees: Insurance, Public Education, and Soldiers' Home.

In 1904 Mr. Whitney was appointed a member of the following Assembly Committees: Insurance, Excise, and Public Education.

Mr. Whitney was once more elected in 1904. A nomination for a third term in Saratoga county is unprecedented, but Mr. Whitney's friends succeeded in breaking the long-established custom, and he was re-elected by a majority over Charles A. Gardner, his Democratic opponent, by about 3,236, running somewhat ahead of the State ticket.

Speaker Nixon in 1905 appointed Mr. Whitney a member of the following Assembly Committees: Banks, Labor and Industries, and Public Health.

Mr. Whitney was once more elected in 1905, receiving 8,117 votes to 5,554 cast for Frederick A. Holroyd, Democrat.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1906 appointed Mr. Whitney a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Public Health, member of Banks, and Soldiers' Home.

In 1906 Mr. Whitney was re-elected by a plurality of about 2,300.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1907 appointed him a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of Public Health, member of Ways and Means, and Soldiers' Home.

Again nominated in 1907, Mr. Whitney received 7,839 votes to 5,590 votes cast for G. H. Benedict, Democrat.

In 1908 Speaker Wadsworth appointed Mr. Whitney a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of Public Health, member of Ways and Means, and of Federal Relations.

Renominated a sixth time, in 1908, Mr. Whitney received 8,350 votes to 6,896 cast for John Gick, Democrat.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1909 appointed Mr. Whitney a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of Internal Affairs, member of Ways and Means, and Soldiers' Home.

Renominated a seventh time in 1909 Mr. Whitney received 8,112 votes to 5,450 cast for Dennis J. Harrington, Democrat.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. Whitney a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Internal Affairs, member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and of the Committee on Soldiers' Home.

Mr. Whitney was Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Ways and

Means in 1912 and therefore shaped the Assembly's policy in regard to financial measures that year.

He was elected to the Senate in 1912, receiving 11,033 votes to 8,511 cast for A. Marshall Burt, his Democratic opponent.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Whitney a member of the following Senate Committees: Finance, and Canals.

Thomas B. Wilson.

Thomas B. Wilson, Republican, who represents in the Senate the Forty-second Senatorial district (Wayne, Ontario, and Yates counties), was born December 12, 1852, at Hall, N. Y., on the farm upon which he now resides, and upon which his father was born in 1821.

His education was received in the district school at Hall, and at Canandaigua Academy.

Aside from his farm and fruit-growing interests, Mr. Wilson has devoted some time to public activities. He was elected Supervisor of the town of Seneca for seven years, 1894 to 1900, and was twice elected chairman of that board. Mr. Wilson was one of the charter members of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association, and was president of the society for two years. He was appointed member of the board of control of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station in 1902 by Governor Odell, reappointed by Governor Hughes, and since 1907 has been chairman of the board. In 1909 Governor Hughes appointed him a member of the board of trustees of Cornell University. In 1912 he was reappointed by Governor Dix, is now chairman of the State College Council, and is a member of the building committee. Since 1907 he has spent considerable time as conductor of Farmers' Institutes in various parts of the State.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1910, Mr. Wilson received 5,370 votes to 5,026 cast for Sanford W. Abbey, Democrat. Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Wilson a member of the Committee on Public Health.

Renominated to the Assembly in 1911, Mr. Wilson received 6,691 votes to 5,666 votes cast for Sanford W. Abbey, Democrat.

Speaker Merrit in 1912 appointed Mr. Wilson a member of the following committees: Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, member of the Committee on Public Education, and of the Committee on Soldiers' Homes.

In 1912 Mr. Wilson, nominated unanimously for the Senate, received 11,974 votes to 9,525 cast for Edward Rigney, Democrat, and 5,155 cast for Earl Warner, Progressive.

Lieutenant-Governor Glynn in 1913 appointed Mr. Wilson a member of the following Senate committees: Labor and Industries, Conservation, and Agriculture.

PATRICK E. McCABE.

Clerk of the Senate.

Patrick E. McCabe, Democrat, Clerk of the State Senate, was born in Albany, and educated at the Christian Brothers Academy, from which institution he was graduated in 1874.

He was nominated by the Democratic party for County Clerk of Albany county in 1898, and was elected, and served a term as County Clerk.

In 1890 he was chosen as a delegate from Albany County to the Democratic State convention as a member of the Democratic State Committee, which office he still holds.

Mr. McCabe was clerk of the Senate for the sessions of 1911 and 1912. He was reëlected for the present term.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY OF 1913.

Alfred E. Smith, Speaker.

Alfred E. Smith, Democrat, the Speaker of the Assembly, represents the Second Assembly District of New York county in the Assembly.

He first entered that body in 1904 and in successive years was successively elected from the same Assembly District of New York City until his election in 1912, at the time of the election of the majority in the Assembly of members of his own political faith pointed to his election as Speaker the following year, he having been the leader of his party on the floor of the Assembly that year. In succeeding years, from 1904 on, he gradually rose to a more and more conspicuous position in the Assembly. His election as Speaker followed in 1912.

He was born in the Fourth Ward of New York City in 1873 and attended the parochial school of St. James and was graduated from it. He then took charge of the trucking business of his father.

In 1895 he was appointed a clerk in the office of the Commissioner of Jurors, which position he held up to his election to the Assembly.

In 1903 as Democratic Candidate for the Assembly he received 4,892 votes as against 1,452 votes for Paul M. Kaminsky, Republican and Citizens' Union.

In 1904 Mr. Smith was appointed a member of the following Assembly Committees: Banks, Public Lands and Forestry.

Renominated in 1904, Mr. Smith received 4,484 votes to 2,029 cast for Dennis S. Haggerty, Republican.

Speaker Nixon in 1905 named Mr. Smith as a member of the following Assembly Committees: Banks and Claims.

Renominated a second time in 1905, Mr. Smith received 4,266 votes to 2,295 cast for John J. Barry.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1906 appointed Mr Smith a member of the following Assembly Committees: Insurance, and Banks.

Renominated a third time in 1906 Mr. Smith received as the candidate of the Democrat party and of the Independence League 6,379 votes to 1,277 cast for Jacob Frank, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1907 appointed Mr. Smith as a member of the following Assembly Committees: Affairs of Cities, and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

Renominated for a fourth time in 1907 Mr. Smith received 5,180 votes to 1,587 cast for Alexander Wolf, Republican and Independence League.

In 1908 Mr. Smith was appointed by Speaker Wadsworth a member of the following Assembly Committees: Affairs of Cities, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

Renominated a fifth time in 1908, Mr. Smith received 4,703 votes to 1,572 cast for Bernard Robinson, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1909 appointed Mr. Smith a member of the following Assembly Committees: Cities, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

Renominated a sixth time in 1909 Mr. Smith received 3,971 votes to 1,906 cast for Jacob Shapiro, Republican.

ALFRED E. SMITH, Speaker of Assembly.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. Smith a member of the following Assembly Committees: Cities, and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

Renominated a seventh time in 1910 Mr. Smith received 4,180 votes to 1,087 cast for Henry H. Silver, Republican.

In 1911 Mr. Smith became the Democratic leader in the Assembly, being appointed by Speaker Frisbie the Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, which carries with it the leadership. Mr. Smith was also a member of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Smith therefore, as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means was the framer and guide of the financial legislation of the State in the Assembly in the year 1911.

In 1911 he also introduced and passed a bill to regulate the sale of coal, placing the coal scales under the supervision of the Superintendent of Weights and Measures.

The Democratic Assemblymen in 1912 voted for him as their candidate for Speaker and he was in the session following the Democratic floor leader. Speaker Merritt named him as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and of the Committee on Rules.

In 1913 he was the unanimous choice of the Democrats for Speaker.

Upon taking the Chair as Speaker in 1913 Mr. Smith thus addressed the Assembly:

"Gentlemen of the Assembly of 1913: I thank you all for the kind reception I have received from you, and I again take this public occasion to thank the members of my party that have seen fit to entrust me with this important office. And I hope that the Assembly will proceed to its business with that despatch that will impress upon the mind of every man elected to it the importance of the body. One hundred and fifty men is a small number in a State of eight million people. I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything to this assemblage at this time that would further impress upon their mind the responsibility that rests upon their shoulders from this moment until the gavel drops on the day of final adjournment.

"I ask the members during the short time that will elapse between now and the next session to prepare their private and local legislation; and to seek its report from the committees to which it will be referred as speedily as possible, in order that the calendar of the House may be cleared and make way for the great measures of importance that are to come from the State officers and the commissions that have been investigating questions of great moment to the people of this Commonwealth.

"I particularly want to call the attention of the majority to the responsibility that rests upon their shoulders. The people in no uncertain terms gave to our party the control of the affairs of this State. It is our duty to show the keenest possible sense of that responsibility.

"To the members of the minority I desire to say that I am alive to the fact that the people rule negatively as well as affirmatively; and a good, strong, healthy, powerful minority is the necessary check upon great power. (Applause.)

"The best proof of that lies in the fact that all through the rules of the Assembly can be found passages that are purposely written in there for the protection of the rights of that minority. I propose to rule fair and square with all. (Applause.)

"The next order of business is the election of the Clerk of the Assembly for 1913."

Simon Louis Adler.

Simon Louis Adler, Republican, who represents the Second Assembly District of Monroe county, is a son of Lewis Adler and Anne Zalinski Adler. He was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., August 30, 1867, and removed to Medina, N. Y., 1869. He was educated in the public schools of Medina and Rochester. In 1885 he entered Cornell University and

was graduated with the class of 1889.

He began the study of law in the office of Hon. Edmund L. Pitts of Medina. In 1889–90, he was assistant principal of Medina Free Academy. In 1890 he entered the law office of Perkins & Hays (Hon. James Breck Perkins) at Rochester. In 1891 and 1892 he was in attendance at the Harvard Law School. In 1894 he formed a partnership for the practice of law with Isaac Adler under the firm name of Adler & Adler. In 1900 he removed to New York city. In 1908 he resumed the practice of law at Rochester, N. Y., with offices at 811–14 Wilder Bldg. In 1910 he was elected on the Republican ticket a member of Assembly from the Second Monroe District by a plurality of 1,480 votes.

Speaker Frisbie, in 1911, appointed Mr. Adler a member of the following Assembly Committees: Canals and Claims.

In 1911 he was re-elected by a plurality of 2,184 votes.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Adler a member of the following Assembly Committees: Cities, Penal Institutions, and Canals.

In 1912 he was re-elected, receiving 3,563 votes. Myers, Democrat, received 3,036 votes and Bentley, Progressive, received 2,764 votes.

Speaker Smith, in 1913 appointed Mr. Adler a member of the following Assembly Committees: Ways and Means, Privileges and Elections.

Herbert E. Allen.

Herbert E. Allen, Republican, who represents the Second Assembly District of Oneida County in the Assembly, was born in Mexico, Oswego County, New York, on December 13, 1874. He is a descendant of John Hart, of New Jersey, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and a member of the Sons of the Revolution.

He removed to Clinton, Oneida County, in March, 1884, and attended the Clinton Grammar School from 1884 until 1889.

Mr. Allen is now in the hardware business in Clinton. He is a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 169, F. & A. M., of Oneida Chapter 57, R. A. M. and of Utica Lodge 33, B. P. O. E.

In 1908, 1909, and 1910 he was a member of the Republican County Committee of Oneida county from the town of Kirkland, and was chairman of the town committee of the Republican party in the same town in 1906 and 1907. In 1909 as the Republican candidate for the Assembly Mr. Allen received 6,786 votes to 291 cast for William J. Hepworth.

Mr. Allen in 1910 was appointed by Speaker Wadsworth a member of the following Assembly Committees: Cities, Public Institutions, and Soldiers' Home.

Renominated in 1910 Mr. Allen received 6,257 votes to 5,151 cast for Fred W. Wasmuth, Democrat.

Speaker Frisbie, in 1911, appointed Mr. Allen a member of the following Assembly Committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, and Soldiers' Home.

Renominated in 1912, Mr. Allen received 6,921 votes to 4,804 cast for Charles A. Abshim, his Democratic opponent.

Speaker Merritt, in 1912, appointed Mr. Allen a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Banks, member of the Committee on Cities, and of Ways and Means.

Renominated again in 1912 Mr. Allen received 4,050 votes to 3,880 cast for A. Warren Smith, Democrat.

Speaker Smith, in 1912, appointed Mr. Allen a member of the following Assembly Committees: Cities, and Privileges and Elections.

Caleb H. Baumes.

Caleb H. Baumes, Republican, who represents the First Assembly District of Orange county in the Assembly, was born on a farm in the town of Bethlehem, Albany county, N. Y., on March 31, 1863.

He attended district schools in Albany and Greene counties and was

graduated by the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute in June, 1883. He then taught school for several years in Albany and Orange counties, in Albany county from 1883 to 1886, and in Orange county from 1886 to 1892.

He was bookkeeper for Coles, Marshall & Company, wholesale provision dealers, at Newburgh, N. Y., from 1892 to 1898, and president of the Queen City Provision Company, successor to Coles, Marshall & Company, from 1898 to 1900.

He was admitted to the Bar in 1899 and began the practice of law in Newburgh, where he still is practicing law.

Mr. Baumes has been active in fraternal circles, as Past Grand of Highland Lodge, No. 65, I. O. O. F.; Past Chief Patriarch of Mount Olive Encampment, I. O. O. F.; Past Grand Patriarch of the Grand Encampment I. O. O. F., State of New York; Grand Representative to the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.; Past Chancellor Commander of Storm King Lodge No. 11, Knights of Pythias, and a member of Hudson River Lodge No. 607, F. & A. M. and Newburgh Lodge No. 247, B. P. O. E. He is also a member of the Newburgh Turn Verein, Newburgh Chamber of Commerce and of Trinity M. E. Church of Newburgh.

As the candidate of the Republican party for the Assembly Mr. Baumes received 7,422 votes to 4,654 cast for Charles Haustein, his Democratic opponent

Speaker Wadsworth in 1909 appointed Mr. Baumes a member of the following Assembly Committees: Railroads, Commerce and Navigation, Federal Relations.

Renominated in 1909 Mr. Baumes received 6,662 votes to 4,700 cast for Thomas L. Wells, Democrat.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. Baumes a member of the following Assembly Committees: General Laws, Railroads, and Federal Relations.

Renominated again in 1910 Mr. Baumes received 6,361 votes to 4,799 cast for Charles H. Tuthill, Democrat.

Speaker Frisbie, in 1911, appointed Mr. Baumes a member of the following Assembly Committee: General Laws.

Renominated once more in 1911 Mr. Baumes received 6,453 votes to 4,352 cast for Cyrus W. Shaw, Democrat.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Baumes a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of Taxation and Retrenchment, member of Codes and Railroads.

Renominated a third time in 1912 Mr. Baumes received 5,860 votes to 4,073 cast for Cornelius V. Cronin, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Baumes a member of the following Assembly Committees: Cities and Revision.

William C. Baxter.

William C. Baxter, Republican, who represents the Third Assembly District of Albany county in the Assembly was born on January 25, 1867, in the village of West Troy (now Watervliet). He has lived there all his life.

He received a public school education. He is a member of the coal firm of Craver, Cowee & Baxter of Troy and also vice-president of the Judson Coal Company of Troy. He was village trustee of West Troy for two terms and was elected alderman from the second ward when the village was incorporated into a city. He was school commissioner for two terms and was elected coroner for two terms. Mr. Baxter ran ahead of his ticket every time. He is a member of the Watervliet Council, Royal Arcanum, Evening Star Lodge, F. & A. M., and Knights of the Maccabees. He is also a member of the Colonial Club of Watervliet and several clubs in Troy.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912 Mr. Baxter received 5,610 votes to 5,453 cast for Daniel P. Quinn, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Baxter a member of the follow-

ing Assembly Committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, and Soldiers' Home.

Albert C. Benninger.

Albert C. Benninger, Democrat, representing the Third Assembly District of Queens county, was born in Canada on the 27th day of August, 1884, and now resides at 115 Foxall Street, Ridgewood.

For the past fifteen years he has been a resident of the United States and is engaged in the real estate business. He is a member of the Ridgewood Democratic Club, Jefferson Democratic Club, Mordick Democratic Club, Ridgewood Park Board of Trade, and was one of the organizers of the Jamaica Bay Improvement Association.

He is a Spanish War Veteran of Camp Elliott No. 84, having served in the Philippine Islands for two years and seven months during the Philippino insurrection in the United States Marine Corps and having received at the expiration of his enlistment an honorable discharge.

He was elected by a vote of 9,700 to 3,000 cast for his Republican opponent, Jas. J. Connelly.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Benninger a member of the following Assembly Committees: Insurance, Labor and Industries, Claims.

Maxim Birnkrant.

Maxim Birnkrant, Progressive representative from the Tenth Assembly District, New York county, was born in 1885 and has always lived in the district he represents and its adjoining district, the Sixth.

He was graduated from public school No. 15 in 1899 and in the same year entered the College of the City of New York. He was selected to represent the college in its annual debating contest in 1903 on the tariff question and received the highest award from the committee of judges. After receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1904, he entered the New York University Law School and at the same time taught in the public schools of the city. In the junior year of his law school course he was elected class orator and the following year was chosen president of the senior class.

As a teacher he distinguished himself for his efficiency and personal interest in children and child-life. To instil the habits of thrift and economy he established a children's savings bank. He founded a school boys' paper, managed and edited by boys, to which leading educators contributed and which literary reviews pronounced the finest example of school journalism. With the profits derived from this enterprise poor children whose eyesight was defective were provided with eye-glasses. As an official of the General George W. Wingate Athletic League which has for its object the physical education of children he contributed a great deal of his time and energy for its success. He established literary, reading and civic clubs and was, at various times, connected with the College and University settlements and with the Emanuel Brotherhood-House.

For his post-graduate studies the New York University conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts.

In 1908 he began the practice of law, where his record has been one of close application to his profession, of carefully safeguarding the interests of those he was called to represent, of encouraging conpromise and of avoiding, as far as possible, needless and lengthy litigation.

Immediately after attaining his majority he joined the Republican party, was a member of its county committee, and a delegate to many local and State conventions. In 1911 he was a candidate for the Assembly on the Republican ticket and succeeded in reducing the usual overwhelming Tammany plurality to the smallest one in many years.

In August 1912, immediately after the platform of the National Progressive Party was adopted, he joined the new party which subsequently nominated him for member of the Assembly. His Democratic opponent

was Myer Greenburg. Mr. Birnkrant who was endorsed by the Citizens Union, the United Good Government Clubs and other civic bodies and was elected. Owing, however, to gross frauds perpetrated in a number of election districts, in which the tally sheets had been altered, Mr. Birnkrant was not seated until after a memorable legal battle in which ballot boxes were opened for the first time in a criminal procedure in the history of New York city and after a dozen election officials were indicted and convicted. By a unanimous resolution of the House, Maxim Birnkrant was declared the legally elected candidate from the first day of January, 1913.

Mr. Birnkrant is a member of the Emile Society, the Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity, the National Progressive Club, the City College Club and other educational and benevolent organizations.

Mr. Birnkrant was appointed by Speaker Smith a member of the following Committees: Education, Labor and Industries.

Verne M. Bovie.

Verne M. Bovie, Democratic Assemblyman from the Second District of Westchester county was born in Gallipolis, Ohio, educated in the public schools of that city, and is a graduate of Marietta College.

He served as a Captain of Company "C," 7th Ohio Infantry during the Spanish War. At the close of the war he entered the Law School of the City of New York, receiving his degree from the New York Law School in 1902, and being admitted to the bar of the November term that year. He has since practiced law in the city of New York, and is now the senior member of the firm of Bovie & Wilson, No. 3 Broad street, New York City.

Mr. Bovie has always been a Democrat, and carried his strongly Republican District by 1,395 votes. He has never before held public office. He resides in the Third Ward, city of New Rochelle.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Bovie a member of the following Assembly Committees: Insurance, Public Health, and Revision.

Frank M. Bradley.

Frank M. Bradley, Republican, who represents the First Assembly District of Niagara county in the Assembly, was born in the Town of Hartland, Niagara county, forty-eight years ago. For the past forty-six years he has lived on a farm on the Lake road in the Town of Somerset. His whole life has been spent in agricultural pursuits in the county of Niagara. He is one of those progressive farmers who early became interested in modern, improved and scientific methods of farming and fruit raising, and has spent a great deal of time and money in developing the splendid property which he now occupies as a home.

These two hundred and twenty acres, extending from the Lake road to the shores of Lake Ontario, are in the highest state of cultivation, and practically covered with bearing peach and apple trees.

Being interested in so large a way in the development and betterment of agricultural conditions in Niagara county, it is not strange to find that he is one of the most prominent members of the Niagara County Farmers Club and of the Somerset Grange, and is, at the present time, chairman of the executive committee of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association.

He was graduated by the Somerset Academy and the Lockport High School.

From the year 1904 to 1908 he represented the Town of Somerset upon the County Board of Supervisors, and was recognized as one of the most progressive and influential members of that body. While there he interested himself in good road development, which was being first agitated at that time, and has since lent his very valuable aid and influence toward the securing of highway im-

provement in Niagara county. He was very actively in favor of the improvement of the Ridge road during the time that strenuous efforts were being made to prevent this important road construction, which will tend to bring the towns of that Assembly District into closer association with the city of Niagara Falls. He is also strongly in favor of the improvement of the River road, so called, between the city of Niagara Falls and the village of La Salle.

He has since strenuously advocated the improvement of all roads and highways throughout the county, especially the Lake road as a continuance of the boulevard extending from Niagara Falls to Fort Niagara, and those connecting roads extending from the Ridge to the shores of Lake Ontario.

Mr. Bradley is a man who actively interests himself in the public affairs of the community in which he lives. This is evidenced by the fact that during the past few years while, for a part of the season, he has been a resident of the city of Niagara Falls, he at once interested himself in the development of that city, and without solicitation, and solely for the purpose of doing what he could to promote the city's welfare, he became a member of its board of trade, and still continues to be one. He has been at all times deeply interested in any propositions which might result in the mutual benefit of the city and the rich agricultural region of the Second Assembly District. During his residence in the city of Niagara Falls he became a prominent member of the Ongiara Club, and has thereby become closely associated with many of the city's most prominent citizens, and has by reason thereof become closely identified with the business interests of that community.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912, Mr. Bradley was elected and upon coming to Albany in 1913 was appointed by Speaker Smith a member of the Committees on Public Health, Claims, and Soldiers and Sailors' Home.

Henry E. H. Brereton.

Henry E. H. Brereton, Republican Member of Assembly from Warren county, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa. When a boy his family moved to Warren county, where he has since resided. Educated in private schools in New York city and Harvard University, taking a special course at the Bussey Institution of Forestry, etc. Was chairman of the Warren County Republican Committee. Director Glens Falls Merchants' National Bank.

Member of the following fraternal organizations: Senate Lodge, No. 456, F. & A. M., Glens Falls; Glens Falls Chapter, No. 55, R. A. M.; Washington Commandery, No. 33, Knights Templar; Glens Falls Lodge, No. 81, B. P. O. Elks; Bolton Lodge, No. 556, I. O. O. F.; Associate Member Edgar M. Wing Post, No. 147, Dept. N. Y. G. A. R.; Masonic Club, Glens Falls, of the Albany Club, and of the Executive Committee of the Lake George Association.

Elected first in 1910 by over 1,100 majority. Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed him to the Committees on Public Education and Benevolent and Religious Societies.

Renominated in 1911, Mr. Brereton received over 1,300 majority.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Brereton a member of the following Assembly Committees: Ways and Means, Commerce and Navigation, and Agriculture.

Re-elected by over 500 plurality over his democratic opponent, although the Progressives polled nearly 1,500 votes in the county.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Brereton a member of the following Assembly committees: Railroads, Canals, and Military Affairs.

Charles A. Brewster.

Charles A. Brewster, Democrat, who represents the First Assembly District of Steuben county in the As-

sembly, was born in 1863 on the farm of his father near Addison, N. Y.

As a boy he went to Addison to enter the Addison High School and formed an attachment to that village and town which he has never given up. After graduating from the Addison High School he studied law for one year in the office of Delmar M. Darrin, referee in bankruptcy, and one of the best known lawyers of the Southern Tier. At the end of his first year as a student of law he realized that a broader education was necessary and he entered the competition for the scholarship to Cornell University from the section and although he had nine competitors he was the successful candidate and entered Cornell with the class of 1884.

After he left Cornell he was for two years the chief clerk of the Erie Railway at Addison after which he joined with his brother in the hardware firm of Brewster Brothers. His first identification with a lumber business was as the junior member of the firm of Wheaton & Brewster.

In 1890 he sold his interest in the Addison business and became interested in the Painted Post Lumber Company with which he retains his connection up to the present time and of which he is president. He is also president of the Brewster Lumber Company, operating in the south, buying and selling timber land and plantations with the main office in Savannah, Ga., and of the Painted Post and Corning Improvement Company, which owns lots between Corning and Painted Post.

Good roads have always been Mr. Brewster's hobby. He was a member of the committee which went from Addison to Albany two years ago to secure from the State Highway Commission as many miles as possible of good roads for Steuben county, and he is president of the Good Roads Association of the Southern Tier.

Mr. Brewster is married and retains his home at Addison. For six years he was president of the Board of Education of the Addison High School. He is vice-president of the Steuben Society of New York City.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912 Mr. Brewster received 3,903 votes to 3,679 given for Thomas Shannon, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1912 appointed Mr. Brewster Chairman of the Committee on Soldiers' Home, and a member of the Committee on Conservation and of the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies.

Clarence Bryant.

Clarence Bryant, Republican, who represents Genesee county in the Assembly, was born in Pavilion, and educated in common schools and the Le Roy Academic Institute.

Mr. Bryant by profession is a farmer, having spent thirty years in that vocation. He moved to Le Roy, N. Y., in 1893, from which town he was elected Supervisor and served one term. He afterwards served eight years as Assistant Postmaster in Le Roy, N. Y. In the year 1907 he was elected as County Treasurer of Genesee county.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1910, Mr. Bryant received 3,626 votes to 3,579 votes cast for Elwin M. Crocker, Democrat.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Bryant a member of the following Assembly Committee: Agriculture.

Renominated in 1911, Mr. Bryant received 4,295 votes to 3,821 cast for Elwin M. Crocker, Democrat.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Bryant a member of the following Assembly Committees: Commerce and Navigation, Internal Affairs, and Agriculture.

Renominated again in 1912, Mr. Bryant received 3,357 votes to 2,505 cast for John Clark, his Democratic opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Bryant a member of the following Assembly Committees: Internal Affairs, Claims and Soldiers' Home.

Samuel J. Burden.

Samuel J. Burden, Democrat, who represents the First Assembly District of Queens county in the Assembly, was born in the city and county of New York thirty-nine years ago, where he received his education and graduated from the public school. For the past fifteen years he has been a resident of Queens county.

When he reached his majority he allied himself with the Democratic Party and has since remained attached to it. Nominated for the Assembly in 1912, Mr. Burden was elected, and in 1913 upon taking his oath as an Assemblyman was appointed by Speaker Smith a member of the Assembly Committees on Public Health, Excise, and Public Printing.

Frederick S. Burr.

Fred S. Burr, Democrat, who represents the Ninth Assembly District of Kings county in the Assembly was born in Suffolk, Va., in 1866, and came to Brooklyn, New York, when a child and has been a resident of Brooklyn practically all his life. His father was a union soldier and fought in the war as a volunteer of the Fifth New York Duryea Zouaves. Mr. Burr has been in business as a real estate broker at Third avenue and Seventy-ninth street, Brooklyn, for fifteen years.

The Assemblyman has been a Democrat for twenty-four years, or practically ever since he had a vote. He believes in the principles of Democracy, and has for that reason always been an organization man.

For years Mr. Burr has been a close student of the labor problems, and now that he is a member of the Legislature, promises to use all of his efforts to bring about legislation more favorable to the working people.

Mr. Burr is in favor of the workingmen's compensation act. He has long been a hard worker for and an enthusiastic supporter of the Fourth Avenue Subway project in Brooklyn. He is a believer in home rule, and gave his pledge that if elected he would favor and work for such laws as would give the greatest measure of home rule to the cities of the State.

Mr. Burr is a member of the Ninth Assembly District Democratic Club, Bay Ridge Democratic Club, War Veteran and Son's Association of the United States, and of several social clubs.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912, Mr. Burr received 7,875 votes to 2,700 cast for Charles L. Engel, Republican, and 4,165 cast for Morris A. Vogel, Independence League and National Progressive.

Speaker Smith in 1913, appointed Mr. Burr a member of of the following Assembly Committees: Insurance, Taxation and Retrenchment.

Robert P. Bush.

Robert P. Bush, Democrat, who represents Chemung county in the Assembly, was born in Branchport, Yates county, N. Y., March 31, 1842. His father was Dr. Wynans Bush, born in Florida, Orange county, N. Y., in 1799. His mother was Julia Ann Loomis, born at Windsor Locks, Conn., in 1805.

His education was received at a district school in Branchport, Franklin Academy, Prattsburg, N. Y., and Cortland Academy, Homer, N. Y., from which school he was graduated in 1863.

He enlisted at Homer, April 18, 1861, in the Twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry and served as a private during the two years for which he enlisted. In 1864 he raised Company "E," 185th Regiment and was made Captain of the company. He was made Major of the regiment and served as such till the close of the war. His horse was shot under him and he was captured at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6, 1865, and was imprisoned in Libby prison till Feb. 22d.

After the war closed he taught school and studied medicine, finally graduating from the medical depart-

ment, University of Buffalo, with the class of 1874. Since that time he has lived and practiced medicine in Horseheads, N. Y.

He was elected School Commismissioner of Chemung county in 1875 and Coroner in 1883. He has served ten terms in the Assembly, being Speaker in 1892. He has served on the following named Assembly Committees: Rules, 1892 (chairman), 1894. Ways and Means, 1888, 89, 90, 91, 94, 1911, 1912. Public Health, 1886, 87, 89, 90, 91, 1911 (chairman), 1912. Soldier's Home, 1890, 91, 1911, 12. Excise, 1886, 87, 88. Military Affairs, 1888, 90. Railroads, 1891 (chairman). Public Education, 1886. Internal Affairs, 1887. Charitable Institutions, 1887. Taxation and Retrenchment, 1890. Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, 1894.

He is Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Department of New York, G. A. R., and also Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

In 1912 he received 6,507 votes to 4,804 cast for Edwin D. Burgess, Republican and Progressive candidate.

Speaker Smith in 1913, appointed Dr. Bush as Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and also a member of the Committee on Rules.

LaVerne P. Butts.

LaVerne P. Butts, Democrat, who represents Otsego county in the Assembly, was born in the town of Laurens, Otsego county, thirty-four years ago. He received his education in the district schools of Laurens and subsequently at Oneonta High school and Oneonta State Normal school.

In 1902 he married Miss Alta Doyle, daughter of the late Thomas Doyle of the firm of Doyle & Smith of Oneonta, and the same year purchased of his father the large wholesale and retail business in fertilizing materials and builders' supplies, which the latter then conducted in Oneonta. Mr. Butts has since been engaged in that business.

He has always been active in Otsego county Democratic politics, and in the fall of 1908 was elected Supervisor from the second city district of Oneonta, defeating M. C. Hemstreet, a prominent Republican, in a strongly Republican district. This office he resigned in July of 1909 to accept the Democratic nomination for member of Assembly from Otsego county. In the campaign that followed he cut down a heavy Republican plurality of 1,200, and was defeated by Stephen C. Clark of Cooperstown by the narrow plurality of only 347 votes. In Oneonta, his home city, he received 420 plurality.

In 1912, Mr. Butts was made the Chairman of the Democratic county committee, and that fall was again nominated for member of Assembly. After an exciting campaign, he was elected over Willard D. Bullion, Republican, who was a candidate for re-election, by 883 plurality, at the same time carrying Oneonta by 654 votes. The Democratic county ticket was elected at the same time, although Mr. Butts' plurality was the largest given any candidate. He has the distinction of being the only county chairman in thirty years under whose leadership the entire Democratic county ticket was elected.

Mr. Butts is a member of the Masonic order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of Oneonta Council, United Commercial Travelers of America. He is a member of the health commission of the city of Oneonta, one of the board of governors of the City Club, and a vice-president of the Oneonta Automobile club.

Speaker Smith in 1913, appointed Mr. Butts as Chairman of the Committee on Affairs of Villages and as a member of the Committee on Labor and Industries and of the Committee on Penal Institutions.

James C. Campbell.

James C. Campbell, Democrat, who represents the Thirteenth Assembly district of New York in the Assembly was elected a member of Assembly on the Democratic ticket, November 7, 1911.

He was born in New York city, March 23, 1875, and was educated in the public schools of New York city. For fourteen years he held a responsible position with the firm of Arnold, Constable & Co. He was elected over the combined fusion vote — Republican and Independence League —of his opponent by a large majority. He is now in the undertaking business and is successful in his line. He is a member of the John F. Curry Association, Thirteenth Assembly district, Tammany Hall, General Committee, and a member of the Improved order of Redmen.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Campbell a member of the following Assembly Committees; Penal Institutions, and Banks.

Renominated in 1912, Mr. Campbell received 3,904 votes to 2,533 cast for James J. Ryan, Republican and Independence League.

Speaker Smith in 1913, appointed Mr. Campbell a member of the following Assembly Committees: Cities, Public Health, and Revision.

Charles Joseph Carroll.

Charles Joseph Carroll, Democrat, who represents the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, New York county, was born September 1, 1882, at 352 East 84th street. His present address is 106 East 84th street, where he has resided for the past nineteen years. His family is one of the oldest and best known in Yorkville, in which section of the city his Assembly District is located.

His elementary education was obtained in the public schools, being a graduate of P. S. No. 6. He pursued his collegiate studies in the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York city, from which institution he graduated in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Thereafter he studied law in New York Law School, at the same time teaching in the public evening schools of New York city. He was graduated from the law school in 1907, and was admitted to practice the same year. At the present time Mr. Carroll is a member of the law firm of Carroll & McCormack, with offices at 256 Broadway, New York city.

In his college days, Mr. Carroll was very active in athletics, taking a leading part in baseball and football chiefly. Until recently his vacations were spent on the shore of Lake Champlain, where for five years he assisted in the management of the College Camp at Cliff Haven.

While this is the first public office he has held, Mr. Carroll has since boyhood displayed a keen interest in political affairs, and in his many speeches, he has given evidence of his wide knowledge in public questions.

Mr. Carroll is one of the few Democrats, who have had the distinction of representing the Twenty-ninth District, which is normally a Republican stronghold. His victory in 1912 was a most decisive one, carrying with it a plurality of 1,100.

Speaker Smith in 1913, appointed Mr. Carroll a member of the following Assembly Committees: Codes, Revision, and Claims.

Raymond B. Carver.

Raymond B. Carver, Democrat, who represents the Twenty-seventh Assembly District of New York county in the Assembly, is thirty-one years of age. He was born in Washington, D. C., and received his earlier education at the Columbian Preparatory School and the Emerson Institute of that city, afterward taking his degree of civil engineer.

When the war with Spain was declared Mr. Carver, though only seventeen years old, enlisted in the Fifth United States Cavalry, Troop E, in which he served until the cessation of hostilities.

He then went to Panama for the government to work with its engineering forces engaged in the construction of the canal. After a period of service in the canal zone he returned to the United States and went west, where he was employed in railway construction work for several years.

Coming to New York, which since his graduation has been his home city, Mr. Carver has become identified with the younger set of men who, in business as well as in politics, stand for progressiveness and betterment.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912 by the Democratic party and the Independence League, Mr. Carver received 3,021 votes to 2,397 cast for Joseph W. Spencer, his Republican opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913, appointed Mr. Carver a member of the following Committees: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Penal Institutions, and Military Affairs.

Thomas B. Caughlan.

Thomas B. Caughlan, Democrat, who represents the First Assembly district of New York county in the Assembly, was born in that Assembly district September 11, 1856, and he has resided there all his life.

He received his early education in the public schools. From the time of his leaving school he was connected with the fruit and produce trade as a commercial traveler. In 1889 he started in the brokerage commission business, in which he is at present engaged.

He was first elected an Assemblyman in 1903 by receiving 3,095 votes to 777 cast for William Euald, Fusion candidate.

Speaker Nixon in 1904 appointed Mr. Caughlan a member of the following Assembly Committees: Charitable and Religious Societies, and Indian Affairs.

Renominated in 1904, Mr. Caughlan received 2,611 votes to 1,436 cast for Thomas A. Tobin, Republican.

In 1905 Speaker Nixon assigned Mr. Caughlan to a membership of the following Assembly Committees: Commerce and Navigation, Fisheries and Game, and Trades and Manufactures.

Renominated a second time in 1905 Mr. Caughlan received 2,186 votes to 467 cast for Elmer E. Cochrane, and 958 cast for George E. White.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1906 appointed Mr. Caughlan a member of the following Assembly Committees: Commerce and Navigation, Fisheries and Game, and Trades and Manufactures.

Renominated once more in 1907, Mr. Caughlan again was elected, receiving 4,693 votes to 2,353 cast for Hugo Nowak, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1908 appointed Mr. Caughlan a member of the following Assembly Committees: Railroads, Soldiers' Home, and Charitable and Religious Societies.

Mr. Caughlan was elected for a sixth time in 1908, receiving 5,032 votes to 2,380 cast for John H. McLain, his Republican opponent.

In 1909 Speaker Wadsworth appointed him a member of the following Assembly Committees: Railroads, Soldiers' Home, Charitable and Religious Societies.

In 1909 Mr. Caughlan was elected for a seventh time, receiving 4,077 votes to 1,473 cast for James Gentleman, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. Caughlan a member of the following Assembly Committees: Railroads, and Soldiers' Home.

Renominated a sixth time in 1910 Mr. Caughlan received 4,117 votes to 1,429 cast for Nicholas Mazzocchi, Republican.

Speaker Frisbie, in 1911, appointed Mr. Caughlan a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and a member of the Committee on Revision, and of the Committee on Electricity, and Water Supply.

At the election of 1911 Mr. Caughlan received 3,666 votes to 2,035 cast for Archibald McBride, his Republican opponent.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed him a member of the following Committees: Cities and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

In 1912, Mr. Caughlan received 3,576 votes to 1,006 cast for Charles A. Vette, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913, appointed Mr. Caughlan as Chairman of the Committee on the Affairs of Cities, and a member of the Committee on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

Marc Wheeler Cole.

Marc Wheeler Cole, Democrat, of Albion, member of the Assembly from Orleans county, was born in 1875 at Eagle Harbor, New York.

He was educated in the public schools of Albion, N. Y., De Veaux College, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and was married in 1902. His occupation is that of farmer.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912 by the Democratic party. Mr. Cole received 2,808 votes to 2,551 cast for William W. Phipps, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913, appointed Mr. Cole Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and a member of the Committee on Affairs of Villages and of the Committee on Penal Institutions.

Salvatore A. Cotillo.

Salvatore A. Cotillo, Democrat, residing at 273 Pleasant avenue, borough of Manhattan, city of New York, Member of Assembly of New York State from the Twenty-eighth Assembly District of the city of New York, was born on November 19th, 1886, in Naples, Italy, of a family of Neapolitan merchants. He emigrated to this country at the age of nine years, after having attended the Italian public elementary schools for two years. Upon their arrival in this country, the family settled in the old Thirty-third Assembly District, now part of the Twenty-eighth, in New York City.

He then entered Public School No. 83, Manhattan, from which he was graduated in 1902. He was admitted to De Witt Clinton High School, which he left, after two years, to enter Manhattan College. Here he completed the sophomore year before entering upon the study of law. His legal training he acquired under Adolphus D. Pape, Esq., of No. 95 Liberty street, borough of Manhattan, New York City, an attorney thirty-five years in practice and well known at the New York Bar, and also at the Fordham University School of Law, from which he was graduated in 1911, and received his degree of L.L.B. He is now a member of the New York Bar, of the Pocasset Club, 208 East 116th street, and of the Nation Wide Order of Foresters of America. In the latter organization he has risen rapidly to the office of Deputy Grand Chief Ranger and to Supreme Representative, and his career therein has been made noteworthy by his persistent and successful campaign in favor of the translation of the by-laws into all such foreign languages as the constituents of each Court may choose to conduct their business in.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912 Mr. Cotillo received 2,176 votes to 722 cast for Charles Novello, his Republican opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Cotillo a member of the following Assembly Committees: Codes, Taxation and Retrenchment, and Revision.

Cornelius J. Cronin.

Cornelius J. Cronin, Democrat, who represents the Twentieth Assembly District of Kings county, was born in Cork, Ireland, in 1859, and came to New York in 1861.

He was educated in Old Fifth Street School (Public School No. 15) of Brooklyn and at the age of fourteen went to work for Lynch, Cole & Meehan, publishers of the *Irish-American*, 57 Murray street, Manhattan, where he learned the trade of a printer. After finishing his trade he became a member of Typographical Union No. 6 in 1880, and holds card

234 in the International Typographical Union.

In 1890 Mr. Cronin secured employment in the composing-room of the New York *Daily News*, and remained with that paper until it suspended publication in 1906.

Since that time he has been connected with the Frank A. Munsey Publishing Co., with the exception of the years 1910 and 1911, when he was appointed a deputy sheriff of Kings county under Sheriff Patrick H. Quinn.

Mr. Cronin has been a resident of the Bushwick section of the borough of Brooklyn, New York City, for the past twenty-six years and has taken an active part in civic and fraternal organizations, being a member of Bushwick Council, Royal Arcanum, Court Bushwick, No. 127, Foresters of America, Allied Board of Trade and Taxpayers' Association and the Twenty-Eighth Ward Taxpayers' Protective Association.

The vote cast in his Assembly District in 1912 was as follows: Cronin, Democrat, 4,169; Bennett, Republican, 2,705; Schwickart, Progressive, 1,868.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Cronin a member of the following Assembly Committees: Canals, Labor and Industries, and Public Printing.

Louis A. Cuvillier.

Louis A. Cuvillier, Democrat, who represents the Thirtieth Assembly district of New York in the Assembly, was born in Virginia on February 4, 1872. His grand-parents were of French descent on his father's side and of the Taylor and Redfern family of Virginia on his mother's side. He is a member of the bar of the State of New York and in the active practice of his profession.

When seventeen years old, Mr. Cuvillier enlisted in the 71st Regiment of Virginia Light Infantry.

Mr. Cuvillier enlisted in the 71st Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., as a volunteer in the Spanish-American War and served as a soldier all throughout the campaign. He opposed the granting of a franchise to the Union Railway Company to lay tracks over the Willis avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth street bridges, except on condition that the company accept one fare between the two boroughs. He was a member of the Law Committee of the Merchants' Association on Transportation. He has advocated granting a franchise to the New York & Port Chester Railway Company. He secured the location of one of the Barge canal terminals in his district through the Legislature. Nominated for the Assembly by the Democratic party in 1906 and elected.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1907 named Mr. Cuvillier as a member of the following Assembly Committees: Public Education, and Claims.

He was renominated in 1907 and elected.

In 1908 Speaker Wadsworth appointed Mr. Cuvillier a member of the following Assembly Committees: Codes, Claims.

He was renominated in 1908 and elected. In 1909 Speaker Wadsworth appointed Mr. Cuvillier a member of the following Assembly Committees: Codes, and Claims. He was also renominated in 1910 and elected. In 1911 Speaker Frisbie appointed Mr. Cuvillier Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, Codes and General Laws.

Renominated in 1911, he was elected. In 1912 Speaker Merritt appointed Mr. Cuvillier a member of the following Assembly Committees: Codes, and Military Affairs.

He was renominated in 1912 and once more elected.

In 1913 Speaker Smith appointed Mr. Cuvillier Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Cuvillier is a member of the Kanawaha Club, 30th Assembly District, Harlem Board of Commerce, Bronx Board of Trade, Army and Navy Club, Spanish War Veterans Association, member of the 71st Regi-

ment Veterans' Association, and member of the Military Service Institution of the United States.

Stephen Gay Daley.

Stephen Gay Daley, Democrat, member of Assembly from the Second District of Onondaga county, was born at Blencoe, Monona county, Iowa, December 19, 1876. His great-grandparents were early settlers in Onondaga and Cortland counties, N. Y., and in 1877, with his parents, Mr. Daley removed to Onondaga county, where he has since lived.

Mr. Daley attended the Syracuse grammar schools and prepared for college at Onondaga Academy, Onondaga Valley, and Fairfield Military Academy, Herkimer county. He entered Syracuse University, graduated from the College of Law in 1902, and was immediately admitted to the bar. He has continued his practice in Syracuse and has gained a prominent place in the profession. He has offices at No. 617 Onondaga County Savings Bank building, Syracuse, N. Y.

For many years Mr. Daley has taken an active part in politics, but is now holding his first office. He was elected in 1912 in one of the strongest Republican districts of Central New York, receiving a plurality of 947 and defeating Maurice A. Phelps of Syracuse, Republican, and Grant G. Hitchins of South Onondaga, Progressive.

Mr. Daley is a member of the Citizens' Club of Syracuse, the Masonic Order, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In the 1913 Legislature he was appointed to the Cities, Canals, and Revision Committees.

Karl Soden Deitz.

Karl S. Deitz, Democrat, who represents the Eleventh Assembly District, Kings county, was born in Gilbertsville, Otsego county, N. Y. His early education was obtained in the Gilbertsville Academy and High School, and for two or three years he was associated in business with his father, William M. Deitz, who founded and has been the editor and proprietor for forty years of the *Otsego Journal*.

Mr. Deitz is a graduate of Cornell University of the class of 1906, where he studied arts and law. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1906, and immediately took up his residence in Brooklyn and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. His office is at No. 1 Liberty street, Manhattan, New York, where he is associated with the firm of Luce & Davis, attorneys. He is a member of the Kings County Democratic Club, Law Committee of the Kings County Democratic General Committee, the Andrew Jackson Club, the University Club of Brooklyn, and several fraternal and social societies.

Nominated by the Democratic party for the Assembly in 1912, he received a plurality of 617 votes over the Hon. W. W. Colné, the Republican nominee, who had represented the district for seven years past, and Harry A. Crosby, the Progressive nominee. Mr. Deitz is the first Democrat to represent his district as now constituted in the Assembly.

In 1913 Speaker Smith appointed Mr. Deitz a member of the following Committees: Codes, Taxation and Retrenchment.

George Edward Dennen.

The Tenth Assembly District of Kings county is represented in the lower house by George Edward Dennen, Democrat, the youngest member of that branch from Kings. It is the second time in eleven years that a Democrat has been elected in that Republican stronghold and even with the great Democratic landslide he would not have won but for his popularity in an end of the district that is usually conceded to the Republicans.

Mr. Dennen was born in the old Twentieth Ward of Kings county on July 3, 1884. He received his education in the Sacred Heart Institute,

being among the first pupils to enter that school when it opened for the first time in September, 1888. He was just past four years old when he began to study.

After going through the school he took up work in a law office in October, 1898, and later tried his hand at several business enterprises. He liked the printing trade best and joined Typographical Union No. 6 after finishing his apprenticeship with the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*.

Indoor work did not agree with Mr. Dennen so he took up newspaper work and on October 12, 1907, joined the reportorial staff of the Brooklyn *Standard Union*. Since that time he has covered the Brooklyn Navy Yard, police courts, Special Sessions and many important assignments for the paper.

Although on a Republican paper and living in the same district with William Berri, the owner of the *Standard Union* and one of the most prominent Republicans in the country, he went after the Democratic nomination and won out after a vigorous fight. The broad-minded Mr. Berri congratulated the successful candidate and was glad that one of his employees, even though a member of the other party saved something from the wreckage for him.

Mr. Dennen used the Sunday baseball issue as a slogan for his campaign, which was conducted vigorously. He won out by 712, which is considered a good feat, when the district went 1,200 Republican the previous year. Fred M. Ahern was his opponent.

He is the only newspaperman in the Assembly for the first time in many years. In Brooklyn he is a member of the Washington Democratic Club, the Juanita Democratic Club, the Emerald Association, the Rexmere Club, the Clermont Club, the Cumberland Club and many other prominent social organizations. A number of Boards of Trade also have him among their number.

He is very prominent in the church societies of his parish and generally appears on the stage there when the church gives an affair.

On Easter Sunday, April 22, 1905, he married Miss May Conklin and two children have come of the union. He lives at 76 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Dennen is an active baseball player and for the past six years has been a member of the newspaper league, holding down center field for the *Standard Union* Team.

As a candidate for the Assembly Mr. Dennen received 4,154 votes to 3,489 cast for Fred M. Ahern, his Republican and Independence League opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Dennen a member of the following Assembly Committees: Railroads, Charitable and Religious Societies.

Thomas F. Denney.

Thomas F. Denney, Democrat, who represents the Nineteenth Assembly District of the county of New York, was born in New York City on September 20, 1874.

Mr. Denney for twenty years has been connected with the hotel and restaurant business in connection with controlling or checking systems and is considered an expert in that intricate branch of hotel work.

He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,300. He has never held public office before but has always been actively associated with the Monongahela Democratic Club and the General Committee of the Nineteenth Assembly District.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Denney a member of the following Assembly Committees: Canals, Excise, Revision, and Privileges and Elections.

Charles D. Donohue.

Charles D. Donohue, Democrat, who represents the Ninth Assembly District, New York county, was born in the district and has resided therein all his life.

Educated in Public School No. 51, he attended the College of the City

of New York and the New York Law School, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1905, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession and is now a member of the firm of Luce & Davis with offices at No. 1 Liberty street, New York City.

He is a member of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order, National Democratic Club, Catholic Club, New York County Lawyers Association, Peter J. Dooling Association, Knights of Columbus, Secretary of the Tammany Law Committee, and a member of several other social and fraternal organizations.

He was nominated by the Democratic party for the Assembly in 1912 and received 3,569 votes to 2,614 cast for Charles H. Hussey, the nominee of the Republican, Independence League and Progressive parties. In 1913, Speaker Smith appointed Mr. Donohue a member of the following Committees: Judiciary, Taxation and Retrenchment.

John Dorst, Jr.

John Dorst, Jr., Democrat, who represents the Ninth Assembly District of Erie county in the Assembly, was born in Akron, Erie county, New York, on July 17, 1865. He is a son of John Dorst and Charlotte Johnson Dorst. His father was a native of Rhineish, Bavaria, Germany, and his mother was an American.

He received his education at the Akron High School and Bryant & Stratton's Business College of Buffalo. At the age of fifteen, he commenced "clerking" in a general store during the summer and attended school in the winter. He followed that occupation until 1887 when he opened a gents' furnishing store of his own, which store he closed out in 1890. He then worked for the Western Union Telegraph Company as local manager of their office in Akron and also for the West Shore Railroad as telegraph operator. He also managed a stock broker's office for several years.

Since 1903 he has been in produce and real estate business. He also owns and manages a theater.

He has always been a Democrat and an active one. For the past eight years, he has been general committeeman and chairman of the Democratic town committee. He was a delegate in April, 1912, to the Democratic State convention in New York city and a delegate to the State convention in Syracuse later in the year. In the fall of 1909, he ran for supervisor of the town of Newstead and was defeated by a small majority.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912, Mr. Dorst received 4,118 votes to 3,826 cast for Frank Bret Thorne, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913, appointed Mr. Dorst a member of the following Assembly Committees: Internal Affairs, and Public Printing.

William Thomas Doty.

William T. Doty, Democrat, who represents the Second Assembly District of Orange county, was born at Crabtree's corner, Vernon township, Sussex county, N. J., March 11, 1847, the oldest son and second child of Jonathan Fish and Phebe Jane Van Wart Doty, the former a descendant of Edwin Doty, one of the famous Mayflower pilgrims; and the mother a descendant of Isaac Van Wart, one of the three men who effected the capture of Major André in Sleepy Hollow, near Tarrytown.

This family moved from Deckertown to Orange county, New York, in 1861. The great Civil war, between the North and the South, had already broken out, and early in the year 1862, the subject of this sketch, then an over-grown lad, ran away, with some others, and enlisted, but his father brought him back with a "round turn," and the lad promised his distracted mother that he would not again attempt to "go to the war," if he might be permitted to learn the "printing trade." Accordingly, arrangements were made for this plan, and the first week in September, 1862, found the youth, then

but fifteen years of age, in the office of the *Hudson River Chronicle*, at Sing Sing (now Ossining), N. Y.

For many years he was engaged in the printing business on various newspapers. In 1872 he published *The Woodchopper*, a campaign paper in the interest of Horace Greeley, whom he had followed out of the Republican party into the Democratic, and for whom he always had the greatest reverence, and whose personal acquaintance he regards as one of the greatest incidents in his life. Mr. Doty was afterward employed in *The New York Tribune*, as a compositor and incidentally a writer. The 70's and 80's found him either type-setting on the *Tribune*, *Times* or *World*, or reporting for them or the *New York Star*.

He went to Montana in 1888 and edited *The Butte City Mine*, the leading Democratic paper in that territory, for two years. In 1891 he became editor of *The New York Farmer* and remained such until 1897, when he became connected with *The Middletown Forum*, weekly and daily. Since 1909 he has found congenial employment on his farm at Circleville.

Mr. Doty is a Past Grand and a Past Chief Patriarch in Odd Fellowship, and was a member of the Senior Order of American Mechanics, when his council, Delaware No. 9, was in existence.

Mr. Doty is a Granger of the seventh or national degree, a Free Mason, an Elk and a Knight of Pythias.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912, Mr. Doty received 5,481 votes to 5,250 votes given for Henry Hallock, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913, appointed Mr. Doty Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Printed and Engrossed Bills and a member of the Committee on Public Education and of the Committee on Agriculture.

Edward A. Dox.

Edward A. Dox, Democrat, who represents Schoharie county in the Assembly, is a native of the town of Richmondville, in said county, a graduate of Delaware Literary Institue at Franklin, N. Y., and of Olivet College, Mich., of the latter in the class of 1884, with the degree of A. B.

Mr. Dox began the study of law in the office of L. L. Bundy at Oneonta, N. Y., and continued his studies in the office of Supreme Court Justice Stephen L. Mayham at Schoharie, N. Y. He was admitted to the bar in February, 1887, and opened an office in Richmondville in January, 1888, where he has since enjoyed an extensive practice.

He is also engaged in farming and hop raising. He is married and has two children. He has served as Justice of the Peace and and Supervisor of the town of Richmondville, and in 1898 he was elected District Attorney of Schoharie county, and was re-elected in 1901.

Mr. Dox belongs to the following organizations at Richmondville: Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Royal Welcome Encampment; Knights of the Maccabees; Harroway Hose Co.; also following at Cobleskill, N. Y.: Cobleskill lodge, F. & A. M.; John L. Lewis chapter, R. A. M.; and Pioneer lodge, Knights of Pythias.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912, Mr. Dox received 3,275 votes to 2,347 cast for Elbert J. Eckerson, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913, appointed Mr. Dox a member of the following Assembly Committees: Codes, Agriculture, and Revision.

Mortimer B. Edwards.

Mortimer B. Edwards, Republican, who represents the county of Broome, was elected member of Assembly in Broome county in a three-cornered contest by a majority of 651.

He was born in Lisle, N. Y., in 1849, in which town he has always lived.

He is in the direct line of descent from Jonathan Edwards, the great theologian.

His great grandfather, Edward migrated to Broome county and engaged in the manufacture of lumber, when a large part of the county was an unbroken forest. His grandfather, William, was one of the early settlers of the "Old State of Lisle," he built the first saw mill in the town, and reared a family of thirteen children, who have been closely identified with the social, official and business interests of the county of Broome.

Mr. Edwards was educated in the common school of Lisle and the Cortlandville Academy in Cortland, N. Y. He was president of the Lisle Union High School for many years; was president of the village and served as Supervisor of the township for six years, retiring as chairman in 1908. He is now president of the Broome County Supervisors' Association.

He has been a lifelong member of the Congregational church of Lisle and closely identified with all its interests.

Mr. Edwards is energetic in business, of unquestioned integrity, always standing for the best things in community life.

Mr. Edwards in 1874 married Harriet L. Boyd of Cincinnatus, whose grandfather, Col. John L. Boyd, was one of the earliest settlers of the county of Cortland.

Mr. Edwards' oldest son, F. Boyd Edwards, is pastor of the Hillside Presbyterian church of Orange, N. J., his oldest daughter is principal of the high school in Stockbridge, Mass., and his other son and daughter are with him at home.

Mr. Edwards is Republican in his political affiliations, having always supported Republican measures. He has been largely identified with the lumbering and farming interests of the town and county in which he has spent all his life.

William H. Edwards, the commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department of New York city is a cousin of Mr. Edwards, his father being the senior member of the firm of H. Edwards & Co.

Speaker Smith in 1913, appointed Mr. Edwards a member of the following Assembly Committees: Public Education, and Labor and Industries.

Mark Eisner.

Mark Eisner, Democrat, who represents the Seventeenth Assembly District of New York county, was born in New York city on December 15, 1885, a son of David L. Eisner and Sophia Silverthau. He was educated in the public schools of New York city and the College of the City of New York, from which he was graduated in the year 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts cum laude.

He then taught in the public schools of New York city while studying law at the New York University, and upon his graduation from law school in the year of 1907, and his admission to the bar in the same year, he has practiced his profession.

Mr. Eisner has been active in politics since his first vote, and even before that he served his party as a campaign orator.

At the recent election he had the support of the Independence League and of the Citizens Union, and was elected by pluralities of 1,600 approximately over George W. Salinger, his Progressive opponent, and twenty-two hundred over Martin Bourke, the Republican candidate. Mr. Eisner is a member of the Delta Sigma Phi, college fraternity, and of a number of charitable and philanthropic societies.

Speaker Smith in 1913, appointed Mr. Eisner a member of the following Assembly Committees: General Laws, Charitable and Religious Societies, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Fred Frank Emden.

Fred Frank Emden, Democrat, who represents the First Assembly District of Oneida county in the Assembly, was born in Germany in 1879.

He was brought to the United States when two years old and received his education in St. Joseph's School, Utica.

He represented his ward in the Board of Supervisors of Oneida county for nine years and for two years previous to his election was chief clerk of the commissioners of elections of the county.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912, Mr. Emden received 4,259 votes to 3,770 cast for Ralph Entwistle, his Republican opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Emden a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, member of the Excise Committee and of the Committee on Labor and Industries.

Joseph H. Esquirol.

Joseph H. Esquirol, Democrat, who represents the Eighteenth Assembly District of Kings county in the Assembly, is in the real estate business and lives at 25 Crooks avenue, Brooklyn.

Nominated for the Assembly by the Democratic Party in 1912, he received 6,710 votes to 6,257 cast for Almeth W. Hoff, Republican, and 4,758 cast for John A. Anderson, Progressive.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Esquirol a member of the following Assembly committees: Insurance, Taxation and Retrenchment.

John K. Evans.

John K. Evans, Democrat, who represents Sullivan county in the Assembly, was born near Otisville in Orange county, New York, on January 20, 1864, and was educated at the Otisville Academy.

When fifteen years of age he began his mercantile career as a clerk for James Easton of Otisville. Two years later he entered the employment of Reed & Smith, remaining with them two years, when he engaged in business for himself at Howells. He conducted this business for nine years. He then bought the Jordan property in Bloomingburg, Sullivan county, where he has been in the mercantile business ever since.

Mr. Evans is a member of five of the fraternal societies of Middletown, of Lancelot Lodge 169, Knights of Pythias since 1883, of Hoffman Lodge 412, F. & A. M., of Midland Chapter 240, R. A. M., Cyprus Commandery 67, K. T., and the Middletown Shriners' Association. He is also a 32d degree Mason, being a life member of the four Scottish Rite bodies comprising the consistory of New York city. He is also a member of Mecca Temple, Arabic Ancient Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of New York City, and Mamakating Camp, 10,194, Modern Woodmen of America of Bloomingburg, N. Y. He is also a Granger, being a charter member of Bloomingburg Grange, 1097.

In 1892, Mr. Evans was town clerk of the town of Wallkill, Orange county. In 1908 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for Member of Assembly, but was defeated by the Hon. Calvin S. Miller, by 45 majority. In 1909, Mr. Evans was again the candidate of the Democratic party for the same office and this time was elected, defeating his Republican opponent, Jay Davidson, by 1,022 majority. Mr. Evans is the first Democratic member from Sullivan county in eighteen years.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. Evans a member of the following Assembly committees: Internal Affairs, Villages, and Unfinished Business.

Renominated in 1910 Mr. Evans received 4,388 votes to 3,012 cast for John T. Curtis, Republican.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Evans a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Internal Affairs, member of the Committee on Affairs of Villages, and of the Committee on Public Printing.

Renominated in 1911 Mr. Evans received 4,300 votes to 3,717 cast for Gabel F. Curry, his Republican opponent.

Speaker Merritt, in 1912, appointed

Mr. Evans a member of the following Assembly Committees: Internal Affairs, and Public Printing.

Renominated again in 1912, Mr. Evans received 4,479 votes to 2,617 cast for John Townsend, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913, appointed Mr. Evans as Chairman of the Committee on Internal Affairs and a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Stephen A. Fallon.

Stephen A. Fallon, Democrat, who represents the First Assembly District of Suffolk county in the Assembly, was born in Trenton, N. J., on September 9, 1879. He is the son of James and Jennie Fallon and is one of a family of ten children. When a child his parents moved from Trenton to Setauket, L. I., where he has since resided.

Mr. Fallon was educated in the district school at South Setauket, the "little red schoolhouse," one of the few still remaining on Long Island.

He was for several years the New York city representative of the Pacific Coast Co., manufacturers of the famous "20 Mule Team" products, of Death Valley, California. He resigned that position to engage in the real estate business, which business he is still engaged in.

Since attaining his majority, Mr. Fallon has always been active in the Democratic party, and is the present county committeeman from his district. He has the honor of being the first Democrat ever elected to the Assembly from the First Assembly District of Suffolk county. The last Democratic Assemblyman was in 1886, but at that time, Suffolk county was all one district, and not two districts as at present. Mr. Fallon received a plurality of 240 votes over his Republican opponent, Assemblyman DeWitt C. Talmadge, and a plurality of 1,346 over the Progressive candidate, Willis D. Van Brunt. Mr. Fallon is unmarried and lives with his parents at Setauket, L. I.

Speaker Smith in 1913, appointed Mr. Fallon a member of the following Assembly Committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, Conservation, and Soldiers' Home.

Daniel F. Farrell.

Daniel F. Farrell, Democrat, who represents the Seventh Assembly District of Kings county in the Assembly, was born in the city of Brooklyn in the year 1869. His parents also were born in America.

He was educated in St. Patrick's Academy, Kent and Willoughby avenues, Brooklyn, New York, of which institution he is a graduate. His father, who died about six years ago, was for many years connected with the hatting industry, and apprenticed his son, Daniel, after leaving school, to one of the best known establishments in the hatting trade, Messrs. Dickerson & Brown. Young Farrell grew up in the business and became familiar with every branch of the trade, and is at present still engaged in it.

Mr. Farrell has always been a firm believer in Democratic principles, has been actively connected with his party for many years, and is one of the most prominent members of the Seventh Assembly District Democratic Club.

Besides his affiliation with political organizations, he is a member of the United Hatters of North America, is closely connected with the Central Labor Union, and a member of Carroll Council 321, Knights of Columbus.

He is a widower with three children living, his wife having died a few years ago, and he resides with his mother and three brothers, at 378 Seventeenth street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1909 Mr. Farrell received 6,222 votes to 2,236 cast for Theodore F. Kuester, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. Farrell a member of the following Assembly Committees: La-

bor and Industries, Soldiers' Home, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Renominated in 1910, Mr. Farrell received 4,682 votes to 2,345 given for Charles F. Vachris, Republican.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Farrell a member of the following Assembly Committees: Railroads, Labor and Industries, and Claims.

Renominated again in 1911, Mr. Farrell received 3,816 votes to 3,198 cast for Charles F. Vachris, Republican.

Speaker Merritt, in 1912, appointed Mr. Farrell a member of the following Committees: Cities, Public Printing, and Claims.

Renominated again in 1912, Mr. Farrell received 4,011 votes to 2,821 cast for John Olsen, his Republican, Independence League and Progressive opponent.

Speaker Smith, in 1913, appointed Mr. Farrell a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and member of the Committee on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and Public Printing.

Thomas H. Finnigan.

Thomas H. Finnigan, Democrat, who represents the Thirteenth Assembly District of Kings county in the Assembly, was born in the old Seventh ward of the Borough of Manhattan, New York city, and was educated in public schools Nos. 1 and 17, of the old city of Brooklyn. In 1860 he moved to the Fourteenth ward, Brooklyn, and has been a resident of that section ever since. He has represented his district in the Board of Aldermen. By trade he is a file cutter, is fifty-nine years old, and resides at 183 Skillman avenue. He is a member of St. Cecelia's church, and is connected with the Rosedales and many other social and fraternal organizations. At one time he was clerk in the city clerk's office in the old city of Brooklyn.

Mr. Finnigan, while Alderman, succeeded in securing the following improvements in his Assembly District: A new hospital to be erected at a cost of $460,000, a trunk sewer through Maspeth avenue, and thence to Union avenue and North Twelfth street, at a cost of over $400,000, an engine house to be erected on Varick avenue, near Metropolitan avenue, also one on Devoe street, near Union avenue, and many streets, through Mr. Finnigan's efforts were improved and paved.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912, Mr. Finnigan received 3,519 votes to 1,732 cast for Charles Schmitt, Republican, and 1,479 cast for Ernest Gilmore Gardner, National Progressive.

Speaker Smith in 1913, appointed Mr. Finnigan a member of the following Assembly Committees: Canals, Commerce and Navigation, Privileges and Elections, and Soldier's Home.

Joseph Vincent Fitzgerald.

Joseph Vincent Fitzgerald, Democrat, Assemblyman representing the Seventh District of Erie county, was born in Batavia, N. Y., August 31, 1868.

He attended the public school and Corfu High School. After leaving school he learned telegraphy, worked on the various railroads of the State as operator, ticket and freight agent, and in 1899 entered the motive power department of the New York Central at Depew, N. Y., where he is now employed in charge of investigation of failures, delays and accidents, in connection with the Public Service Commission.

While working as telegrapher, Mr. Fitzgerald was always prominently identified with the Order of Railway Telegraphers, being at one time Chairman of the Grievance Committee of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad System.

Mr. Fitzgerald has been Democratic district committeeman for the past six years, and in 1910 was elected school director for the town of Lancaster, N. Y. He is at present president of the Democratic Club of Lancaster, and president of the Fraternal Order of Orioles.

He was elected Assemblyman of the Seventh Assembly District of Erie county over his Republican opponent, Mr. J. L. Nixon of Buffalo, N. Y., by a plurality of 1,648 votes.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Fitzgerald a member of the following Assembly Committees: Railroads, Public Education, and Canals.

J. Brayton Fuller.

J. Brayton Fuller, Republican, represents the Third Assembly District of Oneida county.

Mr. Fuller, the son of Abel Fuller and Sarah Mallory, was born in 1878 on the farm in the town of Marcy, where his grandfather, Austin Fuller, settled in the early part of the nineteenth century, and is a descendant of sturdy New England ancestry. Mr. Fuller's ancestor, Robert Fuller of Salem, came from Southampton, England, in the ship Bevis, in the year 1638. Through his grandmother, Laura Fowler, Mr. Fuller traces his descent from William Fowler, who came to the New World a Puritan exile in 1637. From the first William Fowler was recognized as one of the foremost men of the New Haven Colony and on account of his having been appointed a judge was called "William the Magistrate;" he also had the distinction of being the only one of the trustees of the New Haven Colony bearing the honorable prefix "Mr." Coming as they did at so early a date, both the Fuller and Fowler families were identified with all the struggles of the New England colonies.

Mr. Fuller attended the district school near his home and afterward entered the Holland Patent High School, from which he was graduated in 1896. Owing to his father's ill health he assumed the management of Homestead Farm when he was eighteen years of age, and so great has been his success as an agriculturist that he is now considered one of the leading farmers of Oneida county.

Mr. Fuller belongs to the Floyd Grange No. 665, P. of H.; Stittville Lodge No. 864, I. O. O. F.; Oriskany Lodge No. 799, F. & A. M.; Rome Lodge No. 1268, B. P. O. Elks; The Oneida County Farm Improvement Association; and he is also a director of the Oneida County Agricultural Society.

The only public office which Mr. Fuller ever held previous to his election as Assemblyman was that of town clerk. Mr. Fuller's election as a Republican in a year when Oneida county was so decidedly Democratic attests to his popularity in his district. In his own town of Marcy he received the largest vote ever given to any candidate. Mr. Fuller received in the Assembly District 3,705 votes to 3,573 cast for William J. Bennett, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Fuller a member of the following Assembly Committees: Public Health, Claims, and Soldiers' Home.

Walter A. Gage.

Walter A. Gage, Republican, who represents Montgomery county in the Assembly was born in South Valley, Otsego county, August 27, 1858. He was educated in the public schools of his county. In early manhood he was employed as a teacher, and later became a salesman in a dry goods house at Canajoharie, N. Y. In 1895 he became a member of the firm of Gage & Bush.

He is a member of Hamilton Lodge F. and A. M., Hiram Union Chapter R. A. M. Royal Arcanum, I. O. Red Men, and a director of the Canajoharie National Bank.

In 1893 he was elected a member of the Board of Supervisors of Montgomery county, and was a member of the same Board during the years 1906–1907, 1910–1911.

In 1911 he was elected an Assemblyman, receiving a plurality of 799 votes.

He was renominated in 1912 and elected by an increased plurality.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed him a member of the following Assembly Committees: Affairs of Villages, and Canals.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Gage a member of the following Assembly Committees: Villages, and Military Affairs.

Charles H. Gallup.

Charles H. Gallup, Democrat, who represents the Fifth Assembly District of Monroe county, resides at Adams Basin, N. Y. He was born on the farm where he now lives. He received his education in the public schools and at Brockport State Normal School. Upon leaving the latter institution, he taught several years, but subsequently took up the profession of farming and fruit-growing, to which he has since devoted himself.

Mr. Gallup has always been a staunch Democrat, but has never before held public office. He has taken an active interest in all movements making for civic betterment. He was one of the organizers and is at present a director of the Ogden Telephone Company. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and was one of the prime movers in the erection of the Masonic Temple at Spencerport, N. Y.

Mr. Gallup, as a candidate for Member of Assembly in 1912 received 5,333 votes to 5,112 cast for William T. Keys, Republican; 3,456 for Lloyd S. Tenny, National Progressive; 701 for George Weber, Socialist; and 193 for William A. Whittier, Prohibition.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Gallup a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Public Institutions, and member of the Committee on Internal Affairs, and of the Committee on Agriculture.

James J. Garvey.

James J. Garvey, Democrat, who represents the Fourteenth Assembly District of Kings county in the Assembly, was born in the Fourteenth Ward of Brooklyn on March 1, 1870, and was educated in St. John's Parochial School, Brooklyn. He also attended the North 5th Street Public School, where he completed his education.

At the age of fifteen he entered the employment of the Continental Iron Works in Brooklyn as a blacksmith's apprentice and later became an expert in the making of corrugated furnaces. He was later employed by the Eberhard Faber Pencil Company of Greenpoint, which position he retained until he entered the Legislature.

Mr. Garvey has always been deeply interested in labor affairs. He was secretary of Monitor Lodge No. 23, which was affiliated with the Boiler Makers' Union.

He was married to Miss Rose Forman of Brooklyn in 1901 in St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church of Brooklyn and they have four children: John, William, Rose, and James.

Mr. Garvey has been deeply interested in social and political affairs and is an honorary member of many social organizations of the Fourteenth Assembly District. He is vice-president of the Fourteenth Assembly District Regular Democratic Club.

He was a member of the Assembly in 1912 and was then appointed a member of the following Committees: Banks, Revision, and Public Printing. He bent his efforts to the building and beautifying of McCarren Park and during the past year has endeavored to have a monument erected in memory of the late Senator Patrick H. McCarren, and presented a bill to the Legislature to accomplish that purpose. The present year he has been seeking to have a high school established in the Fourteenth Assembly District, having always been interested in projects for the education of the young.

Renominated in 1912 Mr. Garvey received 3,789 votes to 834 cast for Frederick Clarkson, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Garvey a member of the following committee: Public Printing, Public Institutions and Privileges and Elections.

Eldridge M. Gathright.

Eldridge M. Gathright, Democrat, who represents the Second Assembly

District of Ulster county in the Assembly, was born at Louisa, Louisa county, Virginia, in 1882, and was graduated by the Louisa High School.

He then entered the law office of the Hon. George K. Anderson, judge of the Nineteenth Judicial District of Virginia, at Clifton Forge. He later entered Richmond College, taking the classical course, and graduated in law, taking a degree of LL.B. in 1902. When he graduated at Richmond College he was not yet twenty-one years old, and to permit him to take the Supreme Court examinations for admission to the bar the Legislature passed a special act. These he took and passed the examination. He was elected orator for the reunion of the literary societies of the college held in 1903 and took as his subject the Constitution.

Soon after being admitted to the bar he accepted a place in the legal department of the Minnesota Consolidated Mines Company and was with them four years. He then came East and established a residence in New York and obtained employment with the New Virginia Railway that the late H. H. Rogers was building across the State of Virginia. It was while conducting the legal work of this railway that he came in contact with McArthur Brothers & Company, who later offered him employment as paymaster and assistant attorney in connection with their large contracts for the building of a big dam at Brown's Station, in Ulster county. This offer he accepted in 1907 and has since been a resident of Ulster county.

Mr. Gathright was nominated for Assemblyman in 1912 and elected.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed him a member of the following Assembly committees: Banks, Villages, and Conservation.

Albert F. Geyer.

Albert F Geyer, Democrat, who represents the Third Assembly District of Erie county, was born in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., on March 30, 1876, and has always lived in that city.

He received his preliminary education in the Buffalo public schools and Central High School, after which he attended the Buffalo Law School, graduating in 1897. He was admitted to the bar of the State of New York the same year, and has since practiced his profession in his native city.

He has always taken an active interest in Democratic politics having been a member of the Erie County Democratic General Committee for six years and served on the Executive Committee of that organization.

In 1908 he was the candidate on the Democratic ticket for Presidential Elector from the 35th Congressional District.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912 he received 4,131 votes to 2,746 cast for Henry J. Rahl, his Republican opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Geyer a member of the following Assembly Committees: General Laws, Military Affairs, and Claims.

George Geoghan.

George Geoghan, Democrat, who represents the Third Assembly District of Erie county in the Assembly, was born in Ashley, Pa., on July 4, 1893.

Mr. Geoghan was graduated at the Ashley High School in June, 1888. He then left home and followed the trade of a baker, which he had learned during a vacation. He joined his parents again in Buffalo in 1891 and started to work at the plumbing trade with his brother in 1892. He was at work at his trade when elected as Assemblyman in 1899. The vote was as follows: George Geoghan, Democrat, 4,914; Benjamin A. Peevers, Republican, 3,936.

Mr. Geoghan, in 1900, was appointed a member of the following Assembly committees: Canals, Trades and Manufactures, and Agriculture.

Renominated in 1900, Mr. Geoghan received 6,383 votes to 4,509 votes cast for John Liebel, Republican.

In the Assembly of 1901 Mr. Geoghan was a member of the following committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, Canals, Agriculture.

In 1912 Mr. Geoghan was elected to represent the Eighth Assembly District, receiving 4,288 votes to 3,782 cast for Washington A. Russell, Republican, and 4,036 cast for Pierre de la Franier, National Progressive.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Geoghan a member of the following Assembly committees: Cities, Taxation and Retrenchment, and Public Institutions.

Louis D. Gibbs.

Louis D. Gibbs, Democrat, who represents the Thirty-second Assembly District of New York county, is thirty-two years of age and resides at No. 846 Beck street, borough of the Bronx, New York City. He is a practicing lawyer, with an office at No. 150 Nassau street, Manhattan.

He is a member of the New York County Lawyers' Association, The Bronx Bar Association, and the president of the Alliance Democratic Club, incorporated, of the Thirty-second Assembly District, and a member of a number of fraternal and social organizations.

Mr. Gibbs was educated in the public schools of New York City, Cooper Institute, and the New York Law School. He is a graduate of the Cooper Union Institute Class of Oratory, Debate and Parliamentary Procedure. He was twice elected president of his class in Cooper Union, and still takes an interest in its work as a graduate member of the Institute.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912 Mr. Gibbs received 11,280 votes to 3,045 cast for Louis P. Grimler, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Gibbs a member of the following Assembly Committees: Judiciary, Commerce and Navigation, and Penal Institutions.

William J. Gillen.

William J. Gillen, Democrat, who represents the Second Assembly district of Kings county in the Assembly, was born in the city of Brooklyn and attended the Sacred Heart School in that place.

He is a bookkeeper by occupation and resides at No. 12 Vanderbilt avenue.

Nominated for the Assembly by the Democratic party in 1908, Mr. Gillen received 5,286 votes to 2,356 cast for Robert J. Watson, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1909 appointed Mr. Gillen a member of the following Assembly Committees: Insurance, and Unfinished Business.

Renominated in 1910, Mr. Gillen received 4,605 votes to 1,528 cast for Robert J. Watson, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. Gillen a member of the following Assembly Committees: Railroads, and Unfinished Business.

Renominated a second time in 1910, Mr. Gillen received 4,291 votes to 1,991 cast for Henry Kearns, Republican.

Speaker Frisbie, in 1911, appointed Mr. Gillen a member of the following Assembly Committees: On Railroads, on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and Privileges and Elections.

Renominated a third time in 1911, Mr. Gillen received 3,895 votes to 2,099 cast for Morris M. Moniz, Republican.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Gillen a member of the following Assembly Committees: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and Claims.

Renominated a fourth time in 1912 Mr. Gillen received 3,942 votes to 1,193 cast for William H. Spears, Jr., National Progressive, and 735 cast for W. C. Cunningham, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Gillen as Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and as a member of the Assembly Committee on Railroads.

Edward C. Gillett.

Edward C. Gillett, Republican, who represents Yates county in the Assembly, was born in the town of Pulteney, Steuben county, N. Y., February 3, 1856, and spent the first twenty-eight years of his life in that county. He was educated in the common schools and at Franklin Academy at Prattsburg, N. Y. For seven years he followed the profession of teaching. He then removed to Yates county and purchased a farm near Penn Yan, and has developed it into a profitable fruit farm.

He has been Secretary of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association for seven years. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry. He has been active in Grange work, and has been Master of his local Grange for two years, and now holds the office of County Deputy.

He has always been a Republican in principle, but has never before held public office. He was unanimously nominated in the County Convention, and at the election was chosen over his opponent, Mr. Collin, by a majority of 622.

In 1910 the Republican candidate carried only three towns in the county. In 1911 Mr. Gillett carried every town in the county except one, and lost that by only two votes.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Gillett a member of the following Assembly Committees: Internal Affairs, and Public Education.

In 1912 Mr. Gillett was again unanimously nominated, and received 2,143 votes to the Democratic candidate, Mr. W. T. Scroon, who received 1,660, receiving a majority of the votes cast in all but two towns in the county.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Gillett a member of the following Assembly Committees: Charitable and Religious Societies, Public Printing, and Agriculture.

Mark Goldberg.

Mark Goldberg, Democrat, who represents the Eighteenth Assembly district, of New York county, in the Assembly for the sixth consecutive year, is thirty-three years of age, and was born in the city of New York. He has resided for the past twenty-nine years at No. 222 East Seventy-second street, borough of Manhattan, and has taken an active interest in local affairs since he arrived of age.

He graduated at public school No. 82, located at Seventieth street and First avenue, and donates a yearly gold medal to that school to the pupil who receives the highest mark in general excellence. At the request of citizens of his district, he successfully opposed the scheme to change the name of Seventy-second street to Park Lane. He is a practicing lawyer, having graduated and received the degree of Bachelor and Master of Laws from the University of the City of New York. He has been a member of the Delaware Club and of the General Committee of Tammany Hall in the Eighteenth Assembly district for the past twelve years, and is one of the officers of said club, and member of the Board of Directors, and captain of his election district. In 1902 he was tendered the office of Special Deputy Attorney-General, but declined it. He is a member of the New York County Lawyer's Association, Columbian Order or Society of Tammany, Young Folks League, Royal Arcanum, Manhattan Council, No. 217, Improved Order of Heptasophs, Hebrew Sanitarium, Lincoln Literary Society, Young Men's Pleasure Club, The League of the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, The Bohemian American Congregation, president of the Star of Israel Lodge, I. O. B. A., member of Elbe Lodge No. 893 F. & A. M., and an honorary member of the Yorkville Merchants Association.

Mr. Goldberg was one of the Grand Marshals of Children's Parade of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration.

During his services in the Assembly Mr. Goldberg has persistently presented bills for the restoration of free street car transfers and during the session of 1912 he succeeded in passing his "Free Street Car Transfer" bill in the Assembly after the powerful Committee on Rules for the first time in its history was compelled by affirmative action of the Assembly to report the bill. As a result all the surface railroad companies are giving free transfers at 59th street.

Notwithstanding a three-cornered contest for "Member of Assembly," in his district in 1906, he being only on the Democratic ticket, he had a plurality of 1,329 over the Republican candidate and a plurality of 1,599 over the Independence League candidate.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1907 appointed Mr. Goldberg a member of the following Assembly Committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, and Claims.

Renominated in 1907 Mr. Goldberg received 3,579 votes to 3,449 cast for Roger J. Brennan, Republican and Independence League candidate.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1908 appointed Mr. Goldberg a member of the following Assembly Committees: General Laws, and Claims.

Renominated in 1908 Mr. Goldberg received 4,657 votes out of 8,500, which was 55 per cent. of the entire vote cast and a plurality of 1,989 over the Republican candidate and a plurality of 4,166 over the Independence League candidate.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1909 appointed Mr. Goldberg a member of the following Assembly Committees: General Laws, Claims, Privileges and Elections.

Renominated in 1909, Mr. Goldberg received 3,444 votes, a majority of 1,686 over his opponent.

Speaker Wadsworth, in 1910, appointed Mr. Goldberg a member of the following Assembly Committees: Judiciary, and Privileges and Elections.

Renominated in 1910, Mr. Goldberg, notwithstanding that there were 600 less votes cast than in the previous election, received 500 more votes this year, or 57 per cent. of the entire vote cast, and a plurality of 1,612 over his opponent who was on the Republican and Independence League ticket.

Speaker Frisbie, in 1911, appointed Mr. Goldberg a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, and a member of the Committee on Judiciary, and of the Committee on Insurance.

Renominated in 1911, Mr. Goldberg received 3,370 as against 2,860 votes cast for the Republican and Independence League candidate, which was about 50 per cent. of the entire vote cast, giving him a plurality of 510 votes over the opposition candidate who was on the Republican and Independence League tickets.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Goldberg a member of the following Assembly Committees: General Laws, and Privileges and Elections.

Renominated in 1912, Mr. Goldberg received 3,856 votes as against 1,896 votes cast for the Progressive candidate and 1,040 votes cast for the Republican candidate, giving him a majority of 1,960 votes over the Progressive candidate and a majority of 2,816 votes over the Republican candidate.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Goldberg, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and also a member of the Committee on Claims.

Michael Grace.

Michael Grace, Republican, who represents Cayuga county in the Assembly, was born in Portroe, Tipperary county, Ireland, and came to this country with his parents when a boy.

He received his education in private and national schools and in the public schools of this country. He has worked at architectural drafting and is now engaged in the building and contracting business.

Mr. Grace has served two terms as president of the village of Weedsport, where he now resides, also four terms as Supervisor of his town. Three times he was indorsed by the Democratic party for this office. He has served on the most important standing and special committees, was Chairman of Equalization and had full charge of the letting of contracts, and supervision of the remodeling of the Cayuga county Court House.

At the election of 1911 Mr. Grace received 6,158 votes to 4,037 for Nelson L. Drummond, Democrat, who represented the county in the Assembly in 1911.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Grace a member of the following Assembly Committees: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Penal Institutions, and Affairs of Villages.

He is a member of the Mail Clerks' and Citizens' Club of Weedsport, and Council 207, Knights of Columbus of of Auburn.

Renominated in 1912 Mr. Grace received 6,609 votes to 4,853 cast for John G. Laugham, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Grace a member of the following Assembly Committees: Affairs of Villages, Penal Institutions, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Abraham Greenberg.

Abraham Greenberg, Democrat, who represents the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, New York county, was born in New York City in August, 1881. He attended the public schools in the city from which he was graduated at the age of twelve. Shortly thereafter he entered a large law office, where he remained until his admission to practice at the bar. He attended the Law School of the New York University, from which he was graduated at the age of twenty-one years, being admitted to the bar the same year, and has ever since been engaged in the active practice of his profession.

Mr. Greenberg is a member of numerous lodges, clubs, etc., in the city of New York, among which are Amity Lodge No. 323, F. & A. M., Metropolitan Lodge No. 266, K. of P. and New York Lodge No. 1, B. P. O. E.

Mr. Greenberg has always taken a deep and active interest in charity and politics in the city of New York, and was a member of Assembly in 1908, representing the Thirty-first Assembly District of New York county.

Renominated in 1912 he received 3,043 votes to 1,169 cast for Max E. Saunders, his Republican opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Greenberg a member of the following Assembly Committees: Codes, Public Printing, and Privileges and Elections.

Frederick George Grimme.

Frederick George Grimme, Democrat, who represents Rockland county in the Assembly is a resident of Piermont in that county.

Mr. Grimme was born in Newark, N. J., January 24, 1884, of German parents. He attended and graduated from the Green Street German-American school in that city in 1899. He came to Piermont in 1900 and entered the law offices of the late Judge A. X. Fallon to study law. He attended the Tappan Zee High School two terms, taking two hours per day and passed the necessary regents examinations in 1903. He matriculated at New York Law school (evening division) in 1905, and was admitted to practice in June, 1906. He practised with Judge Fallon until his death in April, 1908, and thereafter continued the practice in Mr. Fallon's office and still occupies it.

Mr. Grimme was elected Justice of the Peace in 1909, which office he is now filling. He was appointed attorney for State Comptroller Sohmer in Rockland county in January, 1911, which appointment he still holds.

He is a member of Wawayanda Lodge No. 315 F. & A. M., and Piermont Lodge No. 83 I. O. O. F.

Nominated for the Assembly by the Democratic party in 1912, Mr. Grimme received 3,981 votes to 2,372 cast for Rutledge I. Odell, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913, appointed Mr. Grimme a member of the following Assembly Committees: General Laws, Public Education and Affairs of Villages.

John W. Gurnett.

John W. Gurnett, Democrat, who represents Schuyler county in the Assembly, was born in Watkins, Schuyler county, on August 8, 1865.

He has four times carried the normally Republican county of Schuyler. In 1905 he had a majority of 495 over L. W. Argetsinger, Republican. In 1906 he was re-elected over Elmer Sherwood, Republican, by a majority of 255. In 1910 he was again re-elected, defeating L. W. Argetsinger Republican, by a majority of 290.

Mr. Gurnett has also served his native town, Dix, for eight years as Supervisor. He was educated in the public schools of Watkins and since early in life has been actively engaged in the mercantile business in Watkins.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Gurnett a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of Forestry, Fish and Game, member of Ways and Means, and Taxation and Retrenchment.

He was re-elected in 1911 over Sidney D. Bolyen by a majority of 357 votes.

Speaker Merritt in 1912, appointed Mr. Gurnett a member of the following Committees: Internal Affairs, Taxation and Retrenchment, and Agriculture.

Renominated in 1912 he defeated L. W. Argetsinger, Republican, by 212 votes.

Speaker Smith in 1913, appointed Mr. Gurnett a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Conservation, and member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and of the Committee on Affairs of Villages.

Wm. Pinkney Hamilton, Jr.

William Pinkney Hamilton, Jr., Democrat, who represents the 12th Assembly district of Kings County in the Assembly, was born in Baltimore, Md., February 15, 1879, but came to Brooklyn with his parents in 1880 and has resided there continuously since. He is married and has one child, Wm. Pinkney Hamilton 3d.

Mr. Hamilton was educated at Public School No. 9, Norwalk Military Institute, Peekskill Military Academy and New York Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1900 and has practiced his profession since then.

He is a member of a number of civic organizations and has been a public speaker for several years.

Mr. Hamilton is a member of Orion Lodge 717 F. & A. M.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912 Mr. Hamilton received 5,040 votes to 3,667 cast for Frederick W. Singleton, his Republican opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Hamilton a member of the following Assembly Committees: Codes, Penal Institutions and Claims.

Ernest E. L. Hammer.

Ernest E. L. Hammer, Democrat, who represents the 35th Assembly district of New York in the Assembly, was born December 17, 1884, in the Harlem district of New York city and is the son of Ernest Hammer, one of the best known building operators in the Bronx.

Mr. Hammer has lived in the Bronx for twenty-three years. He was educated at St. Jerome's School, and is a graduate of St. Francis Xavier High School, New York; Notre Dame University, Indiana, with degree of A.B., and New York Law School, with the degree of LL. B.

In 1906 he was admitted to practice at the bar of New York, and has since had a very distinguished career, during which he has handled some of the most important litigated and business transactions in the Bronx.

Mr. Hammer is Chairman of the Committee on Legislation of the Democratic County General Committee of the county of the Bronx.

At present he is engaged in the practice of his profession at No. 37 Liberty street, New York City, as a member of the firm of Healy & Hammer in partnership with former Assistant Corporation Counsel, Ellsworth J. Healy, of New York.

He was a member of the Sedgwick Club; is a member of the Executive Committee of the Fordham Club and chairman of its public improvements committee and is a member of Knights of Columbus, the North End Democratic Club, and the Notre Dame Club of New York.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912 Mr. Hammer received 8,747 votes to 3,511 cast for John Yule, his Republican opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Hammer a member of the following Assembly Committees: General Laws, Banks, and Public Education.

Richard F. Hearn.

Richard F. Hearn, Democrat, who represents the Fifth Assembly district of Erie county in the Assembly, was born in Buffalo in 1876, and was educated in the public and parochial schools of the city of Buffalo.

He associated himself with his father in the hotel business and later branched out for himself in the same business, which he is now conducting at No. 305 South Division street, Buffalo, N. Y.

In 1909 he ran for member of Assembly, and was elected by a majority of 1,360.

Speaker Wadsworth appointed Mr. Hearn a member of the following committees: Commerce and Navigation, Claims, Soldiers and Sailors' Home.

Renominated in 1910, Mr. Hearn received 4,639 votes to 3,000 votes cast for Martin H. Dillon, Republican.

Speaker Frisbie, in 1911, appointed Mr. Hearn a member of the following Assembly Committees: Revision, Canals, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and Claims.

Renominated again in 1911 Mr. Hearn received 3,954 votes to 3,885 cast for Walter A. Lovell, Republican.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Hearn a member of the following Assembly Committees: Cities, and Canals.

Renominated once more in 1912 Mr. Hearn received 4,016 votes to 1,908 cast for William J. Kohler, National Progressive, and 1,940 cast for Robert M. Hodgson, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Hearn Chairman of the Committee on Canals, and a member of the Committee on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply and of the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies.

Harry Heyman.

Harry Heyman, Democrat, who represents the Twenty-first Assembly district of Kings county, was born in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, on October 3, 1875. When he was two months old his parents moved to Brooklyn, New York.

He is a graduate of Public School No. 23, and a butcher by trade at 81 Classon avenue, Brooklyn. He is a member of Progressive Lodge, 339, Ind. Order of Odd Fellows, N. Y. Hebrew Free Burial Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., Court Americus 476, Foresters of America, Peerless Lodge 430, Knights of Pythias, Kingsburg Lodge 36, Order Brith Abraham, Foresters Club of Brooklyn, Past Chief Rangers Association of Brooklyn, F. of A., is the Standard Bearer of Harry Heyman Democratic Club of the 21st Assembly District and a member of the 21st Assembly District Democratic Club, and New York Lodge, 18, Loyal Order of

Moose. He is the organizer of Court Americus, 476, F. of A., is a Past Deputy Grand Chief Ranger, and is a Supreme Representative of the F. of A.

The Grand Lodge of the State of N. Y. Knights of Pythias has appointed him a State Deputy and as such he instituted Peerless Lodge, 430, and installed its officers.

Nominated for the Assembly, in 1910, Mr. Heyman received 2,469 votes to 1,829 cast for Samuel Weinstein, Republican.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Heyman a member of the following Assembly Committees: Banks, Penal Institutions, and Public Health.

Renominated in 1911 Mr. Heyman received 2,314 votes to 2,013 cast for Isaac Mendelsohn, Republican.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Heyman a member of the following Assembly Committees: Banks, Public Health.

Nominated again in 1912 Mr. Heyman received 2,050 votes to 1,674 cast for Henry C. Karpen, Independence League and Progressive.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Heyman Chairman of the Committee on Banks, and a member of the Committee on Cities.

Harold J. Hinman.

Harold J. Hinman, Republican, who represents the First Assembly district of Albany county in the Assembly, was born in Albany, February 22, 1877; a son of Addison J. Hinman, secretary of the Commerce Insurance Company of Albany.

Mr. Hinman was educated in the public schools of Albany until graduated from the High School. He then entered Union College, by which he was graduated with honor in 1899, winning the senior oratorical prize and a scholarship in the Albany Law School. He attended the Albany Law School, finishing his course there in the class of 1901. After practicing for a short time in the office of Judge Randall J. Le Boeuf, he entered into a law partnership with Melvin T. Bender under the firm name of Bender & Hinman, which firm continued until August 1, 1911, at which time his present firm of Arnold, Bender & Hinman was formed by combination with Judge Lynn J. Arnold, of the firm of Arnold & Cooke of Cooperstown, who continues relations with his old firm also. The offices of Arnold, Bender & Hinman are located at 452 Broadway, Albany.

He is a member of the Young Men's Republican Club, Capital City Club, Unconditional Republican Club, University Club of Albany, and of the Alpha Delta Phi College fraternity.

For many years Mr. Hinman has been actively identified with the Sixteenth Ward Republican organization of the city of Albany.

Nominated for Assemblyman by the Republicans of his Assembly district in 1909 he was elected by a plurality of 3,914, and upon entering the Assembly in 1910, was appointed by Speaker Wadsworth a member of the following Assembly Committees: Judiciary, Military Affairs, and Soldiers' Home.

Renominated for the Assembly in 1910, Mr. Hinman was re-elected by a plurality of 1,577 and was appointed by Speaker Frisbie a member of the following Assembly Committee: Judiciary.

Renominated for the Assembly in 1911, Mr. Hinman was re-elected by a plurality of about 3,000 and was appointed by Speaker Merritt in 1912 a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and member also of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and of the Committee on Railroads.

Renominated for the Assembly in 1912, Mr. Hinman was re-elected by a plurality of over 2,000. He was the choice of the Republican caucus for Speaker of the Assembly and thereby became the minority leader of the Assembly and a member of the Committee on Rules.

Jared W. Hopkins.

Jared W. Hopkins, Republican, who represents the first district of Monroe

county in the Assembly, was born near Pittsford, N. Y., August 11, 1857, and comes of English ancestry, the family having been established in America by John Hopkins, who came in 1634 from Coventry, England, and settled in Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Hopkins is engaged in farming and the dairy business and is located near Pittsford, N. Y. Mr. Hopkins for five years served as an Assessor. In the fall of 1903 he was elected Supervisor, continuing in that capacity for six years.

Nominated for the Assembly by the Republican party in the fall of 1911 he received 5,669 votes to 4,035 cast for Edward J. Cary, Democrat.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Hopkins a member of the following Assembly committees: Charitable and Religious Societies, Banks and Agriculture.

Renominated in 1912, Mr. Hopkins received 3,655 votes to 3,406 cast for James G. Perry, Democrat, and 2,778 cast for Martin S. Mindinch, National Progressive.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Hopkins as a member of the following Assembly committees: Internal Affairs and Public Printing.

Clinton T. Horton.

Clinton T. Horton, Republican, who represents the Second Assembly district of Erie county, was born at Petrolia, Pa., in 1876, but has lived practically all his life in this State, first at Silver Creek in Chautauqua county and since 1899 in the city of Buffalo.

He was educated at Cornell University, and is a lawyer by profession. He is a member of the firm of Horton & Grandison, with offices at Buffalo.

He has never before held public office. He defeated Oliver G. La Reau, Democratic candidate for re-election in his district, by a majority of 2,936 in the election of 1911.

He was a member of the Committees on Insurance, Banks, and Revision in the session of the Assembly in 1912.

Renominated in 1912, Mr. Horton received 4,136 votes to 3,697 cast for William F. Arit, Democrat, and 3,609 cast for Oscar F. Georgi, National Progressive. He was the only Republican elected to the Legislature of 1913 from Erie county.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Horton a member of the following Assembly committees: Insurance and Military Affairs.

Alexander W. Hover.

Alexander W. Hover, Democrat, who was elected Member of Assembly of Columbia county, was born in Germantown, N. Y. He attended the Hudson Academy until the age of eighteen years when the failing health of his father, Alexander W. Hover, Sr., compelled him to remain at home and take charge of the farm. He also conducted an agricultural implement business.

In 1885 his father died and left him in full control of his estate consisting of three large farms in the township of Germantown. A little later these farms were divided among the five sons of the deceased. Alexander W. and his youngest brother, Claude R. Hover, came into possession of the old homestead, which has been in the Hover family since the time of Queen Anne. It is to-day one of the finest fruit farms in Columbia county.

In 1892 he entered the employ of Chas. H. Childs & Co. of Utica, N. Y., as traveling salesman for eastern New York and part of New Jersey. He at the same time continued the management of the farm. On April 1, 1910, he resigned his position with Childs & Co. and bought out the interests of the late Isaac P. Rockefeller at Germantown station. This business consists of coal, lumber, feed, fruit packages and farmers' supplies. At the present time he still conducts this business in connection with the farm.

Nominated for the Assembly by the Democratic party in 1912, Mr. Hover received 4,905 votes to 3,694

cast for Ransom H. Gillet, his Republican opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed him a member of the following Assembly Committees: Agriculture, Affairs of Villages, and Conservation.

Augustus S. Hughes.

Augustus S. Hughes, Democrat, Member of Assembly of Seneca county, was born in Seneca Falls and his whole life has been spent in that village.

He was educated in the village schools and entered the employment of a local hardware firm and remained in their employ for over twenty years, after which he opened a department store known as "The Fair" which he still owns and continues to manage.

Mr. Hughes has been known in all public affairs for the past fifteen years, and has been prominent in every cause that had for its object the advancement of the village of Seneca Falls and community. While acting in the capacity of president of the Seneca Falls Business Men's Association, his executive ability brought him to the attention of his fellow merchants, and he was induced to accept the office of village president. He was unanimously nominated by the Democratic party and indorsed by the Republican party.

As soon as he was inducted into office, Mr. Hughes commenced to "do things" and has continued to be a real "live wire" since. Although he has never posed as a reformer, he has brought about many changes in many of the departments of the village of Seneca Falls that came under his control.

Mr. Hughes was the unanimous choice of both parties for a second term as village president, and for the third term he was chosen by the largest majority ever accorded a candidate for the office.

During his administration there have been a great many improvements made, and a much more progressive village is Seneca Falls. Among the most prominent improvements are six miles of paved streets. Ornamental street lights have been adopted, parks have been laid out and improved, play grounds have been laid out and equipped, street signs have been placed on every street corner, and many minor improvements made that were all in a large measure due to the personal efforts of the president. A better feeling exists to-day among the people and the corporations doing business there. The officials of all companies were given to understand from the outset that the village had certain rights that they were bound to respect and they have respected them. The corporations are to-day realizing that a progressive village is more to their interests than a dead one, and they are alive to the new conditions and are improving their holdings to keep pace with the village.

The election of Mr. Hughes as a Member of Assembly was brought about solely on account of his record of the past. He in no sense sought the office; the nomination was given him in spite of his protests, and he was elected.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Hughes a member of the following committees: Internal Affairs, Agriculture, and Public Institutions.

Thomas L. Ingram.

Thomas L. Ingram, Democrat, who represents the Twenty-third Assembly district of Kings county in the Assembly, has been a life-long resident of Brooklyn.

He received his education in public schools Nos. 28 and 35. Soon after leaving school he learned the trade of a painter and renovator, and now is in the business of painting and decorating. He is married and has two children.

Since attaining his majority he has been a strong party man, and is a prominent member of the Blue Lights, the leading social club of Brooklyn.

He is a member of the P. F. Lynch Association Democratic Club. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912 Mr. Ingram received 4,226 votes to 3,674 cast for Jacob A. Freedman, Republican and Independence League.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Ingram a member of the following Assembly Committees: Conservation, Commerce and Navigation, and Claims.

Edward D. Jackson.

Edward D. Jackson, Democrat, who represents the Fourth Assembly district of Erie county in the Assembly, was born in Canaseraga, Allegany county, New York, in 1874, and was educated in the graded school of that place. On leaving school he learned telegraphy and removed to Buffalo, taking employment with the Lehigh Valley Railroad as a telegraph operator. He continued in this and a clerical capacity, and also as yard master until 1899, when he resigned and accepted employment with the New York Central Railroad in New York city as yard conductor.

He was transferred to Buffalo, to the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad in 1902, and continued with this company up to 1908. He was elected supervisor in 1906 and held that office on the Erie county board until he resigned at the beginning of the Legislative term of 1907. He is a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, Improved Order of Red Men, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and a member of the Switchmen's Union of North America, in which organization he held the office of Secretary of the Grand Board of Directors for four years up to 1909.

First nominated for the Assembly in 1906 by the Democratic party Mr. Jackson received 5,214 votes to 3,567 votes cast for Lampert J. Suor, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1907 appointed Mr. Jackson a member of the following Assembly Committees: Labor and Industries, and Charitable and Religious Societies.

Again the candidate of the Democratic party for the Assembly in 1908 Mr. Jackson received 6,443 votes to 4,281 votes cast for Louis J. Schwendler, Republican.

In 1909 Speaker Wadsworth appointed Mr. Jackson a member of the following Assembly Committees: Excise, Trades and Manufactures.

Again nominated in 1909 Mr. Jackson received 5,493 votes to 4,280 votes cast for Ira D. Prindle, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. Jackson a member of the following Assembly Committees: Excise, and Trades and Manufactures.

Renominated a third time in 1910, Mr. Jackson received 5,329 votes to 3,043 cast for Ira D. Prindle, Republican.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Jackson a member of the following Assembly Committees: Ways and Means, Railroads, Excise.

Renominated a fourth time in 1911 Mr. Jackson received 5,074 votes to 4,438 cast for Ira D. Prindle, Republican.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Jackson a member of the following Assembly Committees: Excise, Labor and Industries.

Renominated in 1912, Mr. Jackson received 5,295 votes to 2,160 cast for Will M. Clark, Republican, and 2,073 for William Jaeger, National Progressive.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Jackson as Chairman of the Committee on Excise, and member of the Committee on Penal Institutions and of the Committee on Rules.

John G. Jones.

John G. Jones, Republican, who represents the Second Assembly district of Jefferson County, was born in Deerfield, Mass., on December 22, 1862. His father, George W. Jones, was for several years a member of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Mr. Jones was graduated from the Dickinson Academy, Deerfield, Mass., in 1881, and then entering Williams College, was graduated by it in 1885. He then studied law for two years in the office of S. O. Lamb, in Greenfield. He later accepted the position

of chemical engineer with the Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper Co., of Ticonderoga, Essex County, New York. From 1892 to 1894 he was a member of the Republican County Committee of Essex County. In 1894 he removed from Ticonderoga to Carthage, New York, where he has since resided.

Mr. Jones is the inventor of several processes for the manufacture and treatment of lime, and also is the inventor of an apparatus for use in pulp and paper manufacturing. Lastly he is the inventor of a process for the extraction of sulphur from iron pyrites and other sulphur-bearing ores.

Mr. Jones became a member of the Republican County Committee upon his removal to Jefferson County, and has been a member of the organization ever since. He became Supervisor of the town of Wilna in 1905. Mr. Jones was president of the Carthage Board of Trade from 1906 to 1910, and is president of the New York Lime Company, organized in 1902, at the present time. For a number of years Mr. Jones has been an active member of Republican league clubs.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1910, Mr. Jones received 4,395 votes to 3,209 cast for Edward W. Carroll, Democrat.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911, appointed Mr. Jones a member of the following Assembly Committees: Canals, and Labor and Industries.

Renominated in 1911, Mr. Jones received 4,563 votes to 3,298 cast for Fred Croissant, Democrat.

Speaker Merritt, in 1912, appointed Mr. Jones a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of Printed and Engrossed Bills; member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and of the Committee on Banks.

Renominated in 1912, Mr. Jones received 3,514 votes to 3,078 cast for William M. Riley, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Jones a member of the following committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, Canals, and Conservation.

George W. Jude.

George W. Jude, Progressive, who represents the First Assembly district of Chautauqua county in the Assembly, was born on a farm at Findley Lake, in said county of Chautauqua, on the 22d day of February, 1867.

He attended the district schools near his birthplace, and in 1884 commenced the College Preparatory Course at Sugar Grove Seminary, Sugar Grove, Pa., from which he was graduated in 1887. He then entered the classical course of Otterbein University at Westerville, Ohio, from which he was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1891. During the next two years he was instructor in history and economics in Sugar Grove Seminary. From 1893 to 1895 he was a resident post-graduate student in history and political science at the University of Chicago, and again during the next two years was a member of the faculty of Sugar Grove Seminary.

In 1897 Mr. Jude commenced the study of law at the city of Jamestown, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in July, 1899, and has since that time practiced law at Jamestown.

Mr. Jude has always taken a lively interest in public affairs. He served as a member of the Board of Education of the city of Jamestown from 1900 to 1903. From 1902 to 1906 he held the office of police justice of the city.

On December 30, 1902, Mr. Jude was united in marriage to Lyda Pearl Boardman of Bradford, Pa. They had one son, Robert Boardman Jude.

Mr. Jude is secretary of the Board of Trustees of Sugar Grove Seminary; also a member of the Jamestown Bar Association, of the University Club, of Mt. Moriah Lodge, F. and A. M., of Mt. Tabor Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Chautauqua Lodge, Sons of St. George, of the city of Jamestown.

Nominated for the Assembly by the Progressive party in 1912, Mr. Jude received 4,239 votes to 4,067

cast for A. Morelle Cheney, Republican.

In the Assembly of 1913, Speaker Smith appointed Mr. Jude a member of the Committees on General Laws, Revision, and Soldiers' Home.

Thomas Kane.

Thomas Kane, Democrat, who represents the Twenty-first Assembly district of New York county in the Assembly, was born on May 30, 1868, at Trim, County Meath, Ireland, and was educated in the public and model schools of his native place.

In 1887 he came to New York city and entered the service of Cay Brothers, publishers, for whom he worked for many years in the commercial department of the firm. He afterward associated himself with the Leonia Heights Land Co. of New Jersey, after which he became the chief representative of the Seneca Distributing Co. of New York, by whom he is now employed.

Mr. Kane was for many years interested in athletics, having won the broad jump championship of the New York Y. M. C. A. in 1890. He won the All-round championship of the Clipper A. C. for three years in succession. He was president of the Clipper A. C. for seven years, and was a member of the Board of Managers of the Amateur Athletic Union for five years.

Mr. Kane was one of the first to advocate public play grounds in New York city, and Mr. James E. Sullivan, president of the Amateur Athletic Union, selected him as chairman of the first committee appointed on public play grounds. To Mr. Kane's activity and enterprise in this matter the athletes of New York are indebted for the establishment of outside sports on public grounds.

Nominated for the Assembly by the Democratic party in 1912. Mr. Kane received 4,595 votes to 2,664 cast for Dean Nelson, the candidate of the Republican party and of the Independence League.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Kane a member of the following Assembly Committees: Insurance, Public Health and Public Institutions.

John Augustus Kelly.

John Augustus Kelly, Democrat, who represents the Second Assembly district of Dutchess county in the Assembly, was born in the city of Poughkeepsie thirty-two years ago.

Mr. Kelly was educated in Poughkeepsie, and graduated from the High School in 1896. He attended the New York Law School, from which institution he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of LL. B.

He has been actively identified with political organizations of Dutchess county since attaining his majority, and is a member of the Democratic County Committee and Secretary of the City Committee, and has filled the office of Deputy County Clerk during the past five years. He is a member of the Bar of Dutchess county, with offices in the Poughkeepsie Trust Company building.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912, Mr. Kelly was elected.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Kelly a member of the following Assembly Committees: Ways and Means, Commerce and Navigation.

John Joseph Kelly.

John Joseph Kelly, Democrat, who represents the First Assembly district of Kings county in the Assembly, is forty years old, and has lived all his life in the district which he represents. He was educated in the public schools of the section and finished his education at St. Peter's Academy, Warren and Hicks streets.

He was for some time president of the Employing Union Horseshoers' Association, which merged with the Master Horseshoers' Association several years ago. Mr. Kelly is now a member of the latter organization. His home is at 135 Pacific street, Brooklyn, where he lives with his wife and several children. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, Bedford Council; was at one time vice-president of the First Assembly

District Democratic Association, and has been active in the Democratic politics of his district all his life.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912, Mr. Kelly received 3,671 votes to 2,331 cast for Richmond L. Brown, his Republican opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Kelly a member of the following Assembly Committees: Railroads, and Penal Institutions.

Joseph D. Kelly.

Joseph D. Kelly, Democrat, who represents the Twelfth district of New York county in the Assembly, was born in the city of New York, and received his education in the Immaculate Conception School in East Fourteenth street, and St. Francis Xavier College, from which latter institution he graduated in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

He graduated from New York Law School in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar that year. He is a practicing attorney at 51 Chambers street, New York, and represents the Building Trades Unions of New York and Brooklyn. He is a member of the Catholic Club, Tammany Society, Xavier Alumni Association, and other organizations, and is Vice-President of the Anawanda Club.

Nominated by the Democratic party in 1912, Mr. Kelly received 4,825 votes to 600 cast for Henry Bossert, Republican, and 1,091 cast for Joseph F. Friebley, Progressive.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Kelly a member of the following Committees: On Codes, on Insurance, and on Charitable and Religious Institutions.

Patrick J. Kelly.

Patrick J. Kelly, Democrat, who represents the First Assembly District of Onondaga County in the Assembly, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, in 1871 and 10 years later came to Marcellus, Onondaga, where he now lives.

He attended a district school at Marcellus Falls until 1884. He has been a manufacturer of paper, a station agent and telegraph operator for the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and was employed on street railways in Brooklyn. For fifteen years he has been proprietor of a general store at Marcellus, New York.

He entered his political career in 1908 by being elected Supervisor. He was re-elected to this office in 1910 and 1912.

The present year at the request of constituents he is holding both the post of supervisor and assemblyman.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912 he received 5,196 votes to 5,142 cast for Charles R. Milford his Republican opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Kelly a member of the following Assembly Committees: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and Internal Affairs.

Lawrence M. Kenney.

Lawrence M. Kenney, Democrat, who represents the First Assembly District of Ulster County in the Assembly, was born and has lived all his life in the Assembly District which he represents.

He is a man of thirty-eight years of age, is married and has always maintained his home in the district. The major part of his life has been spent in the active management of large bluestone interests, and his business ability and strict fidelity to his duties has earned for him an enviable reputation among his friends and business associates.

Early in the campaign of 1912 an almost universal demand for him to represent the First District of Ulster arose among his friends and party comrades, and he was elected into office by one of the largest majorities ever given to a candidate in this district.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Kenney a member of the following Assembly Committees: Rail-

roads, and Taxation and Retrenchments.

Alfred J. Kennedy.

Alfred J. Kennedy, Democrat, who represents the Second Assembly district of Queens County in the Assembly, was born in Whitestone, N. Y., thirty-five years ago. He has always lived in that community.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1910 Mr. Kennedy received 4,646 votes to 3,466 cast for Christian Wieland, Republican.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Kennedy a member of the following Assembly Committees: Revision, Affairs of Villages, Penal Institutions, and Military Affairs.

Renominated in 1911 Mr. Kennedy received 5,738 votes to 2,612 cast for Alexander Livingston, Republican.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Kennedy a member of the following Assembly Committees: Military Affairs, and Public Institutions.

Renominated again in 1912 Mr. Kennedy was re-elected.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Kennedy Chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and a member of the Committee on Cities and of the Committee on Military Affairs.

John Kerrigan.

John Kerrigan, Democrat, who represents the Eleventh Assembly District of New York county in the Assembly, was born in Ireland on the 17th day of March. His family emigrated to New York City when he was ten months old.

The family moved to the Twenty-second Ward and he has been a resident of that ward for over fifty years, attending and receiving his education in the Public Schools of the City of New York. He became a journeyman carpenter and was a member of Local No. 1 of the United Order of American Carpenters. He was superintendent for Pottier & Stymus, when he was selected by the Democrats to represent the Seventeenth Assembly District in the Legislature. He was elected by an increased vote each of the three years he was nominated. He was the first Democratic candidate for the new Seventeenth Assembly District, being elected when the old district was made into two districts, namely the Seventeenth and Eighteenth. He served in the Assembly in 1889, in 1890, in 1891, and 1893. Then in 1912 he was again elected, this time from the Eleventh Assembly district. He received 4,720 votes to 1,769 cast for John L. Henry, Republican and Independence League.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Kerrigan Chairman of the Committee on Claims, and a member of the Committee on Cities and of the Committee on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

Owen M. Kiernan.

Owen M. Kiernan, Democrat, who represents the Twenty-fourth Assembly District of New York county was born in New York city in 1867. He received his elementary education at the school of the Immaculate Conception, after which he took a four years' course in the evening high school and was also a member of the Cooper Union Literary Class.

He has been engaged in the coal and wood industry and the newspaper and advertising business and was when elected to the Assembly an inspector of fuel. Mr. Kiernan was never a candidate for political office before 1912, though on three different occasions he was asked to accept a nomination but always declined, while he felt loath to accept this nomination knowing that he would be making a sacrifice thereby. The demand for his services were such that he yielded in the interest of the members of the Assembly district committee, who unanimously designated him as their candidate.

He is a member of the Miami Club, The Democratic City and County Committees, Nanreiko Bowling Club,

Vahlbruch Fishing Club, One Hundred Beefsteak Club, Yorkville and Harlem Improvement Association, Celtic Counsel Royal Arcanum, the school associations or the churches of St. Ignatius Loyola and Our Lady of Good Counsel, the Wilson and Marshall National League of Business Men and the William Sulzer Progressive League.

At the election of 1912 Mr. Kiernan received 2,828 votes to 675 cast for Benjamin Swartz, his Republican opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Kiernan a member of the following Assembly Committees: Excise, and Charitable and Religious Societies.

John Knight.

John Knight, Republican member of Assembly from Wyoming county, New York, was born at Acade, Wyoming county, New York, on April 30, 1871, and has resided in that place since his birth. He is a graduate of Central High school, Buffalo, N. Y., class of 1889; graduate of the University of Rochester, Rochester, N. Y., class of 1893, and was admitted to practice of the law in January, 1896, and has practiced his profession at Arcade since that time.

He was referee in bankruptcy for Wyoming and Genesee counties, Western district of New York, from 1898 to 1903. In 1903 he was elected District Attorney of Wyoming county, and was twice re-elected to and held that office till January 1, 1913.

He is a member of Wyoming County Bar Association, of the Erie County Bar Association; Independent Order of Odd Fellows; China Lodge, 498, F. & A. M.; Wyoming Chapter, No. 181, R. A. M.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912, Mr. Knight received 3,828 votes to 2,587 votes cast for Robert J. Watson his Democratic opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Knight a member of the following Assembly Committees: Codes and Revision.

David H. Knott.

David H. Knott, Democrat, of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District in New York city, was born in Orange, New Jersey, on October 22, 1879. His family moved to New York when he was two years old. He attended the public schools of New York city, being graduated from old Public School No. 35 in West 13th street. This school has become famous on account of the men who have graduated from it; among its alumni are many noted men.

Mr. Knott was married on July 27, 1905, to Miss Agnes Gibson Geekie of New York city, and has two sons: James Knott, 2d, born August 7, 1909, and David Hurst Knott, Jr., born November 11, 1912. He is the owner and manager of several New York apartment hotels, being interested in The Judson, No. 53 Washington square; The Holley, 35–36 Washington square; The Earle, 103–105 Waverly place, and The Bristol, No. 122 West 49th street.

He is a member of the Hotel Men's Association of New York city, and is on the executive committee of this organization; also a member of the New York State Hotel Association; Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association, and the Aero Club of America. He is also a member of the Baptist Social Union of New York and was treasurer of same for several years. He is a veteran of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, N. Y., having served the State in the Croton Dam strike several years ago.

Mr. Knott ran for member of Assembly in 1910, but was defeated by 350 majority. He carried the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, the banner district of the Republican party, in 1912 as the Democratic candidate for the first time in twelve years.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed him a member of the following Assembly committees: Banks; Public Health, and Military Affairs.

Harry W. Kornobis.

Harry W. Kornobis, Democrat and Independence League, who represents the Fourth Assembly District of Kings county, was born in the borough of Manhattan, New York City, forty-one years ago, but was taken to Brooklyn by his parents when he was three years old.

He was graduated from Public School No. 17, in the old Fourteenth Ward, and received his degree as a veterinary surgeon from the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, graduating in 1893. He has practiced his profession in Brooklyn for nineteen years and has lived at his present address, 910 Bedford avenue, for sixteen years.

All his life he has been active in the affairs of the Democratic party. He is a member of the Moriches Club, the New York State Veterinary Society, and several fraternal organizations. He is married and has one child, a little girl.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912, Mr. Kornobis received 3,776 votes to 2,276 cast for George Langhorst, Republican and 1,892 cast for James C. Wilson, National Progressive.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Kornobis a member of the following Assembly Committees: Public Health and Public Institutions.

Thomas J. Lane.

Thomas J. Lane, Democrat, represents the Thirty-third Assembly District of New York county. He is in the real estate business.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912, he received 5,201 votes to 2,159 cast for James S. Leslie, Republican and Independence League, and 2,973 cast for Edward Krieger, National Progressive.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Lane a member of the following Committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, and Commerce and Navigation.

Jesse P. Larrimer.

Jesse P. Larrimer, Democrat, who represents the Sixteenth Assembly District of Kings county in the Assembly, is a native of Missouri, and was born thirty-five years ago. After graduating from Spalding's College, Kansas City, he engaged in structural steel work for the Kenwood Bridge Company, of Chicago. When the Spanish war broke out he enlisted in Company E, Second Engineers, United States Volunteers, and was transferred to the Fifteenth Signal Corps by authority of the Assistant Secretary of War, and attached to the Seventh Army Corps, under General Fitzhugh Lee. Later the Fifteenth Signal Corps was attached to the staff of General George W. Davis of the army for occupation of the Province of Pinar del Rio, where Mr. Larrimer, then a corporal, was in charge of the detachment that reconstructed the telegraph line from Guanajato to Artemesia.

At the close of the war he received his honorable discharge and warrants from the chief signal officer, United States Army, and from the chief engineer of the Division of Cuba, and took the position of inspector of iron and steel construction, Department of Havana. He resigned a year later and came to New York to accept a position on the Riverside Drive viaduct, then in course of construction. He later worked on the Williamsburg bridge and was one of the committee of ten that reformulated the arbitration plan that is now in effect between the employers and employees in the building trades in the greater city of New York.

Mr. Larrimer was married in 1901 to Clara Nerney, and has three children.

An active worker in the civic interests of the Gravesend section of the borough of Brooklyn, where he has lived some time, Mr. Larrimer has for five years taken a prominent part in the councils of the Gravesend Board of Trade.

Mr. Larrimer is the president of the Larrimer Construction Company, an iron and steel concern which built the wireless plant on the Bush Terminal building and a number of large factory and other buildings in Brooklyn.

At the election of 1912 he was put forward as a candidate for Assembly by the local civic association and was nominated by the Democratic Party of the Sixteenth District. He won handsomely in a Republican district.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Larrimer a member of the following Assembly Committees: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and Public Education.

Aaron J. Levy.

Aaron Jefferson Levy, Democrat, who represents the Fourth Assembly district of New York in the Assembly, was born in the old Seventh ward of the city of New York on July 4, 1881, and has continuously resided there since. His father, who migrated to this ward during the early sixties, was a successful merchant until he met with financial reverses at the time of the panic in 1893; Mr. Levy was thereupon compelled to assist in the support of the family by selling newspapers after school hours in front of the World Building, in which his offices were thereafter for many years, and until recently, located. In spite of many hardships he was graduated with high honors from Public School No. 2 in 1895.

Desiring to prepare himself for the business world, he took a post-graduate commercial course in Public School No. 12, from which he was graduated in 1896. Still being compelled to aid in the support of his family, he entered the employ of a lawyer soon after his graduation from the public schools.

Appreciating the advantage of a thorough higher education, he accordingly entered the Evening High School of New York and thereafter the Cooper Union School of Science, frequently called the "poor man's college." At the age of eighteen, and while still engaged in academic study, he matriculated for and entered the law department of the New York University, taking the afternoon course for a full term of two years, during which time he earned his livelihood by giving private tuition to candidates who were preparing for admission to college, and after completing his course of study in law, he was admitted to the bar in February, 1903. He has been successful in both civil and criminal litigation.

He has always taken an active interest in politics, believing that such is every citizen's duty, and has been engaged in numerous social and political reform movements, particularly in behalf of the people of the lower section of the city. Previous to his election to public office he frequently went before legislative bodies, advocating more small parks and urging the alleviation of the conditions of the poor in the tenements.

He is Past Master of Veritas Lodge No. 734, F. & A. M., Lodge of Perfection of New York city, A. A. S. R., the Council of Princes of Jerusalem of New York City, A. A. S. R., the Chapter of Rose Croix of New York City, A. A. S. R., the Consistory of New York City, A. A. S. R., the Masters' Association of the 8th Masonic district, the Masonic Club of New York City, Mecca Temple, Mystic Shrine, Admiral Lodge No. 377, I. O. O. F., New York Lodge No. 1, B. P. O. E., Baron de Hirsh Lodge No. 53, I. O. B. A., Mt. Sinai Hospital, an honorary member of the old Philologians of Albany, the Educational Alliance, New York Press Club, Society Medico-Legal Jurisprudence, and is also actively identified with many civic, educational, charitable and other fraternal organizations.

He was unanimously nominated by the Democrats of the Fourth district of the city of New York for member of assembly, and received the largest plurality ever given a candidate for that office in that district, except when in 1906, William H. Burns, his

immediate predecessor, was a Fusion candidate, running upon both the Democrat and Independence League tickets.

At the election in 1907, Mr. Levy received 3,403 votes to 887 cast for William Waldman, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1908 appointed Mr. Levy a member of the following Assembly Committees: Public Health, Public Lands and Forestry, Charitable and Religious Societies.

Renominated in 1908, Mr. Levy received 3,689 votes to 1,239 cast for Louis Rosenzweig, Republican.

In 1909 Speaker Wadsworth appointed Mr. Levy a member of the following Assembly Committees: Codes, Public Lands and Forestry.

Renominated in 1909, Mr. Levy received 2,930 votes to 563 cast for Charles M. Herbst, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. Levy a member of the following Assembly Committees: Codes, Public Health, and Public Lands and Forestry.

Renominated a third time in 1910, Mr. Levy received 3,165 votes to 940 cast for Max Bernfeld, Republican.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Levy a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and a member of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation and of the Committee on Penal Institutions.

Renominated a fourth time in 1912, Mr. Levy received 2,729 votes to 383 received by Louis Nadel, Republican.

In 1913 Mr. Levy was chosen leader of the majority by a unanimous vote of the Democratic caucus and thereafter selected for that position. By virtue of his office he is a member of Rules and Ways and Means Committees and also ex officio member of all the standing committees of the House.

David C. Lewis.

David C. Lewis, Democrat, who represents the Twenty-third Assembly district of New York county, was born in the borough of Manhattan, city of New York, on the 8th day of September, 1884, and is a life-long resident of the city. He is a graduate of Public School No. 39, De Witt Clinton High School, and also New York Law School, through which institution he worked his way, graduating therefrom with honors in June, 1906, when he was admitted to the Bar. Since that time he has been engaged in the practice of law.

He has always taken a very active part in the affairs of his district and has devoted his efforts to the betterment and advancement of conditions in his district. He has been one of the volunteer instructors in the Civil Service School of the Marcy Association, a school which gave free instruction to all the men of the district, irrespective of their political beliefs, preparatory to the civil service examination. He has contributed his services as an editorial writer to the local paper, the "Manhattan and Bronx Advocate," which is edited by the blind poet, Edward Doyle. He has on different occasions, of his own initiative, taken up matters with the Public Service Commission and with other departments, with a view to improving the conditions of his immediate vicinity.

He is one of the secretaries of the Marcy Association; Regent of "Benevolent Council of the Royal Arcanum," and a member of the Young Folks' Auxiliary of Lebanon Hospital, and the Clinton Club. His nomination came as the result and reward of a lot of hard and honest effort, without the intercession or assistance of any influence.

At the election of 1912 he received 10,644 votes to 5,123 votes cast for Sidney Clinton Crane, Republican, and 8,552 cast for Henry S. Mansfield, National Progressive and Independence League.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Lewis a member of the following Assembly Committees: General Laws, Public Education, and Privileges and Elections.

Alexander Macdonald.

Alexander Macdonald, Republican, who represents Franklin county in the Asesmbly, was born in Nova Scotia on September 13, 1867. He went to Boston, Mass., when he was ten years old and attended the Boston Latin School and prepared for college. He was graduated from Middlebury College in 1892 with the degree of A. B. He was a member of the Chi Psi fraternity in college and received the degree of M. A. from Middlebury College in 1900.

After graduating from college, Mr. Macdonald went to St. Regis Falls in Franklin county, New York, and became principal of the high school. He held this position for eight years. He was then elected school commissioner for the Second district of Franklin county, which office he held for nine years.

Mr. Macdonald was chairman of the Republican County Committee of Franklin county in 1908. He is now cashier and manager of the St. Regis Falls National Bank of St. Regis Falls.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1909, Mr. Macdonald received 2,351 votes to 984 cast for Aloney W. Rust, his Democratic opponent.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. Macdonald a member of the following Assembly Committees: Banks, Forest, Fish and Game, and State Prisons.

Renominated in 1910 Mr. Macdonald received 4,090 votes to 2,838 cast for John Harding, Democrat.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Macdonald a member of the following Assembly Committees: Public Education, Forestry, Fish and Game.

Renominated a second time in 1911 Mr. Macdonald received 3,102 votes to 1,786 cast for Dr. Daniel B. McCann, Democrat.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Macdonald a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Forestry, Fisheries and Game, member of Ways and Means, and of Banks.

Renominated a third time in 1912, Mr. Macdonald received 3,903 votes to 2,858 cast for Seaver A. Miller, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Macdonald a member of the following Assembly Committees: Ways and Means, Conservation.

H. Edmund Machold.

H. Edmund Machold, Republican, who represents the First Assembly District of Jefferson County, was born in Amsterdam, New York, on July 5, 1880, and was educated in its public schools, graduating from the Amsterdam High School in 1897.

After teaching in a district school for a year, he studied for another year in the Albany Law School. He then went to Ellisbury, Jefferson County, in 1899; where he has since resided, being actively engaged there in dairy farming.

Mr. Machold has since his majority taken an active interest in Republican politics, although he never sought any public office before he became a candidate for member of Assembly. He served two years as a member of the Republican County Committee and was ever ready to advance the interest of his party.

At the election in 1911 he received a majority of 1,052 votes over his Democratic opponent George H. Diefendorf of Chaumont. In 1912 he received a majority of 428 votes over Wm. A. Consaul, his Democratic opponent after A. A. Daniels, his Progressive opponent, had polled nearly 2,000 votes in the district.

Mr. Machold is a member of the Lincoln League of Watertown and Past Master of Rising Light Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 637 of Belleville, N. Y. and also a member of Adams Chapter, Adams, N. Y., Watertown Commandery and Media Shrine of Watertown, N. Y.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Machold a member of the follow-

ing Assembly Committees: Agriculture, Insurance and Excise.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Machold a member of the following Assembly Committees: Insurance, Public Institutions.

Tracy P. Madden.

Tracy P. Madden, Democrat, who represents the First Assembly district of Westchester county in the Assembly, was born in the city of New York, July 12th, 1886. The same year his family returned to their Yonkers residence where he has lived for the past twenty-seven years.

He is the first Democratic Assemblyman to represent a district of Westchester county in the Assembly since the Assembly districts have been confined to the county boundaries. Nominated for the Assembly in 1911 he received 6,959 votes to 6,640 cast for Harry W. Haines, Republican and Independence League candidate.

In 1912 he defeated Clarence Alexander, the Republican nominee, and Theodore Silkman. Progressive, by a majority of 2,400 votes.

His education was obtained in St. Mary's School and Public School No. 6 from which he graduated. After completing a four year course in the Yonkers High School he entered the New York University School of Law, from which institution he graduated in 1908, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Law. He is now practicing law in the city of Yonkers and is a member of the firm of Madden & Jordan.

Since reaching his majority Mr. Madden has been active in his party councils. He has represented his ward, the second, on the Democratic General Committee of the city of Yonkers for the past four years. On Jan. 1, 1910, Mayor Lennon appointed him a member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. At the first meeting of that Commission he was elected the Secretary and Chief Examiner. His health becoming impaired he resigned July 19, 1911.

Mr. Madden has been a member of the General Committee of the Hollywood Inn Club of the city of Yonkers for the past seven years and its chairman for the past four years. This is one of the largest Working Men's Clubs in the State. He is one of the Board of Governors of the Anawanda Club, and a member of the Crescent, Kiamesha, Montgomery, Germania Boat clubs, and a volunteer fireman club. He is also Advocate of the local K. of C.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed him a member of the following Committees: Commerce and Navigation, and Claims.

Renominated in 1912, Mr. Madden was re-elected.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Madden as chairman of the Committee on Penal Institutions and a member of the Committee on Cities.

Edward M. Magee.

Edward M. Magee, Republican, who represents Livingston county in the Assembly, was born January 18, 1863, in Groveland, N. Y., on the farm upon which he still resides, and upon which his father, the late Col. John Magee, was born in 1812.

His education was received in the district school, Geneseo Normal, and Mead's Business College of Syracuse.

He has always been active in politics, representing his town as Supervisor for nine years, during two of which he was chairman of the board.

He received as the Republican candidate for the Assembly 3,797 votes and his Democratic opponent, William D. Burt, received 3,022 votes.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Magee a member of the following Assembly Committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, and Commerce and Navigation.

John G. Malone.

John G. Malone, Republican, who represents the Second Assembly District of Albany county in the Assembly, is a lifelong resident of the 6th Ward of the city of Albany. He was born on December 27, 1877, and was

SIMON L. ADLER
2ND DIST. MONROE
CALEB H. BAUMES
1ST DIST. ORANGE
VERNE M. BOVIE
2ND DIST. WESTCHESTER
ALBERT C. BENNINGER
3RD DIST QUEENS
WM C BAXTER
3RD DIST. ALBANY
HERBERT E. ALLEN
2ND DIST. ONEIDA
FRANK M. BRADLEY
2ND DIST. NIAGARA

LAVERNE P. BUTTS
OTSEGO
HENRY
E. H. BRERETON. WARREN
ROBERT P. BUSH
CHEMUNG
SAMUEL J BURDEN
1ST DIST QUEENS
CHARLES A. BREWSTER
1ST DIST. STEUBEN
FREDERICK S. BURR
9ST DIST. KINGS.
CLARENCE
BRYANT
GENESEE

THOMAS B
JAMES C CAMPBELL
MARLO
ORLEANS
CORNELIUS J CRIMMIN

STEPHEN G DALEY
2ND DIST ONONDAGA

GEO. E. DENNEN
10TH DIST. KINGS

LOUIS A CUVILLIER
30TH DIST NEW YORK

JOHN DORST JR.
9TH DIST. ERIE

CHAS. D. DONOHUE
9TH DIST NEW YORK

THOS. F. DENNEY
19TH DIST NEW YORK

KARL S DEITZ
11TH DIST KINGS

JOSEPH T. SQUIROL
[illegible] KINGS

WILLIAM T. DOTY
12TH DIST. ORANGE

JOHN K. EVANS
SULLIVAN

MORTIMER B. HARRIS
BROOME

FRED F. EMDEN
1ST DIST. ONEIDA

[illegible]
SCHOHARIE

MAX EISNER
17TH DIST. NEW YORK

JAS. H. FINNIGAN
13TH DIST. KINGS

DANIEL F. FARRELL
7TH DIST. KINGS

J. B. FULLER
3RD DIST. ONEIDA

CHAS. H. GALLUP.
5TH DIST.
MONROE.

W. A. CHASE
MONTGOMERY

J. V. FITZGERALD
7TH DIST. ERIE

STEPHEN A. FALLON
1ST DIST SULFOLK

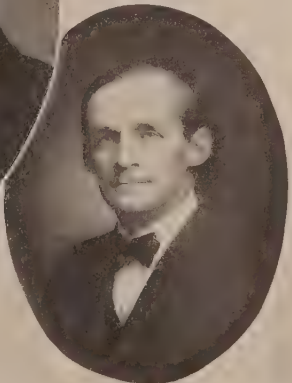
JAMES J. GARVEY
14TH DIST. KINGS

WILLIAM J. GILLEN
2ND DIST. KINGS

MARK GOLDBERG
18TH DIST. N.Y.

GEORGE GEOGHAN
8TH DIST. ERIE

ALBERT F. GEYER
3RD DIST. ERIE



E.M. GATHRIGHT
2ND DIST. ULSTER

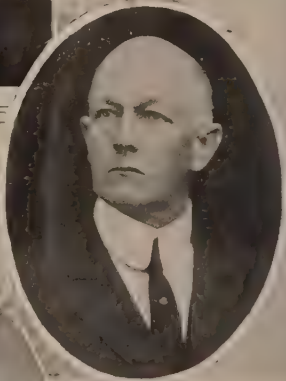
LOUIS D GIBBS
32ND DIST. NEW YORK

ABRAHAM GREENBERG
26TH DIST. NEW YORK

JOHN W. GURNETT
SCHUYLER

FRED'K G. GRIMME
ROCKLAND

MAXIM BIRNKRANT
10TH DIST NEW YORK



EDWARD C. GILLETT
YATES

MICHAEL GRACE
CAYUGA

H. M. PINKNEY HAMILTON JR
12TH DIST KINGS

CLINTON T. HORTON
2ND DIST. ERIE

HARRY HEYMAN
21ST DIST. KINGS

HAROLD J. HINMAN
1ST DIST. ALBANY

RICHARD F. HEARN
5TH DIST. ERIE

JARED W. HOPKINS
1ST DIST. MONROE

ERNEST L. L. HAMMER
35TH DIST. NEW YORK

A. S. HUGHES
SENECA

EDW. D. JACKSON
... TH DIST
ERIE

JOHN G. JONES
2ND DIST. JEFFERSON

GEO. W. ...
1ST DIST.
CHAUTAUQUA

... T. ...
... DIST. NEW YORK

THOMAS L. INGRAM
...TH DIST. KINGS

ALEXANDER W. HOVER.
COLUMBIA

JOHN J. KELLY
12TH DIST. KINGS

ALFRED J. MCKINLEY
2ND DIST. QUEENS

PATRICK J. KELLY
1ST DIST. ONONDAGA

JOHN A. KELLY
2ND DIST. DUTCHESS

JOSEPH D. KELLY
12TH DIST NEW YORK

JOHN KERRIGAN
11TH DIST. NEW YORK

LAWRENCE M. KENNEY
ULSTER

OWEN M. KIERNAN
24TH DIST. NEW YORK

JOHN KNIGHT
WYOMING

DAVID H. KNOTT
25TH DIST NEW YORK

JESSE P. LARRIMER
16TH DIST. KINGS

HARRY W. KORNOBIS
4TH DIST. KINGS

THOS. B. MALONEY
NASSAU

PATRICK J. McGRATH
20TH DIST. NEW YORK

AARON J. LEVY
4TH DIST. N.Y.

DAVID C. LEWIS
23RD DIST. NEW YORK

MARTIN C. McCUE
16TH DIST. NEW YORK

ALEXANDER MACDONALD
FRANKLIN

H. EDMUND MACHOLD
1ST DIST. JEFFERSON

TRACY P. MADDEN
1ST DIST. WESTCHESTER

RALPH R. McKEE
RICHMOND

PETER P. McELLIGOTT
7TH DIST NEW YORK

JOHN G. MALONE
2ND DIST. ALBANY

MINOR McDANIELS
TOMPKINS

EDWARD M. MAGEE
LIVINGSTON

V. A. O'CONNOR
5TH DIST. KINGS

MORTIMER C. O'BRIEN
4TH DIST. WESTCHESTER

JOHN J. McKEON
8TH DIST KINGS

HARRY E OXFORD
3RD DIST. NEW YORK

EUGENE R. NORTON
WASHINGTON

PATRICK J. McMAHON
34TH DIST. NEW YORK

JOSEPH J. MONAHAN
22ND DIST. KINGS

SPENCER G. PRIME, 2ND
ESSEX

JAMES M. ROZAN
6TH DIST. ERIE

JOHN G. PLEWBERTON
TI[illegible]

AUGUST V. PAPPERT

E. BERT PULLMAN
HERKIMER

GEO. F. SMALL
1ST DIST. ERIE
CYRUS W. PHILLIPS
4TH DIST. MONROE
RANSOM L. RICHARDSON
ALLEGANY
WALTER A.
SHEPARDSON
CHENANGO
JOHN A. SMITH
2ND DIST ST. LAWRENCE
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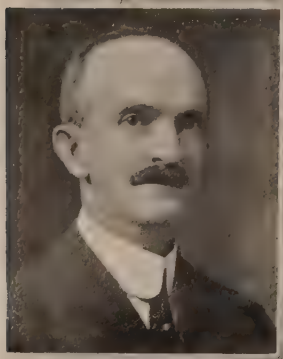

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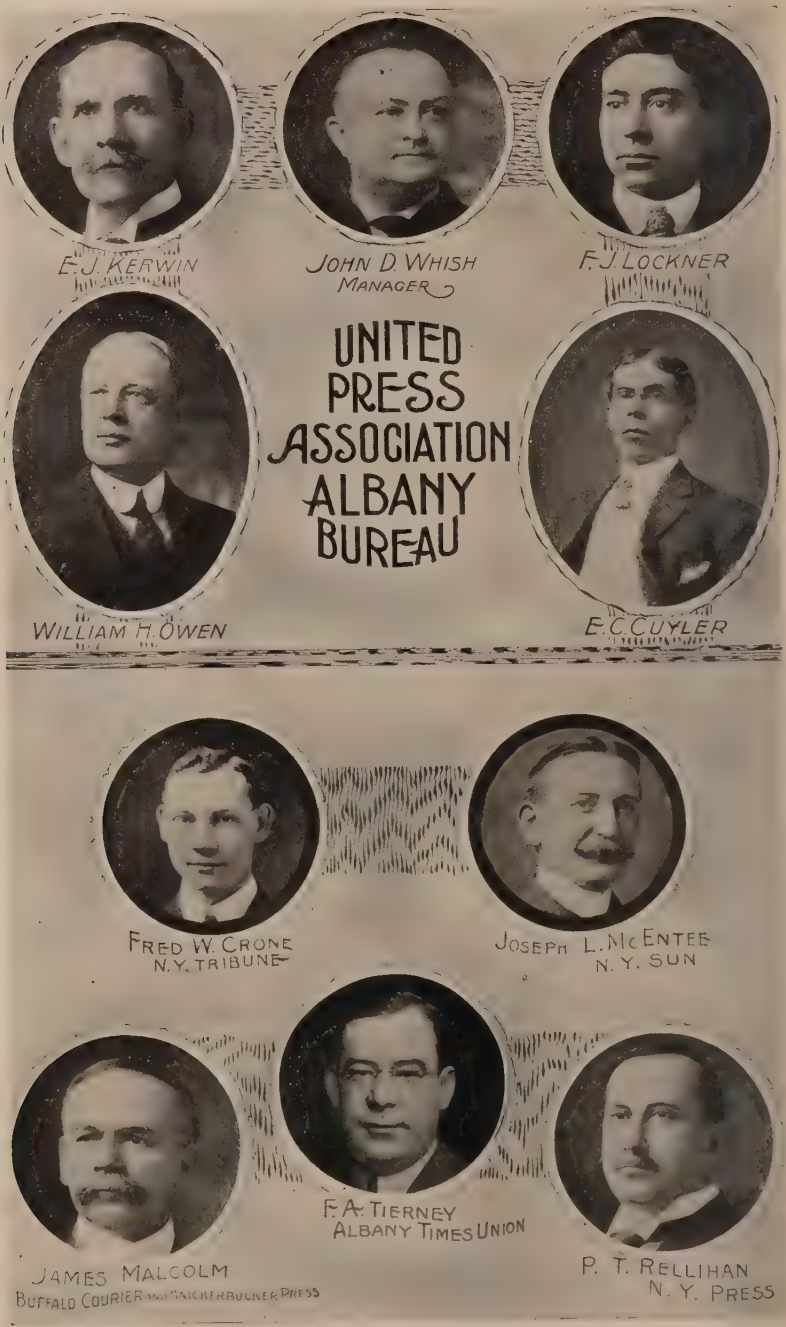
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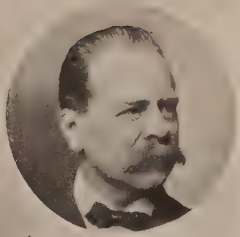

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educated in public schools and later was graduated from the Christian Brothers Academy.

He served as a clerk to Speakers Fish, O'Grady, and Nixon during the legislative sessions of 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, and 1901; and then accepted a position as accountant in the New York Consolidated Stock Exchange Clearing House in the spring of 1902 — from which he resigned in 1904 to accept a similar place with the General Electric Company of Schenectady. He resigned the latter position on January 1st, 1909, to engage in the electrical contracting business in Albany in which business he is now actively engaged.

Mr. Malone was a member of the Board of Alderman in the city of Albany during the years 1908-1909-1910-1911. He resigned as Alderman during his last term to become eligible to accept the nomination for the Assembly to which position he was elected in 1911. Mr. Malone at the election in 1911 received 7,875 votes to 6,037 cast for Peter J. Huberty, Democrat.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Malone a member of the following Assembly Committees: Cities, and Public Printing.

Renominated in 1912, Mr. Malone received 7,057 votes to 6,277 cast for William J. Martin, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Malone a member of the following Assembly Committees: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and Excise.

Thomas B. Maloney.

Thomas B. Maloney, Democrat, elected to represent Nassau county in the Assembly, was born in New York city January 13, 1876, and was educated in the public schools of that city.

He moved to Long Island in 1902 and entered the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company as clerk in 1890. He became secretary to the president of that company, the late John A. McCall, until Mr. McCall's death in 1906. He is now engaged in financial and commercial business.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912, Mr. Maloney was elected.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Maloney a member of the following Assembly Committees: Banks, Agriculture, and Conservation.

Eugene A. McCollum.

Eugene A. McCollum, Democrat, who represents the First Assembly District of Niagara county in the Assembly, was born in the town of Lockport in 1880 and was educated in public schools, and in Cornell University, graduating from that institution in 1905.

He was a student of law at Cornell and was admitted to the practice of law in 1908; and at present has a law office in Lockport.

He was nominated for Assemblyman by the Democratic Party in 1912 and was elected.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. McCollum as a member of the following Assembly committees: General Laws, Canals, and Military Affairs.

Martin G. McCue.

Martin G. McCue, Democrat, who represents the Sixteen Assembly district of New York, is a hotel keeper by profession.

He was a member of the Assembly in 1907 and 1908.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1908, he received 4,655 votes to 2,320 cast for Benjamin Marcus, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1909 appointed Mr. McCue a member of the following Assembly Committees: Commerce and Navigation, and Excise.

Renominated in 1909, Mr. McCue received 3,667 votes to 3,179 cast for Joseph Lessner, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. McCue a member of the following Assembly Committees: Commerce and Navigation, and Excise.

Renominated a fourth time in 1910, Mr. McCue received 3,842 votes to 1,898 cast for Joseph Lessner, Republican.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. McCue a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, and a member of the Committee on Affairs of Cities, and of the Committee on Excise.

Renominated a fifth time in 1911, Mr. McCue received 3,385 votes to 2,678 cast for William N. Daly, Republican.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. McCue a member of the following Assembly Committees: Excise, Commerce and Navigation.

Renominated a sixth time in 1912, Mr. McCue received 3,844 votes to 1,191 cast for James J. Murray, National Progressive and Independence League.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. McCue a member of the following Assembly committees: Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, member of Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and of the Excise Committee.

Minor McDaniels.

Minor McDaniels, Democrat, who represents Tompkins county in the Assembly, was born in Newfield, New York.

He attended school there and the Ithaca High School. He then taught school for three years, and was elected School Commissioner of the First Commissioner District for Tompkins county in 1906. He served one term and declined a renomination in order to attend college. He was graduated from the University of Buffalo, Medical Department, in the class of 1904, and since then has practiced medicine at Enfield Center, New York; he is now practicing medicine at Ithaca; moved here in 1911.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1910 he was elected by a majority of 268 in a county which usually gives about 1,200 Republican majority.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. McDaniels a member of the following Assembly Committees: Internal Affairs, Agriculture, and Public Health.

Renominated in 1911 Mr. McDaniels again carried the county; receiving 3,880 votes to 3,011 cast for Giles M. Stoddard, Republican; and having a plurality of 875 votes.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. McDaniels a member of the following Assembly Committees: Forestry, Fish and Game, and Internal Affairs.

Renominated a second time in 1912, Dr. McDaniels received 3,685 votes to 2,594 cast for J. D. Ross, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Dr. McDaniels chairman of the Committee on Public Health, and a member of the Committee on Ways and Means.

Peter P. McElligott.

Peter P. McElligott, Democrat, Member of Assembly from the Seventh Assembly District of New York county, was born on September 25, 1878, in the locality which he represents in the Legislature. In the year 1905 he went to Indiana and entered Notre Dame University as a manual labor student. He worked his way through the university and was graduated there in law in June, 1902. He was examined and admitted to the Bar in New York in February, 1904. He began the practice of law shortly afterward. Since then Mr. McElligott has been actively engaged as a lawyer.

Mr. McElligott was a member of the Assembly in 1909 and 1910 previously. Renominated a second time in 1910, he received 4,330 votes to 2,290 cast for William J. Stewart, Republican and Independence League.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. McElligott a member of the following Assembly Committees: On Judiciary, on Canals, and on Privileges and Elections.

Renominated a third time in 1911, he received 3,908 votes to 2,460 cast for John R. Meiners, Jr., Republican.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. McElligott a member of the following Assembly Committees: Codes, and Public Printing.

Renominated a fourth time in 1912, Mr. McElligott received 4,503 votes to 1,083 cast for Edwin T. Barclay, Republican and Independence League, and 1,309 cast for Frank A. McCarthy, Progressive.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. McElligott as Chairman of the Assembly Committee on General Laws and a member of the Assembly Committee on the Judiciary and of the Assembly Committee on Penal Institutions.

Patrick J. McGrath.

Patrick J. McGrath, Democrat, who represents the Twentieth Assembly district of New York county in the Assembly, was born in New York city on June 26, 1879. He attended Grammar School No. 70 in East Seventy-fifth street, New York city, and in 1893 he graduated. He was a member of the New York Law School in 1900 and 1901, and is engaged in the practice of law at 27 Cedar street, New York city.

He is serving his ninth term as vice-president of the Cherokee Club, the regular Democratic organization of the Twentieth Assembly district.

In 1907 he was elected a member of the Assembly by a vote of 4,483 to 2,261 votes for Charles W. Ferry, Republican and Independence League candidate.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1908 appointed Mr. McGrath a member of the following Assembly Committees: Fisheries and Game, and Indian Affairs.

In 1908 he was elected a Member of the Assembly by a vote of 4,762 to 2,224 votes cast for Max Kohn, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1909 appointed Mr. McGrath a member of the following Assembly Committees: Public Health, and Indian Affairs.

In 1909 he was elected a Member of the Assembly by a vote of 4,088 to 1,041 votes cast for Charles Long, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. McGrath a member of the following Assembly Committees: Insurance, and Federal Relations.

In 1910 he was elected a Member of the Assembly by a vote of 4,411 to 1,864 votes cast for W. P. O'Brien, Independence League and Republican party candidate.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. McGrath a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Revision, and a member of the Committee on Codes, and of the Committee on Insurance.

In 1911 he was elected a Member of Assembly by a vote of 4,001 to 2,079 votes cast for Max Greenberger, Republican and Independence League candidate.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. McGrath member of the following Assembly Committees: Codes, and Penal Institutions.

In 1912 he was elected a Member of Assembly by a vote of 4,085 to 609 votes cast for the Republican candidate, and 1,518 votes cast for the Progressive party candidate.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. McGrath as chairman of the Committee on Codes, and a member of the Committee on Cities.

Ralph Rappe McKee.

Ralph Rappé McKee, Democrat, who represents the county of Richmond in the Assembly, was born in Upper Sandusky, Ohio; a son of John D. McKee and Marie Rappé McKee, and a grandson of Robert Randolph McKee and Elizabeth Follett McKee, and John S. Rappé and Mary Hennessy Rappé. He was married on June 8, 1893, to Nora Lowe, daughter of Judge Thomas O. Lowe and Martha Harshman Lowe at Avondale, Cincinnati, Ohio, and has one son, Ralph Lowe McKee, who was born on March 10, 1894, and is now a student at Princeton University.

Mr. McKee was in the publishing business at Dayton, Ohio, until 1893, when he moved to New York, and he is now the treasurer of the Formosa Mercantile Company, 99 Water street, New York city, importers of tea from Formosa, Japan, China, India and Ceylon.

He is a member of the Lawrenceville Alumni Association, a member of the Princeton Club of New York, a trustee of the Staten Island Club, a director of the Richmond County Country Club, a member of the Staten Island Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Staten Island Association of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Mountain Golf Club, treasurer of the Archdeaconry of Richmond and a member of the Fort Orange Club of Albany.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1911, Mr. McKee received 7,130 votes to 6,616 cast for John Timlin, Republican.

Renominated in 1912, Mr. McKee received 8,051 votes to 2,828 votes cast for Wm. W. Bryan, Republican, and 3,280 votes cast for G. L. Whistler, Progressive.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. McKee a member of the following Assembly committees: Taxation and Retrenchment, and on Public Education.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. McKee Chairman of the Committee on Public Education and a member of the Committee on Affairs of Cities.

John J. McKeon.

John J. McKeon, Democrat, who represents the Eighth Assembly district of Kings county in the Assembly, was born in the Tenth ward of the old city of Brooklyn in 1869 and has lived in it ever since.

He was educated in St. Mary's Star of the Sea School and was first employed in the law firm of Marx & Co., 11 Willoughby street, Brooklyn. He then had several other vocations until 1888, when he entered the business in which he is now engaged. He is a member of the Willow Tree Club of Brooklyn.

Mr. McKeon has been active in political affairs and has many social acquaintances. In 1908 he was nominated by the Democratic party for Assemblyman and received 4,318 votes at 3,669 cast for John McBride, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1909 appointed Mr. McKeon a member of the following Assembly Committees: Public Institutions, Soldiers' Home.

Renominated in 1909, Mr. McKeon received 3,962 votes to 3,244 cast for John E. Brady, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. McKeon a member of the following Assembly Committees: Canals, and Public Institutions.

In 1910 Mr. McKeon was nominated for a third time and elected over his opponent on the Republican and Independence League ticket, Joseph A. Vanyman, by 2,000 majority.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. McKeon a member of the following Assembly Committees: on Taxation and Retrenchment, Excise, and Privileges and Elections.

Renominated a fourth time in 1911 Mr. McKeon received 3,581 votes votes to 2,752 cast for Joseph A. Van Wynen, Republican.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. McKeon a member of the following Assembly Committees: Cities, and penal institutions.

Renominated a fifth time in 1912, Mr. McKeon received 3,069 votes to 1,038 cast for Charles A. Walter, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. McKeon a member of the Committee on Excise and of the important Committee on Rules.

Patrick Joseph McMahon.

Patrick Joseph McMahon, Democrat, who represents the Thirty-fourth Assembly district of New York county in the Assembly, is a young man thirty years of age. He was born in the lower part of Yorkville, and was educated in the St. Paul's Paro-

chial School, Fifty-ninth street and Columbus avenue, New York, and in Grammar School No. 86, where he took first prize for German. Leaving day school at the age of fourteen, he entered the employ of John Wanamaker, as a junior clerk. He later became timekeeper and inspector on contract work.

After gaining considerable experience, he took the civil service examination for Inspector on Construction of Public Improvements for the city of New York, and was appointed in the office of the president of the borough of the Bronx in 1904, where he has been employed up to the present time. Since leaving day school, he took advantage of education at night, pursuing courses in English Literature, German, French, Latin, Spanish, Algebra, Geometry, and Oratory, capturing first prize in oratory at the Harlem Evening High School, later continuing his education at the Morris Evening High School. The requirements of the Regents' Board made it necessary for him to pursue a course at the New York Preparatory School, where he successfully completed his preparations, passing the Regents' examination and obtaining the much coveted Regents' diploma, this being necessary before he could pursue the study of law and fulfill his life's ambition.

He then started a law course at night at the New York Law School. Notwithstanding the fact that his class contained a great many members of the Jewish race, he was elected president of the Senior Class of 1912, by almost unanimous consent. He finally graduated in June of 1912 with the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

In 1907 he married a Westchester girl, Miss Wilhelmina Hamberg, at St. Raymond's church in Westchester. They have one son, three years of age, and they reside at No. 801 Tremont avenue, borough of the Bronx.

He has been very active in the interest of labor, being Master Workman for over three years of the Knights of Labor of the borough of the Bronx; president of the United Inspectors' Association of Greater New York; former president of the North Side Athletic Club; the Morris Literary and Dramatic League and Bronx Council of the New York Civil Service Association. He is also an active member of the following organizations: B. P. O. Elks, Fordham Club, Bunker Hill Club, Bronx Catholic Club, Brownson Catholic Club, Jackson Democratic Club, Modern Woodmen of America, Arthur H. Murphy Association, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

He had the active support of voters of the Thirty-fourth Assembly district, irrespective of party lines. He pledged himself to support all measures conducive to the best interests of his constituents, keeping in mind the fact that if elected he was to represent all of the people.

He has been a resident of the borough of the Bronx for the past seventeen years.

At the election of 1912 he received 9,367 votes to 3,204 cast for Charles I. Fleck, his Republican and Independence League opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. McMahon a member of the following Assembly Committees: Public Education, Labor and Industries, and Commerce and Navigation.

Joseph J. Monahan.

Joseph J. Monahan, Democrat, who represents the Twenty-second Assembly District of Kings county in the Assembly was born in New York City on July 22, 1877, and was educated at St. James Academy.

He has been a railroad man since he began earning his livelihood. He is married and has three children.

He is a member of the Twenty-Second Assembly District organization of the Democratic Party and of other civic and social organizations.

Nominated for the Assembly by the Democratic Party in 1912 Mr. Monahan received 8,220 votes to 5,579 cast for Edward R. W. Karutz, Republican and Independence League, and 4,834

cast for Jacob M. Kornfeld, National Progressive.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Monahan a member of the following Assembly committees: Railroads, and Soldiers' Home.

Eugene R. Norton.

Eugene R. Norton, Republican, who represents Washington county in the Assembly, was born in Middle Granville, N. Y., September 23, 1856, where he lived until 1872. Coming to Granville a poor boy, he entered into the grocery business, and conducted the same until 1884, when he sold out, and with his brother entered into the industry of manufacturing roofing slate under the firm name of Norton Brothers, who are the largest manufacturers of roofing slate, and in which he is at the present time interested. He is also president of the American Sea Green Slate Co., and the W. H. Hughes Co., and a director of the Farmers' National Bank of Granville, N. Y., and the Citizens' National Bank of Poultney, Vt.

Beside being very active in business and politics, Mr. Norton has taken a deep interest in fraternal and social organizations. He is a member of Mettowee Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 559; Granville Lodge, No. 55, F. and A. M.; Granville Chapter, No. 286, Royal Arch Masons; Washington Commandery, No. 33, and Oriental Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

Mr. Norton was elected to the Assembly November 7, 1905. Speaker Wadsworth appointed Mr. Norton a member of the following committees: Revision, Commerce and Navigation, Charitable and Religious Societies.

Re-elected in 1906, Speaker Wadsworth appointed Mr. Norton a member of the following committees: Banks, Commerce and Navigation, and Taxation.

Once again a candidate in 1912, Mr. Norton received 4,380 votes to 3,923 cast for Harry Gray, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Norton a member of the following Assembly Committees: Railroads and Banks.

Mortimer C. O'Brien.

Mortimer C. O'Brien, Democrat, Assemblyman from the Fourth Assembly district of Westchester, is the first Democrat ever to be elected from that district. He is one of the youngest men ever to represent Westchester county in the Legislature, being only twenty-four years of age.

He is a graduate of White Plains High School, Fordham University, and Fordham Law School. He is a lawyer, with offices at White Plains, N. Y.

Nominated for the Assembly by the Democratic party in 1912, Mr. O'Brien was elected and then, in the Assembly of 1913, was appointed by Speaker Smith a member of the following Assembly Committees: Judiciary, and Charitable and Religious Societies.

Vincent A. O'Connor.

Vincent A. O'Connor, Democrat, who represents the Fifth Assembly District of Kings county in the Assembly, resides at No. 698 Decatur street, borough of Brooklyn, city of New York.

He was born on May 30, 1887, in the borough of Brooklyn and attended St. Vincent de Paul's Academy, and upon graduation from the said institution attended St. John's College, Brooklyn, N. Y., and received a degree of A. B. in the year 1906. After graduation from St. John's College he attended the law school of the Columbia University, New York, and was graduated from this university in the year 1909.

He was admitted to practice law in the State of New York on March 4, 1909, and has his offices at No. 44 Court street, Brooklyn.

He was a candidate for alderman in the 46th aldermanic district in the year 1911 and was defeated. In the fall of 1912 he was nominated for the Assembly for the Fifth District of Kings county and elected to represent the said district.

He was designated by the Speaker of the Assembly, Alfred E. Smith, in 1913, to the Judiciary Committee and the Military Affairs Committee.

Harry E. Oxford.

Harry E. Oxford, Democrat, who represents the Third Assembly District, New York county, was born in England in 1866. When a baby he was brought to this country, by his parents.

Mr. Oxford was educated in the public schools of New York, and then entered into the real estate business, in which he is still engaged.

He has been an active Democrat ever since he reached the voting age, and a member of Tammany Hall organization in recent years. He is one of the leaders of the Democratic Party in his Assembly District.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1901, Mr. Oxford received 5,223 votes to 2,662 votes cast for George E. Lapp, who received the support of the Republicans and of the Greater New York Democracy.

Speaker Nixon in 1902 appointed Mr. Oxford a member of the following Assembly Committees. Trades and Manufactures and State Prisons. Renominated in 1902, Mr. Oxford received 5,715 votes; Frank Pittelle, Republican, 1,669 votes.

Speaker Nixon in 1903, appointed Mr. Oxford a member of the following Assembly Committees: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply and Military Affairs.

Mr. Oxford retired from the Legislature for several years; six of which he has spent as sergeant-at-arms of the Board of Aldermen and also was sergeant-at-arms of the Senate of the State of New York during the year 1912.

Nominated again for the Assembly in the Third Assembly District of New York county in 1912, he received an overwhelming majority over his Republican opponents. He had a plurality of 3,550.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Oxford as a member of the Committee on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and Excise.

August V. Pappert.

August V. Pappert, Republican, who represents the Third Assembly district of Monroe county in the Assembly, was born in Rochester, N. Y., on December 28, 1874. After his common school education, he finished his studies through a six year course at Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y.

He registered as a law clerk from the office of Eugene J. Dwyer, of Rochester, and after completing his law studies, was admitted to the bar in 1901. Since then he has practiced law in Rochester, N. Y. He has for many years been an active member of the Union League Club, the largest Republican club in Monroe county, and he is attorney for the said club.

In 1910 he was the Republican candidate for member of Assembly and elected and was re-elected on the Republican ticket in 1911 and 1912.

He is of German descent and is well versed in the German language.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Pappert a member of the following Assembly Committees: Excise Committee and the Committee on Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Pappert a member of the followlowing Assembly Committees: Insurance, Excise, Commerce and Navigation.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed him a member of the following Assembly Committees: Insurance and Excise.

J. L. Patrie.

J. L. Patrie, Democrat, who represents the county of Greene in the New York Assembly for the year 1913 as its representative for the fourth consecutive term was born in the central part of the State of New York in 1869 and became a resident in 1895, of the county which he now represents.

During his earlier life he was teacher, principal, superintendent

and finally was elected as a commissioner of the public schools in the county of Greene, which office he held for six years. During his last term as commissioner of schools he entered Union University, Law School division, and was admitted to the practice of law during the summer of 1903 and thereafter was admitted to practice in all the district and federal courts of the United States.

Mr. Patrie is conducting his law practice at Catskill, N. Y., the county seat, and has a widely established business as a real estate broker.

In the fall of 1909, Mr. Patrie was elected a representative in the Assembly of the county of Greene, in which capacity he has been serving with an increased majority from year to year. Mr. Patrie has served on the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Public Education, and member of the Judiciary, Codes, Insurance, Revision and Public Printing and is this year, 1913, Chairman of the Committee on Labor and Industries, and a member of the Committee on Ways and Means and of the Committee on Internal Affairs.

John G. Pembleton.

John G. Pembleton, Republican, who represents Tioga county in the Assembly, was born in the village of Waverly, Tioga county, New York, July 8, 1880, and removed to Tioga Center, N. Y., in the spring of 1881, where he has since continuously resided.

His education was received at the Tioga Center Union School, Hudson River Institute at Claverack, N. Y. and Syracuse University where he was graduated in 1903. While in college he was a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity.

Mr. Pembleton resides upon and operates a large farm in the town of Tioga, Tioga county, N. Y.

In 1906 he was admitted to the bar and since that time has practiced law in the village of Owego, N. Y.

He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a member of Smithboro Lodge F. and A. M.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Pembleton a member of the following Assembly Committees: Insurance, Excise, and Revision.

Mr. Pembleton was re-elected in 1912 receiving 2,659 votes to 2,519 cast for Cornelius O. Sebring, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Pembleton a member of the following Assembly Committees: Codes, and Villages.

Cyrus W. Phillips.

Cyrus W. Phillips, Republican, who represents the Fourth Assembly District of Monroe county in the Assembly, was born in Rochester in 1870, where he is now engaged in the practice of law. He commenced his law studies in Syracuse in the chambers of the Hon. Irving G. Vann, then justice of the Supreme Court and later a judge of the Court of Appeals.

In 1908 he became associate editor of the Century Digest, published in St. Paul, Minn., to which city he removed and resided till the completion of the Digest in 1901, when he returned to the city of Rochester and for a time was associate editor of the Lawyers' Reports Annotated. Later he resigned his editorial position to devote himself exclusively to the practice of his profession. He is a member of the New York State Bar Association and of the Rochester Bar Association.

He has always taken an interest in public questions, and in 1890 aided in the organization of and became a charter member of the Roosevelt Republican Club of St. Paul. This club was the pioneer "rough-rider" club of the country and became one of the leading clubs of the Northwest.

He has been active in the movement in this State that resulted in

the adoption of the Employers' Liability Law and later in the enactment of the Barnes bill (section 42 of the Railroad Law), increasing the liability of the railroad companies to their employees.

He was elected Member of Assembly in 1908 by a plurality of 1,455. His Democratic opponent was Dr. Harry M. Schall.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1909 appointed Mr. Phillips a member of the following Assembly Committees: Judiciary, Revision, Unfinished Business.

During the session of 1909 Mr. Phillips introduced in the Assembly a bill providing for the appointment of a commission to reinvestigate the subject of employers' liability and the cause of industrial accidents. The bill passed the Assembly after being combined with a similar bill introduced by Assemblyman George A. Voss, and was amended in the Senate so as to include an inquiry into the cause of employment, after which it became a law. Speaker Wadsworth appointed Mr. Phillips a member of the commission.

Renominated in 1909 Mr. Phillips received 8,224 votes to 5,684 given for F. D. Lamb, Democrat.

In 1910 Speaker Wadsworth appointed Mr. Phillips a member of the following Assembly Committees: Judiciary, Revision, and Commerce and Navigation.

Renominated a second time in 1910 Mr. Phillips received 6,845 votes to 5,553 cast for John E. Conway, Democrat.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Phillips a member of the following Assembly Committee: On Judiciary.

Renominated a third time in 1911 Mr. Phillips received 7,752 votes to 4,544 cast for David R. Henry, Democrat.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Phillips a member of the following Assembly Committees: Judiciary, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and on Revision.

Renominated a fourth time in 1912 Mr. Phillips received 5,695 votes to 5,190 cast for Joseph Adams, Democrat, and 3,688 cast for Fred Braetzel, National Progressive.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Phillips a member of the following Assembly committees: Judiciary, Labor and Industries.

Spencer G. Prime, 2d.

Spencer G. Prime, 2d, Republican, who represents the county of Essex, in the Assembly, was born at Upper Jay, Essex county, thirty years ago. His early education was obtained at the High School at that place. He was fitted for college at Plattsburgh High School and the Academy at Poultney, Vt., and is a graduate from the latter institution where he took high rank.

He subsequently entered the Philosophical Course of Syracuse University. At the completion of his literary studies he decided to make law his profession and so entered the Law Department of Syracuse University, where he graduated in 1906. While at the University, he was elected President of his class.

He is a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity and also of the law fraternity Phi Delta Phi. He is prominent in Masonry having taken the Scottish Rite degrees including the 32d, at the Rochester, N. Y., Consistory.

Although actively engaged in the practice of his profession he has found time to devote to politics, and has never failed to support the Republican ticket with voice and vote since attaining his majority. When a Republican State Administration went into office in the year 1909, Mr. Prime was appointed Assistant Deputy Secretary of State by Secretary Samuel S. Koenig and when the Automobile Bureau was created in the Secretary of State's office, he was promoted to the position of Chief of the Automobile Bureau of the State of New York.

He is a son of Silas W. Prime, a member of the well known firm of Prime Bros., wholesale and retail dealers in general merchandise at Upper Jay, and is a nephew of ex-State Senator Spencer G. Prime.

Nominated for the Assembly by the Republican party in 1911 Mr. Prime received 3,090 votes to 2,826 cast for George F. Dudley, Democrat.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Prime a member of the following Assembly Committees: General Laws, Forestry, Fisheries and Game.

Renominated in 1912 Mr. Prime received 2,983 votes to 2,113 cast for Leo P. Collins, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1912 appointed Mr. Prime a member of the following Assembly committees: General Laws and Privileges and Elections.

E. Bert Pullman.

E. Bert Pullman, Democrat, who represents Herkimer county in the Assembly, was born in the town of Lyonsdale, village of Port Leyden, Lewis county, January 1, 1872, and was educated in the public schools and worked on a farm.

He removed to Fulton Chain twenty-one years ago and learned the millwright and carpenter trade, and did contracting and building.

Ten years ago he became a member of the firm of Pullman Brothers, contractors, builders, and manufacturers of lumber, which firm still conducts such business. He also has charge of the Julius Breckwoldt Piano Company's Mills at Fulton Chain. He was elected Justice of the Peace, and Highway Commissioner and has represented his town on the Board of Supervisors of Herkimer county for the past seven years which office he still holds. Mr. Pullman has always been a strong, enthusiastic Democrat. He represented Herkimer county as one of the delegates to the Democratic State Convention held in Rochester in 1908 and 1910. Mr. Pullman is a member of the North Woods Lodge, No. 849, F. & A. M., also a member of the B. P. O. Elks No. 33; associated member of the Browns Tract Guides Association, and Chairman of the Citizens Committee of the town of Webb, which was organized for the protection and development of the Adirondack mountains.

Mr. Pullman was nominated for Member of Assembly in 1912 on the Democrat ticket and was elected by 509 majority.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Pullman a member of the following Assembly Committees: Ways and Means, Agriculture, Labor and Industries, and Conservation.

Ransom L. Richardson.

Ransom L. Richardson, Republican, who represents Allegany county in the Assembly, was born at Angelica, Allegany county, N. Y., January 25th, 1873, and there attended the village school and Wilson Academy and graduated from Cornell Law School with the class of 1895.

He at once began the practice of law at Fillmore, Allegany county, N. Y., which has been continued to date.

He has always been a Republican and served on the board of Supervisors for six years from January 1st, 1906.

In 1912 he represented the county in the Assembly having been elected on the Republican ticket.

In the fall of 1912 he was re-elected, and in 1913 was appointed by Speaker Smith a member of the Committee on Codes and of the Committee on Banks.

John J. Robinson.

John J. Robinson, Democrat, who represents the Second Assembly District of Suffolk county in the Assembly is a native of Brooklyn, New York, where he was born on May 10, 1888.

Locating at Centerport on the north shore of Long Island in July, 1896, he has become identified with the growth and advancement of Long Island and its interests, and

has built up a practice in law since his admission to the bar on March 8, 1910, that has brought him into touch with many people throughout the district.

Mr. Robinson obtained his education at St. Francis Xavier's preparatory school in New York city, Holy Cross college, of Worcester, Mass., and entered the law school of St. Lawrence University in June, 1907, and from where he received his degree of LL. B., on June 10, 1909. He has had a successful law practice since opening his office in the Singer building in New York city with a branch office at Huntington, which he opened in August, 1911.

Mr. Robinson is a member of the Catholic Club, Phi Society, the Centerport Yacht Club, New York Holy Cross Club, Ronkokoma Golf Club and the Suffolk County Democratic Club. He is a member of B. P. O. E., No. 1253, Freeport, L. I., and the Jeffersonian Democratic Club, of Huntington, L. I.

Mr. Robinson was nominated for the Assembly by the Democratic Party in 1912 and elected.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed him a member of the following Assembly Committees: Ways and Means, Affairs of Villages, Revision, and Public Printing.

James M. Rozan.

James M. Rozan, Democrat, who represents the Sixth Assembly district of Erie county in the Assembly, was born in Boruszyn, Poland. He came to America with his parents in 1872 and made his home in Buffalo, N. Y., where he now conducts, since 1902, a general real estate and insurance business at 496 Fillmore avenue.

He was put to work early in life to help support the family, his father's health having failed. He attended parochial and public schools, and also studied privately. He taught school in Toledo, O., and in Dunkirk, N. Y., and was for twelve years principal of St. Stanislaus School, Buffalo.

During the Pan American Exposition Mr. Rozan was appointed and served as a member of the Committee on Exhibits, and as chairman of the Forestry division. He is a member of various organizations; among them the Moniuszko Club, the Polish Union of America, of which he was Secretary General for two years and on retiring from the office was presented with a valuable gold and diamond badge, the C. M. B. A. and for ten years was trustee of the Empire State Savings Bank.

In 1889 Mr. Rozan was elected Supervisor of the old Fifth Ward of Buffalo (which had nearly 50,000 population), and was re-elected two years later. In the Board of Supervisors he was for three years chairman of the Committee on Charitable Institutions. He was the first Democratic Supervisor elected in that ward in eighteen years.

He took a very active part in the presidential campaigns of 1888 and 1892 writing articles on the tariff question and speaking publicly. He was offered by President Cleveland the position of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in 1892 but declined not having any desire for political position at that time neither seeking the same.

He was elected member of the Democratic General Committee of Erie county from the Ninth Ward and served on the Executive Committee for several years and also as chairman of the Senatorial district, the only Democratic district in Erie county.

In 1898 he was appointed Special Deputy Clerk of the County Court and served for three years.

In 1907 he was elected Councilman to fill the vacancy and in the same year was nominated for the same office, and although he ran over one thousand votes ahead of the general ticket, was beaten with the whole Democratic ticket.

In 1912 he was connected with the Democratic National Committee and was Chairman of the Polish American Bureau and editor of a Polish-democratic newspaper "The Star."

In 1908 he was nominated by the Democrats for the Assembly and received 4,472 votes to 3,112 votes cast for F. Ruszkiewicz, his Republican opponent.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1909 appointed Mr. Rozan a member of the following Assembly Committees: Commerce and Navigation, Public Lands and Forestry.

Renominated in 1909 Mr. Rozan received 4,524 votes to 2,456 cast for Thomas Rydzyuski, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. Rozan a member of the following Assembly Committees: Canals, Agriculture, and Public Lands and Forestry.

Nominated again in 1911 Mr. Rozan received 3,765 votes to 2,892 cast for Frank A. Olszanowski, Republican.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Rozan a member of the following Assembly Committees: Canals, Claims, and Soldiers' Home.

Nominated once more in 1912, Mr. Rozan received 3,049 votes to 1,843 given to Michael J. Rubach, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Rozan a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, of the Committee on Insurance, and of the Committee on Banks.

Michael Schaap.

Michael Schaap, Progressive and Independence League, who represents the Thirty-first Assembly District of New York county in the Assembly, is a native of New York city and has lived in it all his life.

His parents came to this country in 1856 from Amsterdam, Holland. He is a graduate of Grammar School No. 22, of the evening high schools, and of the New York University Law School. He worked his way through law school by teaching stenography and English in the evening schools. He has been practicing law for over fifteen years, having been for the past fourteen years a member of the firm of Hymes, Woytisek & Schaap of 55 Liberty street, New York city. His partners are Edward Hymes, a distinguished trial lawyer, and Vincent W. Woytisek, former assistant corporation counsel, and former deputy register of New York county.

He has never sought public office or been active in politics, but was one of the first to align himself with the Progressive Party upon its formation. He is a member of the American Bar Association, New York State Bar Association, County Lawyers Association, New York Law Institute, Society of Medical Jurisprudence, Beth Israel Hospital United Hebrew Charities, Uptown Talmud Torah, Congregational Shearith Israel, Allgemeiner Deutscher Sprach Verein, the Masonic order, and other organizations. He was a member of the National Committee for the abrogation of the Russian treaty.

His candidacy was endorsed by the Independence League and the Citizens Union. He received more than a majority of the total vote in his Assembly District, his vote being 5,392, against 3,386 for the Democratic candidate, and 1,725 for the Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913, appointed Mr. Schaap a member of the following Assembly committees: Judiciary, and Public Education.

Jacob Schifferdecker.

Jacob Schifferdecker, Democrat, who represents the 19th Assembly district of Kings county in the Assembly, was born in old New York city October 23, 1862. He received his education in the public schools of that city and Brooklyn and then studied a private commercial course.

At the age of 16 he was a shoe salesman for his father, who at that time was a large shoe manufacturer. His father retiring from business he

was then employed as a wine salesman for a Brooklyn concern, who are now out of business.

In 1885 he helped to organize a Bartenders' Union, which to-day has a membership of 500, and is known as Bartenders' Union Local No. 70, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and Bartenders' International League of America, Hotel and Restaurant Employes and the International Alliance. He is at present the president of the Union, having been elected for several consecutive terms without opposition. He is a member of quite a number of social and fraternal organizations.

He was nominated by the Democratic Party for Assemblyman in 1910, and received 3,664 votes to 2,534, a majority of 1,130, against John Holbrook who had the regular Republican nomination and was endorsed by the Independence League.

Speaker Frisbie, in 1911 appointed Mr. Schifferdecker a member of the following Assembly Committees: On the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, on the Committee on Labor and Industries, and on the Committee on Public Health.

Renominated by the Democratic party for Assemblyman in 1911, he received 3,231 votes to 2,923 cast for Carston Bush, who had the regular Independence League nomination and was endorsed by the Republican party — a majority of 308.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Schifferdecker a member of the following Assembly Committees: Charitable and Religious Societies, and Public Health.

Renominated by the Democratic party for Assembly in 1912, he received 3,514 votes to 1,337 cast for Herman Martin who had the regular "Bull Moose" nomination by a majority of 2,177.

Walter H. Kreiner, regular Republican nomination, received 1,282 votes.

Emil Muller, Socialist party, received 839 votes.

Anthony L. Palma, Independence League party, received 335 votes.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Schifferdecker a member of the following Assembly Committees: Public Health, Excise, and Labor and Industries.

Herman F. Schnirel.

Herman F. Schnirel, Republican, who represents the county of Ontario in the Assembly, was born in Geneva, N. Y., April 19, 1883. He attended the Geneva Public schools and was graduated from the Geneva High School with the class of 1901, being the youngest member of the class. He won the Corydon Wheat Memorial prize for excellence in English and was elected orator for class day exercises.

He attended Hobart College for two years and then went to Cornell University where he was graduated with the degree, of A. B. He also took post graduate work at Columbia University. While at Cornell he shone particularly in debating and oratorical circles and was elected to the two most important speaking contests: "1886 Memorial Stage" and open to all students of the University of whom twelve are elected, also to the "Woodford Stage" to which six men of the Senior class are chosen for excellence in oratory and one of the most coveted honors in the University. He was also appointed as member of the debating team to represent Cornell in the triangular debate with Columbia and Pennsylvania."

Mr. Schnirel specialized in modern languages, German, French and Italian, speaking all three languages. He also took his minor in political economy and statistics, studying under Professors Jenks and Willcox, two of the best economists in this country. At graduation he was offered the position of instructor in the department of statistics under Prof. Willcox, but declined this post to go into the real estate business with his father on the Hamilton Heights

Tract, one of the growing residential sections of Geneva.

In 1909 Mr. Schnirel was married to Martha Wellmann and spent the next eight months traveling in Europe, when he accepted a call as professor of German at Maryville College, Maryville, Tennessee, where he was given opportunity to build up a strong department in German. Due to climatic conditions, however, Mr. Schnirel was obliged to resign his post and come north to Geneva where he now is engaged in the real estate business with his father.

Mr. Schnirel has always taken an active part in politics, having been a Republican worker even before the age of 21 years. He "stumped" for President Taft in 1908 and was elected Secretary of the Geneva Republican Club in spite of a strong progressive candidate. Mr. Schnirel was able to defeat the democratic candidate Mr. Salisbury by a plurality of 118 votes. Mr. Schnirel entered the Assembly at the age of 29.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Schnirel a member of the following Assembly Committees: Public Education and Public Printing.

C. Fred. Schwarz.

C. Fred. Schwarz, Democrat, who represents the First District of Rensselaer county, in the Assembly, was born in the city of Troy, N. Y., February 14th in the year 1880, and still resides at that place. He received his education in the public schools in that city.

In the year 1900, he commenced working for the National Biscuit Company, at Troy, N. Y., as shipper. In 1901 was transferred to the Schenectady Branch as salesman; in which position he remained until 1906, leaving to commence the study of law. Matriculated at the La Salle Institute preparatory course in the year 1906, he entered Albany Law School in the year 1907 and received his degree of LL.B. therefrom in the year 1909. He is a member of the Union Chapter, Delta Chi Fraternity. He was admitted to the Bar October 15, 1912. He was nominated for member of the Assembly in the year 1910, and was defeated by the Hon. Frederick C. Filley, Republican.

Again renominated for Assemblyman in 1911, Mr. Schwarz was elected, receiving 7,196 votes to 6,610 cast for Frederick C. Filley, Republican.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Schwarz a member of the following Assembly Committees: Forestry, Fisheries and Game, and Canals.

Once more nominated for the Assembly in 1912, Mr. Schwarz received 6,254 votes to 5,049 cast for Abraham L. Payton, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Schwarz chairman of the Committee on Revision and a member of the Committee on Codes and of the Committee on Conservation.

Frank L. Seaker.

Frank L. Seaker, Republican, who represents the First Assembly District of St. Lawrence County in the Assembly was born on February 28, 1873, in the town of Macomb, St. Lawrence County.

He was educated in the common schools and was graduated from the Richfield Springs Free Academy in 1894. He taught school for six years; since which time he has been engaged in farming in his native town. Elected Supervisor of his Town in 1904 Mr. Seaker has represented it in that capacity for seven years. He was a member of the Grangers and of several fraternal organizations.

Nominated for Member of Assembly by the Republicans of his District in 1911 Mr. Seaker received 3,656 votes to 1,869 cast for Nathan T. Lovejoy, Democrat.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Seaker a member of the following Assembly Committees: Cities, Penal Institutions and Agriculture.

Renominated in 1912, Mr. Seaker received 3,526 votes to 2,871 cast for

Nathan T. Lovejoy, his Democratic opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Seaker a member of the following Assembly Committees: Railroads, Canals, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

James L. Seely, Jr.

James L. Seely, Jr., Democrat, who represents the Second Assembly district of Steuben county, was born in Martinsburg, West Virginia. Since 1874 he has been a resident of Canisteo, Steuben county.

He was educated in the public schools of Canisteo, and since early in life has been actively engaged in the manufacturing of cigars.

He was one of the organizers of the First State Bank of Canisteo. He is an Elk and a Mason.

Mr. Seely's nomination for Member of Assembly of the Second Assembly district of Steuben was without opposition. He was elected by a plurality of 763, being the second Democratic Assemblyman who was ever elected under the present apportionment from his Assembly district.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Seely a member of the following Assembly Committees: Ways and Means, Agriculture, and Affairs of Villages.

Gilbert Thompson Seelye.

Gilbert T. Seelye, Republican, who represents Saratoga county in the Assembly, was born in Burnt Hills, Saratoga county, on September 9, 1877, and has always resided in the old homestead at Burnt Hills. He was educated in the district school and the Schenectady High School, and since then has broadened his education in contact with business men in all ranks of life. For the past nine years he has been a director of the First National Bank of Ballston Spa.

Always a Republican and an active one since attaining his majority, he has never sought office or even party preferment. It was not until three years ago that he could be prevailed upon to take a position as member of the Republican County Committee. He is a member of the Schenectady Lodge, B. P. O. E., and of the Utopian Club of Ballston Spa.

Mr. Seelye as a candidate for the Assembly received 6,081 votes to 5,599 cast for William H. Manierre, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Seelye a member of the following Assembly Committees: Banks and Commerce and Navigation.

Walter A. Shepardson.

Walter A. Shepardson, Republican, who represents Chenango county in the Assembly, was born in Earlville in that county on June 23, 1851. He is the oldest son of the Hon. Andrew Shepardson, who served in the Assembly for two terms, 1871, and 1872, and was County Clerk of Chenango county for four terms.

Mr. Shepardson's parents moved to Smyrna, when he was four years old, where he was educated in the common schools. He learned telegraphy when quite young and was appointed station agent and operator at Smyrna for the N. Y., O. & W. R. R., which position he held for seven years, serving as train despatcher for a short time at Oswego. He was in the mercantile business for a time. In the spring of 1879 he moved to Otselic; and began to manage a large dairy farm which he now owns and manages. In the year 1886, was elected Supervisor of Otselic; serving nine years, during three of which he was chairman of the board. In 1903, he was elected County Clerk of Chenango county, and served two terms, the last of which expired December 31, 1909. He was elected to the Assembly in November, 1909; defeating Nelson P. Bonney who had the nomination and support of both the Democratic and Prohibition parties. Mr. Shepardson married Ida E. Stokes, whose grandfather also served in the Assembly, and has one son, E. Stokes Shepardson.

He was re-elected to the Assembly in 1910 by a majority of 1,000 votes greater than that received by him in 1909. In 1911 Mr. Shepardson was

again re-elected, his majority being 500 votes greater than that of 1910.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Shepardson a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of Soldiers' Home, member of Ways and Means, and Agriculture.

In 1912 Mr. Shepardson, though opposed by candidates of supposed strength upon the Democratic and "Bull Moose" tickets, was re-elected by a substantial majority.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Shepardson a member of the following Assembly Committees: Ways and Means, Charitable and Religious Societies.

Jacob Silverstein.

Jacob Silverstein, Democrat, who represents the Sixth Assembly district of New York county in the Assembly, was born December 23, 1881, in the old Eleventh ward of the city of New York, and still resides there at No. 146 Lewis street, borough of Manhattan, city of New York.

Mr. Silverstein received his education in Public School No. 4, and graduated therefrom in 1896. He attended the City College of the City of New York for about one year, and was then employed as a clerk in a law office, and attended the New York University Law School of the city of New York during 1900–1902. He was admitted to the Bar in October, 1902, and immediately associated himself with his brother, Max Silverstein, and has been in actual practice since said time as a trial lawyer, practicing particularly in the old District Courts, now the Municipal Courts (known as the poor man's court).

Mr. Silverstein was unanimously designated as the candidate for Assembly of the Democratic party under the new Election Law, and thereafter was elected as the candidate for the Assembly at the Primary Election held in September, 1912, without any opposition. At the General Election held on November 5, 1912, Mr. Silverstein was elected in a three-cornered contest in the district over which Samuel S. Koenig, once Secretary of State and now Republican County Chairman of New York county, is the leader, and over which the Republicans held sway for several years, Mr. Silverstein winning over the Republican party by several hundred. He never held a public office before, although he was appointed several times as referee and receiver by various Supreme Court Justices of New York county.

Mr. Silverstein is a member of several fraternal, social, political and charitable organizations, some of which are: The Jefferson Club of the Eleventh Ward; The General Committee of Tammany Hall, Sixth Assembly District; Young Men's Democratic Club; Progressive Democratic Club of the Sixth Assembly District; The Jacksonians; Emanuel Newman Lodge No. 120, I. O. B. A. and also John Marshall Harlan Association.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Silverstein a member of the following Assembly Committees: General Laws, and Privileges and Elections.

George Frederick Small.

George Frederick Small, Democrat, who represents the First Assembly District of Erie county, was born in Buffalo in the Assembly District which he now represents and has always lived in the same Assembly District.

He was educated in the Buffalo public schools, was apprenticed to the wall paper trade as a print cutter and has always been active in the ranks of labor organizations and social and fraternal societies, where his ability as a worker was always recognized, as he has held offices in all of the best social, fraternal and labor organizations in Buffalo of to-day. Mr. Small was elected to the Assembly from a strong Republican district. The result showed on election day that Mr. Small's ability was recognized and he received the handsome majority of 611, in this Republican stronghold which always sent a Republican Assemblyman to Albany by a majority of 2,000.

Speaker Smith appointed Mr. Small a member of the following Assembly Committees: Canals, Labor and Industries, and Soldiers' Home.

John A. Smith.

John A. Smith, Republican, who represents the Second Assembly District of St. Lawrence county in the Assembly, was born on a farm in the town of Lawrence in St. Lawrence county, May 22, 1864, of New England parentage.

He was educated in the district school, Lawrenceville Academy and the Potsdam Normal school. He began teaching school when seventeen years old and was admitted to the bar in 1893 and opened a law office in his native town, where he continued to practice to the present time, except from February 22, 1909 to April 11, 1911, at which time he was employed as special counsel in the State Excise Department.

He has never held public office except as a member of the Board of Education.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912 Mr. Smith received 4,360 votes to 2,288 cast for Henry J. Corbitt, his Democratic opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Smith a member of the following Assembly Committees: General Laws, and Public Institutions.

Myron Smith.

Myron Smith, Republican, representative of the First Assembly district of Dutchess county in the Assembly is a native of that county, having been born in the town of Amenia. As a boy he attended the public schools of his home town and later attended the Dover Plains Academy. After finishing his school course he engaged as bookkeeper with the New York Condensed Milk Company of New York, at Wassaic, in said county, which position he held for three years, and for fifteen years thereafter he devoted himself exclusively to farming, which latter occupation he has never quite given up, owning to this day a large farm in the town of Washington in his home county.

In 1889 he was elected Superintendent of the Poor of Dutchess county, which office he held for nine consecutive years, and at the expiration thereof was elected Sheriff of Dutchess county for a term of three years.

In 1905 Mr. Smith was first elected to the Assembly, receiving a majority over his opponent, Frank Shaw. During this term he served on the following Assembly Committees: Excise, Labor and Industries, and Public Institutions.

In 1906 Mr. Smith was again elected to this office, receiving a majority over A. W. Smith, Jr., a Democrat. During this term he served on the same committees.

He was again elected the following year and during that term served on the following committees: Public Education, Excise, and Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Smith became a successful candidate again in 1908 and during this term became a member of the following committees: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Excise, and Revision.

He was also elected for a fifth term in 1909 and during that year served on the same committees as the preceding year.

He was again nominated for the office in 1910, and for the first time in his life was defeated by Ferdinand A. Hoyt, Jr., Democrat, by the small margin of four votes.

In 1911 he again opposed Mr. Hoyt for the same office, and this time defeated the latter by a majority of 280. At this election he received the largest majority from his home town (Washington) that he had ever received in any election.

Mr. Smith is the head of the firm of Myron Smith & Company, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., which firm is engaged in the coal and ice business. He is a trustee of the Matteawan Savings Bank; a member of the County and State Grange; of the Dutchess County Horticultural So-

ciety; and also of the Masonic, Elks and Knights of Pythias lodges.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Smith a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Excise Committee, and a member of the Committee on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

Nominated once more in 1912 Mr. Smith was elected.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed him a member of the following Assembly Committees: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, Excise and Penal Institutions.

Thomas K. Smith.

Thomas K. Smith, Republican, who represents the Third Assembly district of Onondaga county, was born at the city of Fulton, Oswego county, New York, on the tenth day of April, 1869. In his youth he removed to Phoenix, New York. He was educated in the grammar schools, Falley Seminary and Phoenix Academy, from which he was graduated in 1886.

In 1889 he removed to Syracuse, New York, entered an office and commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1892 and shortly thereafter opened an office for the practice of law and has been in active practice ever since. Mr. Smith came to Syracuse without friends or means and the success and high professional standing he has attained are due to his own efforts solely.

He is a member of the Onondaga County Bar Association and of many civic and fraternal organizations.

While for some years back he has worked earnestly, loyally and consistently for the welfare of his party in city, county and state, he had never sought or held public office prior to his election in 1910.

Without solicitation on his part he was unanimously nominated for the Assembly in 1910 by the Republicans and received 7,494 votes to 5,158 votes cast for his opponent.

He was renominated in 1911 and received 7,709 votes to 4,782 cast for Howard Lewis, Democrat.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Smith a member of the following Assembly Committees: On Revision, and on Internal Affairs.

In 1912 Speaker Merritt appointed him a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Revision, and member of the Committee on Cities, and of the Committee on Codes.

Renominated again in 1912 Mr. Smith received 5,457 votes to 4,782 cast for William E. Lapham, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Smith a member of the following Assembly Committees: Cities and Revision.

Arthur P. Squire.

Arthur P. Squire, Democrat, who represents Schenectady county in the Assembly, was born in Scottsville, Michigan, on September 20, 1882.

He moved to New York State in 1882. In early life he lived at Preble, Cortland county. He was graduated from the Medical College of The University of Buffalo in 1906 and served as interne for one year in the German Deaconess Hospital of Buffalo, and then located at Rotterdam Junction. He was elected to fill an unexpired and the following full term as a trustee in the Union school of Rotterdam. In the fall of 1911 he was elected town clerk of Rotterdam, the first democrat to be elected to the office in about 15 years.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912 Mr. Squire received 5,920 votes to 5,524 cast for Wesley McDougall, his Republican opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Squire a member of the following Assembly committees: Canals, Internal Affairs and Public Health.

Solomon Sufrin.

Solomon Sufrin, National Progressive, who represents the Eighth Assembly district of New York county in the Assembly, is a lawyer.

He was born in Roumania in 1881, was graduated from the government

gymnasium and was sent by the Alliance Israelite Universelle to Paris to complete his education at the L'Ecole Normal Oriental. He entered the New York University law school in 1903, and was graduated two years later and took a post-graduate course (LL.M) degree.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912 he received 2,298 votes to 1,885 given to Sidney Scharlin, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Sufrin a member of the following Assembly committees: Codes, Printed and Engrossed bills.

John Leo Sullivan.

John Leo Sullivan, Republican, who represents the Second Assembly district of Chautauqua county, in the Assembly, was born in Stockton, N. Y., March 19, 1878.

After attending district schools he was graduated from the Fredonia Normal School in 1901, and from the Cornell Law School in 1904, when he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Dunkirk, N. Y. While in the Cornell Law School he won a reputation as a debater. He was a member of various clubs and of the Cornell Congress.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1908, Mr. Sullivan received 6,968 votes to 3,204 cast for Ephraim H. Keyes, his Democratic opponent.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1909 appointed Mr. Sullivan a member of the following Assembly Committees: Judiciary, Public Education, Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Renominated in 1909 Mr. Sullivan received 5,784 votes to 2,599 cast for D. K. Falvay, Democrat.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1909 appointed Mr. Sullivan a member of the following Assembly Committees: Judiciary, Public Education, and Claims.

Mr. Sullivan was renominated a second time in 1910 and was elected. In 1911 Speaker Frisbie appointed him a member of the following Assembly Committees: On Judiciary, and on Claims.

Renominated a third time in 1911 Mr. Sullivan received 5,080 votes to 3,278 cast for Charles F. Bigler, Democrat.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Sullivan chairman of the Committee on Affairs of Villages, and a member of the Judiciary Committee, and of the Claims Committee.

Renominated a fourth time in 1913 Mr. Sullivan received 4,453 votes to 2,741 cast for Peter G. Schwartz, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Sullivan a member of the Judiciary Committee and of the Committee on Labor and Industries.

Howard Sutphin.

Howard Sutphin, Democrat, who represents the Fourth Assembly district of Queens county, was born on July 23, 1863. He is a son of John H. Sutphin, who was County Clerk of Queens county from 1870 to 1900.

After attending Professor Vienot's Institute in Jamaica, L. I., and St. Paul's School, Garden City, where he finished his education, he acted in the capacity of confidential clerk to his father.

About five years of his life since then was spent in the city of Seattle, and state of Washington, where he was engaged in the hotel business, being lately associated with Mr. De Lorme Harbough, in the management of the Rainier-Grand Hotel. He left there in the spring of 1897 and has since resided in the place of his birth, Jamaica, borough of Queens, New York city. He is at the present time a real estate and mortgage loan broker. He is a genuine veteran fireman having served his time with the Continental Bucket Company of Jamaica, N. Y.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912 Mr. Sutphin was elected.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed him a member of the following Assembly Committees: Railroads, Canals, and Commerce and Navigation.

Thaddeus C. Sweet.

Thaddeus C. Sweet, paper manufacturer and member of Assembly

from Oswego county, was born at Phoenix, N. Y., November 16, 1871; a son of Anthony Wayne and Sarah Elizabeth (Campbell) Sweet.

He received his education in Phoenix High School and when eighteen years of age became a clerk in the clothing store of H. D. Merriam & Bro. at Phoenix. He was later for two years a traveling salesman for Albert H. Thompson, dealer in hats and caps, at Syracuse. In 1895, with his brother, K. N. Sweet, he engaged in the paper manufacturing business under the name of Sweet Brothers Paper Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Sweet was clerk of the town of Schroeppel for four years; twelve years represented his town on the County Committee; seven years a member of the Executive Committee, and active in local, county and State politics of the Republican party. In 1909 he was elected to represent his district in the State Assembly. He is a director of the Oswego county Independent Telephone Co., director of the Majestic Furniture Company of Mexico and Herkimer, N. Y., Treasurer of the Phoenix Water Power Owners' Association; member of Callimachus Lodge No. 369, F. & A. M. of Phoenix, Oswego River Chapter No. 270, R. A. M. of Phoenix; Ontario Commandery, K. T. of Oswego; Media Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of Watertown.

Mr. Sweet was nominated for the Assembly by the Republicans of Oswego county in 1909 and elected.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. Sweet a member of the following Assembly Committees: Insurance, Canals, and Labor and Industries.

Mr. Sweet was re-elected in 1910 by a largely increased majority.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Sweet a member of the following Assembly Committees: On Canals, and on Labor and Industries.

In 1911 Mr. Sweet was again re-elected, receiving 9,531 votes to 5,559 votes cast for John C. Knight, Democrat.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Sweet chairman of the Assembly Committee on Canals; and a member of the Insurance Committee and of the Committee on Labor and Industries.

Renominated again in 1912, Mr. Sweet received 6,364 votes to 5,236 cast for Robert J. Pendergast, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Sweet a member of the following Assembly Committees: Internal Affairs, and Conservation.

Morell E. Tallett.

Morell E. Tallett, Republican, who represents the county of Madison in the Assembly, was born in Otselic, Chenango county, N. Y., April 10th, 1850, the son of John and Julia (Church) Tallett.

Mr. Tallett was educated in the public schools and at DeRuyter Institute and at the age of seventeen began teaching in district schools winters, while attending school in spring and fall terms. In the spring of 1872 he entered the employment of the Ontario and Western Railroad as station agent at Otselic, remaining there until February, 1879, when that branch was discontinued. In March of the same year, he was made agent of the Elmira, Cortland and Northern Railroad Company, which was afterward sold to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, at DeRuyter, N. Y., and occupied that position continuously until May, 1907, when, owing to ill-health, he resigned.

In 1879 he purchased the coal business at DeRuyter, added to that farmers' supplies and produce and still owns and operates this business.

His first experience in politics was as town clerk of Otselic, which position he held for several years, until his removal to DeRuyter. He was elected a member of the Republican County Committee of Madison county in 1901 and has been chairman of that body since September, 1907. He has been Vice-President and Director of the DeRuyter Banking Company since its organization and President of the Board of Education since 1906. He is a member of DeRuyter Lodge No. 692, F. & A. M., of Cortland

Chapter, R. A. M., No. 120, Cortland Commandery, K. T., No. 50, Ziyara Temple, A. A. N. M. S. of Utica, of Oneida Lodge, No. 767, B. P. O. E., and of DeRuyter Grange.

In 1909-10 he was chief clerk of the Senate Committee on Cities, a most responsible position.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1911, Mr Tallett was elected by a plurality of 1,875.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Tallett a member of the following Assembly Committees: Labor and Industries, Banks, and Public Institutions.

Renominated in 1912, Mr. Tallett received 3,841 votes to 3,351 given to Henry T. Lewis, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Tallett a member of the following Assembly Committees: Agriculture, and Charities and Religious Societies.

Frank J. Taylor.

Frank J. Taylor, a Democrat who represents the Third Assembly District of Kings county, was born in New York city, March 15, 1884. He moved to Brooklyn in 1894, to the district which he now represents.

He received his education in the public schools and is employed as a riveter by the Robins Dry Dock and Repair Company.

Mr. Taylor received as candidate for the Democratic Party, 4,230 votes to 950 votes cast for W. F. Zimmerman, a Republican, and 58 votes for J. R. Dannett-Independence League.

He is married. This is his first term in the Assembly.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Taylor a member of the following Assembly Committees: Banks, and Commerce and Navigation.

Tracey D. Taylor.

Tracey D. Taylor, Democrat, representative of the Second Rensselaer county district was born in Berlin, Rensselaer county and has always resided in that town.

He was educated in the village school, later attending the Troy Academy and Albany Business College. He is a son of the late Assemblyman William F. Taylor, who occupied a seat in the lower House for two terms, 1875, 1876. The Assemblyman has been active in Democratic politics covering an extended period and has been a member of the Renseselaer County Democratic Committee for fifteen years. In 1891, 1892, and 1893, he held the position of assistant index clerk in the Assembly and was thereby qualified to perform the duties which fall to the lot of members of this branch of the lawmaking body.

Assemblyman Taylor has interested himself in civic affairs, being identified with several co-operative societies such as the Berlin Electric, Light, Heat and Power Company, being president of the corporation, besides being Vice-President and Manager of the Berlin Water Company and Vice-President of the Taconic Valley bank. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Maccabees and other fraternal organizations. He was elected by a majority of more than 600 in a strong Republican district.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Taylor a member of the following Assembly Committees: Railroads, Banks, and Public Institutions.

John W. Telford.

John W. Telford, M. D., Democrat, who represents Delaware county in the Assembly, was born in Franklin, N. Y., in 1864.

He was educated at Kingston Academy, Kingston, N. Y., and was graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1886, and has since been an active practitioner in Margaretville, N. Y.

Dr. Telford has represented the town of Middletown in the Delaware County Board of Supervisors for the past seven years and is the present incumbent.

He is a member of Margaretville Lodge, No. 389, F. & A. M., and of Delta Chapter, No. 185, R. A. M., Stamford, N. Y. December, 1894, he

was District Deputy Grand Master of the Sixteenth Masonic District, comprising the counties of Delaware and Sullivan.

Nominated for the Assembly by the Democratic Party in 1912, Dr. Telford received 4,739 votes to 4,540 cast for Edwin A. Mackey, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Dr. Telford a member of the following Assembly Committees: Internal Affairs, Public Health and Soldiers' Home.

Robert Lee Tudor.

Robert Lee Tudor, Democrat, who represents the Fourteenth Assembly District of New York county in the Assembly, was born in Virginia in 1874 and attended the public schools of that State. After leaving school, he was connected with the Southern Railroad as telegrapher and station agent, and from there came to New York city, where he was city ticket agent for the Long Island Railroad until 1905.

Mr. Tudor then entered the publishing house of Taylor, Platt & Company, New York city, with which house he is now connected. He has been active in politics for the past fifteen years, during that entire period having been a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and for many years first vice-president of the Tammany Central Club of the Fourtenth Assembly District.

Mr. Tudor has done a great deal of public speaking in behalf of his party, throughout the city of New York, having been for several years a member of the Tammany Hall Speakers Bureau.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912, Mr. Tudor received 4,348 votes to 1,746 cast for Daniel D. Thompson, his Republican opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Tudor a member of the following Assembly Committees: Insurance, Public Printing, and Privileges and Elections.

Frederick Ulrich.

Frederick Ulrich, Democrat, representing the Seventeenth Assembly District, Kings county, is a designer and draftsman. He was born in the city of New York in 1867 and took up his residence in the city of Brooklyn in 1892 when his father retired from business, having been a photographer at 156 Bowery for over thirty-five years.

He was educated in the German-American Private School and is a graduate of Public School No. 65, New York city. He received his art education at the National Academy of Design and the Metropolitan Art School. He is married and has three sons and one daughter.

He was appointed cashier by Hon. E. M. Grout in the Finance Department of New York city in 1903, and served under Comptrollers E. M. Grout and H. A. Metz until 1910.

He received the endorsement of the Independence League in 1912, as a candidate for the Assembly, and was the first Democratic Assemblyman elected in twenty years. The Seventeenth District is one of the strongest Republican District in the State. He was elected by 336 over his nearest opponent.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Ulrich a member of the following Assembly Committees: Banks, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

James B. Van Woert.

James B. Van Woert, Democrat, Assemblyman from Lewis county, N. Y., is a resident of Greig, Lewis county, where he was born November 8, 1870.

Mr. Van Woert is the only son of Jacob Van Woert.

He was educated at Trinity Military School, Tivoli-on-Hudson; on graduating he at once entered into business with his father, member of John B. Van Woert & Company, leather merchants, whose tanneries were at Greig, Lewis county. Here James B. Van Woert was active in the different branches of the business,

especially in their forest lands. Since the closing of the tanneries Assemblyman Van Woert has become interested in scientific farming and forestry.

Mr. Van Woert is a member of the Holland Society and Sons of the Revolution.

In 1912 he ran for member of Assembly in Lewis county, one of the strongest Republican counties in the State, and was elected.

Speaker Smith appointed Mr. Van Woert a member of the following Assembly committees: Internal Affairs, Agriculture and Villages.

Charles J. Vert.

Charles J. Vert, Republican, who represents Clinton county in the Assembly, was born on a farm in Morristown, St. Lawrence county, in 1873, and is a graduate of the Potsdam State Normal School and of Michigan University.

He has had 15 years' experience at the law, and served six years as District Attorney of Clinton county.

As the Republican candidate for Assemblyman in Clinton county he received 5,358 votes to 4,104 cast for Nathan T. Hewitt, his Democratic opponent.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Vert a member of the following Assembly Committees: Judiciary, and Penal Institutions.

Renominated in 1912 Mr. Vert received 3,676 votes to 3,151 cast for John H. Moore, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1912 appointed Mr. Vert a member of the following Assembly Committees: Judiciary, General Laws, and Penal Institutions.

Lester D. Volk.

Lester D. Volk, M. D., National Progressive, who represents the Sixth Assembly District of Kings county in the Assembly, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., September 17, 1884. He received his early education in the public schools of the city and was graduated from Public School No. 43 in 1898.

He entered the Boys High School taking up a scientific course and graduated therefrom in 1902.

He then entered upon the study of medicine and was graduated from the Long Island Medical College in 1906, receiving special recognition for his excellent work in physical diagnosis. He acted as chief surgeon to the Young American Cadets, Camp Duryea, at Seacliff, L. I., during the summer of 1906. He then entered Bushwick Hospital as interne, serving successively as junior, ambulance, and house surgeon.

Late in 1907, he left that institution and engaged in private practice at his home, 140A Floyd street, Brooklyn, N. Y. At various times he was connected with the associate staff at Bushwick Hospital, the Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, and the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Infirmary. He is a member of the Williamsburg Medical Society, Vice-President of the Physicians League, organized for the study of economic problems confronting the physicians of to-day, and treasurer of the Professional Men's Club. He is Chancellor Commander of Criterion Lodge, No. 400, K. of P., and member of the Williamsburg Lodge, No. 800, I. O. O. F., besides other various fraternal organizations and orders.

He later entered the Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University and was graduated in 1911 with the degree of LL. B.

He first entered politics in 1911 to fight corruption in the ranks of the Republican organization of the Sixth Assembly District and was captain of his own election district during the primaries. The outcome of the affair was the organization of the Union Republican Club which later during the formation of the Progressive Party, was one of the first organizations enlisted under the Progressive banner. He was nominated for the Assembly and now occupies the distinctive position, of being the only Progressive on the entire ticket in Kings county who was elected in the face of the un-

precedented Democratic landslide. He received 2,738 votes to 2,713 cast for John H. Gerkin, Democrat, and 1,938 votes cast for George Hollberger, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Volk a member of the following Assembly Committees: Conservation and Charitable and Religious Societies.

James J. Walker.

James J. Walker, Democrat, who represents the Fifth Assembly district of New York county in the Assembly, was born 28 years ago in the famous Greenwich Village district of the city of New York, where he now resides.

His education was received at the College of St. Francis Xavier, after which he was appointed secretary and assistant treasurer of the New York and Brooklyn Railroad Company, from which position he resigned and joined his brother in the lumber business.

His father represented the same district in the Assembly during the years 1892 and 1893 and was the author of the bill creating the recreation piers around the city of New York and several other popular and valuable measures.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1909 Mr. Walker received 4,749 votes to 3,389 cast for John L. Manning, Republican.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. Walker a member of the following Assembly committees: Labor and Industries and Claims.

Renominated in 1910 Mr. Walker received 5,157 to 1,824 cast for Edwin S. Cook, Republican.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Walker a member of the following Assembly committees: On Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, on Excise, and on Public Institutions.

Renominated a second time in 1911 Mr. Walker received 4,662 votes to 2,305 cast for John H. O'Connell, Republican.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Walker a member of the following Assembly Committees: Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and Public Institutions.

Renominated in 1912 Mr. Walker received 5,078 votes to 1,100 cast for Patrick T. Canavan, Progressive, and 944 cast for Byron O. Horton, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Walker as chairman of the Insurance Committee and a member of the Excise Committee.

Theodore Hackett Ward.

Theodore Hackett Ward, Democrat, represents the Fifteenth Assembly District of New York county.

Mr. Ward is a lawyer. He was an assistant district attorney of New York county during the administration of William Travers Jerome. He was a delegate to the New York State Convention at Syracuse which nominated Mr. William Sulzer for Governor in 1912; he is a graduate of Columbia University and De LaSalle Institute. Mr. Ward resides at No. 324 West 83d street, New York city.

Mr. Ward is a member of the Manhattan Club, Catholic Club, Graduate Club, West Side Democratic Club, the Amsterdam Democratic Club, the New York County Lawyers' Association and the Alumni Association of the Law School of Columbia University. He was formerly a lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment National Guard of New York.

The vote cast for the respective candidates at the election in 1912 in the Assembly District represented by Mr. Ward was as follows: Albert Dyett, Progressive, 3,028; Henry J. Crawford, Republican, 3,542; Theodore Hackett Ward, Democrat, 4,470.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Ward a member of the following Assembly Committees: Insurance, Military Affairs and Claims.

Niles Freeland Webb.

N. Freeland Webb, Republican, who represents Cortland county in the Assembly was born in December, 1857, in Monroe, Orange county, where his early education was com-

menced. He then attended the Cortland Normal School from which he graduated in the classical course in the class of 1880. After graduation he taught school for one year and then became manager of a large farm of about 1,000 acres near Philadelphia.

In 1884 he was married to Miss F. Adele Wood of Virgil. Since his marriage he has made his home in the town of Virgil, on the farm he now owns and occupies near South Cortland and has been actively engaged in conducting the farm. Three children were born to him and two sons are living.

He made a commendable record as supervisor of his town for eight years. He is prominent in the Grange, being a member of "Chicago" Grange and well understands the needs of the farmers.

For thirteen consecutive years Mr. Webb was Master of the Pomona or County Grange and is now secretary and treasurer of the Patrons' Fire Relief Association and also secretary and treasurer of the New York State Central Organization of Co-operative Insurance Companies, an evidence of the estimate put upon his business ability by these large and important organizations.

He is a man of wide reading and is conversant with all the progressive policies of the State.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912 Mr. Webb received 3,270 votes to 2,303 cast for Edgar L. Adams, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Webb a member of the following Assembly Committees: Public Education, and Public Health.

Edward Weil.

Edward Weil, Democrat, who represents the Twenty-second Assembly district of New York city, in the Assembly, was born April 12, 1872, in the old Eleventh Ward of New York City. He received his early education at Grammar School No. 15, the famous old Fifth Street school, and subsequently enrolled in the New York University Law School, from which he received the degree of LL. B. in 1893. He was admitted to the Bar in May, 1898, and has since built up an extensive practice in this city.

He has always been active in politics in the Twenty-second Assembly district. He is the Sitting Past Regent of Irving Council, No. 602, Royal Arcanum, as well as representative to the Grand Lodge. He is also a member of many other fraternal organizations.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1910, Mr. Weil received 3,570 votes to 2,204 cast for Edward A. Doherty, Republican.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Weil a member of the following Assembly Committees: Codes, Insurance, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Renominated in 1911 Mr. Weil received 3,374 votes to 2,690 votes cast for Barney Weyneck, Republican.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Weil a member of the following Assembly Committees: General Laws, on Revision, and Printed and Engrossed Bills.

Renominated again in 1912 Mr. Weil received 3,971 votes to 1,869 votes cast for Benjamin E. Moore, National Progressive.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Weil Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment, and a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Clare Willard.

Clare Willard, Democrat, who represents the only Assembly District in Cattaraugus county, and who is the first Democrat Assemblyman elected by the entire county was born in Allegany, New York, on July 28, 1870, and was educated in the schools of his native town and at Lima, New York Seminary.

His father died when Mr. Willard was but nineteen years of age, leaving this only son in charge of a large dry goods and general store which he conducted successfully for a period of six years, retiring to accept the presidency of the Olean, New York, Street Railway Company,

which position he retained for several years.

In October, 1900, he organized and became cashier of the First National Bank of Allegany, New York, and he still occupies this responsible position in a bank that is strong and flourishing. He is also President of the First National Bank of Port Allegany, Pa., one of the strongest financial institutions in North Western Pennsylvania.

As a substantial evidence of Mr. Willard's personal popularity out of 718 votes cast at the last election in his home town he received all but 47 votes. He was elected by a vote of 5,314 to 4,976 cast for Robert E. Congdon, Republican.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Willard a member of the following Assembly Committees: Internal Affairs, Banks, and Soldiers' Home.

James H. Wood.

James H. Wood, Republican, who represents the counties of Fulton and Hamilton in the Legislature, is a young man engaged in the practice of law in Gloversville.

Having attended district school at Mayfield during the early part of his life he became a teacher, which occupation he followed till he entered the Gloversville High School from which institution he was graduated in 1901. He went to South Africa on the outbreak of the Boer war, but soon returned to New Orleans, Louisiana, and there entered into a business relationship with an experienced miner from Colorado with whom he went to Central America, and for a year alternately did railroad construction work and prospected the mountains of those countries for gold. Having been attended by the success usually accompanying prospectors, Mr. Wood determined to return to the United States and complete his education. He obtained employment with the Costa Rican government in the construction of a railroad across the isthmus, and in 1903 entered Cornell University, at which institution he pursued his studies for four years, graduating in 1907 with the degree of LL. B., having been admitted to the New York State Bar the year prior to his graduation.

Nominated for the Assembly in 1912 Mr. Wood received 4,202 votes to 3,584 cast for Josiah H. Danforth, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Wood a member of the following Assembly Committees: General Laws, and Commerce and Navigation.

Thomas E. Willmott.

Thomas E. Willmott, Democrat, who represents the Fifteenth District of Kings county in the Assembly, was born in the old Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn, known as Greenpoint on January 25, 1872, was educated in St. Anthony's Parochial School and Public Schools 31 and 22, and was graduated from the Evening High School No. 2.

At sixteen years of age he engaged as apprentice with Haines Brothers, piano manufacturers in New York city, learned the piano making trade, was later connected with the Weber Piano Co., the Kranich & Bach piano manufacturers and later with Otto Wissner of Brooklyn, which concern he was employed with up to the time of entering the Legislature.

He was married in 1895 to Minnie Richards of Gloversville, New York. There are four children, Arthur, Leo, Eugene and Elizabeth. He has always been deeply interested in civic affairs. He was successful during the past year in having the Canal Board approve of Greenpoint as a site for one of the Barge Canal terminals. The estimated cost of the terminal is $750,000.

Mr. Willmott's record as a legislator was highly endorsed by the voters of his district by their returning him as a representative by 2,500 plurality. He was endorsed by the Citizens Union and commended for his stand on progressive demo-

cratic legislation. His opponents were John Weigand, Republican, and George W. Rider, progressive.

He is a member of the fifteenth Assembly District Democratic Club, the Andrew Jackson Club, the Celtic Club, the Holy Name Society, and honorary member of many social organizations in Brooklyn, and the Progressive Democratic Club of Greenpoint. In civic work he has been a strong advocate of the subway system of transit for Brooklyn and has attended many hearings of the Public Service Board for that end. He has been affiliated with the Long Island Waterways Association for the development of the harbors and waterways of New York State. He is also connected with organizations which have for their purpose the establishment of a national Department of Health, believing that life and health can best be conserved by a proper regulation of waterways and the menace removed caused by the polution of streams arising from improper sewage disposals. He has been a strong advocate for improved docking facilities, schools, playgrounds and recreation piers.

His Assembly district is the largest manufacturing one in New York State.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Willmott a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, and member of Railroads, Public Education, and Commerce and Navigation.

John R. Yale.

John R. Yale, Republican, who represents the county of Putnam in the Assembly for the eleventh consecutive term, was born in the town of Patterson, Putnam county, where he acquired his education in the public school. Mr. Yale's present residence is in Brewster, N. Y. where he is engaged in various business enterprises, prominent among which is his connection with the contracting firm of Ryan & Yale, now extensively engaged in constructing State roads and other public works. The present water supply of the village of Brewster, which was developed and established by Mr. Yale, was acquired by purchase from him by this village during the past year.

Prior to the election of Mr. Yale to the Assembly he was employed by the city of New York as a real estate expert in condemnation proceedings for ten years.

Mr. Yale has always been a Republican and is at present chairman of the Republican County Committee of Putnam county.

He was a delegate to the National Convention of 1904 which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for the presidency. He is a member of Croton Lodge, No. 368, F. & A. M., Croton Chapter 230, R. A. M., Brewster Lodge, No. 457, I. O. O. F., B. P. O. E., No. 120, Danbury, a Forester, a member of the Brewster Fire Department and the Republican Club of New York city.

In 1901 he was elected to the Assembly, receiving 1,984 votes to 1,506 cast for George E. Sunderlin, Democrat.

Speaker Nixon in 1902 appointed Mr. Yale a member of the following Assembly Committees: Railroads, and Labor and Industries.

Renominated in 1902, Mr. Yale received 2,043 votes; William S. Mead, Democrat, 1,390.

Mr. Yale in 1903 was appointed a member of the following Assembly Committees: Railroads, Public Printing, and Labor and Industries. Again a candidate for the Assembly on the Republican ticket in 1903. Mr. Yale received at the polls 2,108 votes; John Smith, Democrat, 1,245 votes.

In 1904 Mr. Yale was a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of Labor and Industries and member of Railroads, and Public Institutions.

Renominated a third time in 1904, Mr. Yale received 2,300 votes to 1,427 votes cast for Brownlee W. Wilson, Democrat.

Speaker Nixon in 1905 appointed

Mr. Yale a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Labor and Industries, and member of the Railroad Committee, and of the Commerce and Navigation Committee.

Mr. Yale was re-elected in 1905, receiving 2,021 votes to 76 votes cast for Edward H. Foshey, Prohibition.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1906 appointed Mr. Yale a member of the following Assembly Committees: Canals, Internal Affairs, and Commerce and Navigation.

Renominated a fifth time in 1906 Mr. Yale received 1,784 votes to 1,730 cast for W. A. Perry, Democrat.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1907 appointed Mr. Yale a member of the following Assembly Committees: Railroads, Insurance, and Privileges and Elections.

Renominated the sixth time in 1907, Mr. Yale received 1,727 votes to 1,378 cast for George S. Williams, Democrat.

In 1908 Speaker Wadsworth appointed Mr. Yale a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and member of Railroads.

Renominated the seventh time in 1908, Mr. Yale received 2,202 votes, to 1,505 votes cast for Eugene J. Connors, Democrat.

In 1909 Speaker Wadsworth appointed Mr. Yale a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, member of Ways and Means, and Soldiers' Home.

Renominated the eighth time in 1909 Mr. Yale received 1,938 votes to 1,351 cast for Alexander Spalding, Democrat.

Speaker Wadsworth in 1910 appointed Mr. Yale a member of the following Assembly Committees: Chairman of the Committee on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and of the Committee on Soldiers' Home.

Renominated for a ninth time in 1910 Mr. Yale received 1,815 votes to 1,422 cast for Samuel B. Crane, Democrat.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Yale a member of the following Assembly Committees: Ways and Means, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

Renominated for a tenth time in 1911 Mr. Yale received 1,713 votes to 317 given to Samuel B. Crane, Democrat.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Yale Chairman of the Committee on Electricity, Gas and Water Supply, and a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, of the Railroad Committee, and of the Committee on Rules.

Speaker Merritt also appointed Mr. Yale a member of the Panama Exposition Commission to take care of the interests of the State of New York at the Panama Exposition to be held in San Francisco. Mr. Yale's fellow commissioners honored him with a unanimous election to the office of vice-chairman. He is now actively engaged in the duties of the office.

Mr. Yale was renominated in 1912 for an eleventh time, receiving 1,504 votes to 1,336 cast for Duncan Legur, Democrat.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Yale a member of the following Assembly committees: Rules, Ways and Means, and Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.

Wilson Randolph Yard.

Wilson Randolph Yard, Democrat, who represents the Third Assembly District of Westchester county in the Assembly was born in Fairview, New Jersey, on January 8, 1867, a son of Wesley Sterling Yard, a member of the New York bar for 45 years, and Emma Cooper Wood, daughter of John Cooper Wood, one of the first settlers of Mount Vernon, New York, and grand niece of Sir Duncan Macfarlan, Dean of Glasgow, Scotland University.

Mr. Yard was educated in public and private schools, in grammar

school No. 64, New York City, from which he graduated; Central Preparatory School and the College of the City of New York. He then attended the law school of the University of the City of New York, was graduated and was admitted to the bar.

He has been practing law in Westchester county several years, having an office in the village of Pleasantville, where he resides, and is a member of the Westchester County Bar Association. He has also been admitted to practice in the United States courts.

He has always taken a very active part in the fire department of Pleasantville, as a member of Daniel P. Hayes Hose Company of this village.

He has been active in athletic work, and has been for many years a member of the New York Athletic Club, and had a number of records and prizes in that club of national reputation. He is the president of the Pleasantville Athletic Association.

He is actively interested in many fraternities. He is Past Master of Pleasantville Lodge No. 886, F. A. M. which was organized through his efforts. He is a past High Priest of Metropolitan Chapter, No. 140, R. A. M.; a member of Adelphic Council, No. 7 R. and S. M.; and of Crusader Commandery No. 36, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Home Lodge No. 720, I. O. O. F. of Pleasantville; Colfax Council No. 1220, Royal Arcanum, and of the college fraternity of the Delta Chi; the Men's Club of the Presbyterian Church of Pleasantville, of which church he is a member, and also a member of the St. John's Club of the Episcopal Church of Pleasantville; the University Club of that village, and is secretary and a member of the Executive Committee of "Progressive Pleasantville Committee," the local civic league; a member of the Hillside Democratic Club, Democratic Club of Pleasantville, the Democratic Club of Westchester county, and the Wilson and Marshall Democratic Club of Peekskill.

He served for six years in the New York State Naval Reserve, Second Division, First Battalion, and is now a veteran of it.

He is an ardent advocate of good roads, having in 1905 compiled a road map and touring guides of Westchester county, published by Rand, McNally & Co. He has also written many newspaper and magazine articles descriptive of Westchester county, its history and its beauties.

Mr. Yard has traveled extensively abroad and has written articles for magazines, newspapers and other periodicals, among which may be mentioned The New York World, The Strand magazine, Everybody's magazine and "The Wheel."

Nominated for the Assembly in 1913 Mr. Yard was elected.

Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed Mr. Yard a member of the following Assembly Committees: General Laws, Villages, and Penal Institutions.

Albert Yeomans.

Albert Yeomans, Republican, who represents Wayne county in the Assembly, was born in the town of Walworth in 1848, on the farm where he now resides, which was purchased in 1837 by his grandfather, Gilbert Yeomans, who came from Greene county.

He was educated in the Walworth Academy, and the Commercial College of Rochester. His life work has been as a horticulturist, being interested in the culture and raising of apples, pears, cherries, etc.

Mr. Yeomans was one of the organizers of the Fire Relief Association of Wayne county in 1878, and has been president of the same for the last ten years. Has always been active in public affairs, in town and county.

He has been Chairman of the Republican County Committee of Wayne county for the last five years, and was elected for the office of Sheriff in 1903.

Nominated for Assemblyman in 1910 Mr. Yeomans received 5,819 votes to 4,764 cast for Charles Madan, Democrat.

Speaker Frisbie in 1911 appointed Mr. Yeomans a member of the following Assembly Committee: Agriculture.

Renominated in 1911 Mr. Yeomans received 6,437 votes to 4,076 cast for William E. Hall, Democrat.

Speaker Merritt in 1912 appointed Mr. Yeomans a member of the following Assembly Committees: Labor and Industries, Forestry, Fisheries and Game, and Agriculture.

Renominated again in 1912 Mr. Yeomans was re-elected. Speaker Smith in 1913 appointed him a member of the following Assembly Committees: Agriculture, and Public Institutions.

GEORGE RIVET VAN NAMEE, Clerk of the Assembly.

George Rivet Van Namee, elected Clerk of the Assembly of 1913, was born at Watertown, N. Y., December 23, 1877, the son of Eugene Clinton Van Namee (born at Watertown, January 10, 1847) and Adele Rivet (born in New York City, July 16, 1844). His paternal grandparents were Richard Van Namee (born in Vermont, April 16, 1816), and Maria T. Wicks (born at Rutland Hollow, N. Y., May 10, 1825); and his maternal grandparents were Joseph Rivet (born at Grey, near Rijon, France, March 18, 1809), and Rosalie Rofinot (born at Besancon, France).

Mr. Van Namee attended the St. Patrick's parochial school and the public schools of Watertown and completed his preparatory course as salutatorian of the class of 1896, Watertown High School. In 1898 he entered Cornell University, graduating in 1902 with the degree of LL.B., having been admitted to the bar in 1901.

For several years after graduation he carried on the business of his father, who had been one of the most prominent pharmacists of northern New York, giving such time as he could to the practice of law. In 1907 he disposed of his drug business and since that time has devoted himself exclusively to politics and the legal profession.

He has been actively identified with the Democratic organization of Watertown and Jefferson county from 1902 and since 1907 has been chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Jefferson county. He is also secretary of the New York State Association of Democratic County Chairmen and assistant secretary of the Democratic State Committee. In the latter capacity he worked out the details for the Democratic primaries in the spring of 1912, the first held under the direct primary law.

In 1911 Mr. Van Namee was Assistant Clerk to Hon. Luke McHenry, Clerk of the Assembly, and upon the death of Mr. McHenry was unanimously elected as his successor, Mr. Merritt, the Republican leader, seconding the nomination in a speech from the floor, an incident without precedent.

During the legislative session of 1912, when the Republicans were in control of the Assembly, Mr. Van Namee was connected with the new bill drafting department.

During the campaign of 1912, he was in charge of the Speakers' Bureau at Democratic State Headquarters and arranged the remarkable ten-day tour in which Governor Sulzer covered the State. His election as Clerk in 1913 was a richly deserved recognition of his ability and fitness for the position.

His club and fraternal connections are with the Black River Valley Club, of Watertown, of which he is secretary; the Jefferson County Bar Association; the National Democratic Club of New York City; Chi Chapter (Cornell) Psi Upsilon; Phi Delta Phi (Cornell) and the B. P. O. E. No. 496, Watertown.

He is unmarried.

The Declaration of Independence.

Made by the Original Thirteen United States of America, on July 4, 1776.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established, should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected, whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may

define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, *free and independent States;* that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as *free and independent States*, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which *independent States* may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, or fortunes, and our sacred Honour.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Georgia.—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton.

South Carolina.—Edward Rutledge, Thos. Heyward, junr., Thomas Lynch, junr., Arthur Middleton.

Virginia.—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thos. Jefferson, Benjan. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

Delaware.—Cæsar Rodney, Geo. Read.

New Jersey.—Richd. Stockton, Jno. Witherspoon, Fras. Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra. Clark.

North Carolina.—Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.

Maryland.—Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos. Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Pennsylvania.—Robt. Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benja. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas. Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilson, Geo. Ross.

New York.—Wm. Floyd, Phil. Livingston, Fran's Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Hampshire.—Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay.—Saml. Adams, John Adams, Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island and Providence, &c.—Step. Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut.—Roger Sherman, Saml. Huntington, Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

IN CONGRESS, }
JANUARY 18, 1777. }

Ordered:

That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independence, with the names of the Members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

Attest, CHAS. THOMSON,
Secy.

A true copy.
JOHN HANCOCK,
Presidt.

THE CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Provisions by Articles and Sections.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. Legislative powers; in whom vested.

§ 2. House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen — Qualifications of a Representative — Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned — Enumeration — Vacancies to be filled — Powers of choosing officers, and of impeachment.

§ 3. Senators, how and by whom chosen — How classified — State Executive when to make temporary appointments, in case, etc.— Qualifications of a Senator — President of the Senate, his right to vote — President *pro tem*, and other officers of the Senate how chosen — Power to try impeachments — When President is tried, Chief Justice to preside — Sentence.

§ 4. Times, etc., of holding elections, how prescribed — One Session in each year.

§ 5. Membership — Quorum — Adjournments — Rules — Power to punish or expel — Journal — Time of adjournments how limited, etc.

§ 6. Compensation — Privileges — Disqualification in certain cases.

§ 7. House to originate all revenue bills — Veto — Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each house, notwithstanding, etc.— Bill not returned in ten days to become a law — Provisions as to orders, concurrent resolutions, etc.

§ 8. Powers of Congress.

§ 9. Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons — *Habeas Corpus* — Bills of attainder, etc.— Taxes, how apportioned — No export duty — No commercial preference — Money how drawn from treasury, etc. —No titular nobility — Officers not to receive presents, etc.

§ 10. States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. President; his term of office — Electors of President; number and how appointed — Electors to vote on same day — Qualifications of President — On whom his duties devolve in case of his removal death, etc.— President's compensation — His oath of office.

§ 2. President to be commander-in-chief — He may require opinions of cabinet officers, etc, may pardon — Treaty-making power — Nomination of certain officers — When President may fill vacancies.

§ 3. President shall communicate to Congress — He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case of disagreement, etc.; shall receive ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.

§ 4. All civil offices forfeited for certain crimes.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1 Judicial powers — Tenure — Compensation.

§ 2. Judicial powers; to what cases it extends — Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court — Appellate — Trial by jury, etc.— Trial, where.

§ 3. Treason defined — Proof of — Punishment of.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.

§ 2. Privileges of citizens of each State — Fugitives from justice to be delivered up — Persons held to service having escaped, to be delivered up.

§ 3. Admission of new States — Power of Congress over territory and other property.

§ 4. Republican form of government guaranteed — Each State to be protected.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution; how amended — Proviso.

ARTICLE VI.

Certain debts, etc., declared valid — Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States — Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken — No religious test.

ARTICLE VII.

What ratification shall establish Constitution.

AMENDMENTS.

I. Religious establishment prohibited freedom of speech, of the press, and right to petition.

II. Right to keep and bear arms.

III. No soldier to be quartered in any house, unless, etc.
IV. Right of search and seizure regulated.
V. Provisions concerning prosecution, trial and punishment — private property not to be taken for public use, without compensation.
VI. Further provision respecting criminal prosecutions.
VII. Right of trial by jury secured.
VIII. Excessive bail or fines and cruel punishments prohibited.
IX. Rule of construction of constitution.
X. Same subject; rights of States.
XI. Same subject; judicial powers construed.
XII. Manner of choosing President and Vice-President.
XIII. Slavery abolished.
XIV. Citizenship; representation — public debt.
XV. Right of suffrage — By whom exercised.

PREAMBLE TO CONSTITUTION.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1.

1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

SECTION 2.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the state of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SECTION 3.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators for each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second

class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president *pro tempore* in the absence of the vice-president or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SECTION 4.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof, but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 5.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rule of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SECTION 6.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SECTION 7.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the president of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SECTION 8.

The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and exercises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning capture on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to

that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on any articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10.

1. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No

state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any duty or tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1.

1. The executive power shall be vested in the president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the vice-president chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3.* The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then, from the highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been

* This paragraph has been superseded by the twelfth amendment.

elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

SECTION 2.

1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SECTION 3.

1. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SECTION 4.

1. The president, vice-president and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1.

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, of both the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SECTION 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admirality and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies be-

tween two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed, but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

SECTION 3.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state; and the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SECTION 2.

1. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

2. A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SECTION 3.

1. New states may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SECTION 4.

1. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

1. The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

1. The ratifications of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

President, and Deputy from Virginia.

ATTEST: William Jackson, secretary, and signed by thirty-eight delegates from twelve original states (not including Rhode Island.)

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New York on the fourth of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of states.

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia, being necessary to the security of a free state. the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of

war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, paper and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

1. The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates,

and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the vice-president shall act as president as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose the vice-president. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SECTION 3.

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or

as a member of any state legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SECTION 4.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5.

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1.

The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2.

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

THE CONSTITUTION

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK

As Proposed by the Constitutional Convention, September 29, 1894, at Albany, N. Y., and Adopted by the People of the State, November 6, 1894.

[In force on and after January 1, 1895, except as otherwise provided therein.]

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. Persons not to be disfranchised.
2. Trial by jury.
3. Freedom of worship; religious liberty.
4. *Habeas corpus.*
5. Excessive bail and fines.
6. Bill of rights.
7. Compensation for taking private property; private roads; drainage of agricultural lands.
8. Freedom of speech and press; criminal prosecutions for libel.
9. Right to assemble and petition; divorce; lotteries, pool-selling and gambling, laws to prevent.
10. Escheats.
11. Feudal tenures abolished.
12. Allodial tenures.
13. Leases of agricultural lands.
14. Fines and quarter-sales abolished.
15. Purchase of lands of Indians.
16. Common law and acts of the colonial and state legislatures.
17. Grants of land made by the king of Great Britain since 1775 prior grants.
18. Damages for injuries causing death.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. Qualifications of voters.
2. Persons excluded from right of suffrage.
3. Certain occupations and conditions not to affect residence.
4. Registration and election laws to be passed.
5. Manner of voting.
6. Registration and election boards to be non-partisan, except at town and village elections.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. Legislative powers.
2. Number and terms of senators and assemblymen.
3. Senate districts.
4. Enumerations and reapportionments.
5. Apportionment of assemblymen; creation of assembly districts.
6. Compensation of members.
7. Civil appointments of members void.
8. Persons disqualified from being members.
9. Time of elections.
10. Powers of each house.
11. Journals; open sessions; adjournments.
12. Members not to be questioned for speeches.
13. Bills may originate in either house.
14. Enacting clause of bills.
15. Manner of passing bills.
16. Private and local bills not to embrace more than one subject.
17. Existing law made applicable to be inserted.
18. Cases in which private and local bills shall not be passed; restrictions as to laws authorizing street railroads.
19. Private claims not to be audited by legislature.
20. Two-thirds bills.
21. Appropriation bills.
22. Restrictions as to provisions in the appropriation or supply bills.
23. Certain sections not to apply to commission bills.
24. Tax bills to state tax distinctly.
25. When ayes and nays necessary; three-fifths to constitute quorum.
26. Boards of supervisors.
27. Local legislative powers.
28. Extra compensation prohibited.
29. Prison labor; contract system abolished.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Executive power.
2. Qualifications of governor and lieutenant-governor.
3. Election of governor and lieutenant-governor.
4. Duties and powers of governor; compensation.
5. Reprieves, commutations and pardons to be granted by governor.
6. When lieutenant-governor to act as governor.
7. Qualifications and duties of lieutenant-governor, succession to the governorship.
8. Salary of lieutenant-governor.
9. Bills to be presented to governor; approval; passage of bills by legislature if not approved.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. State officers.
2. First election of state officers.
3. Superintendent of public works; appointment; powers and duties.
4. Superintendent of state prisons; appointment; powers and duties.
5. Commissioners of the land office; of the canal fund; canal board.
6. Powers and duties of boards.
7. State treasurer; suspension by governor.
8. Certain offices abolished.
9. Civil service appointments and promotions.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. Supreme court; how constituted; judicial districts.
2. Judicial departments; appellate division, how constituted; governor to designate justices; reporter; time and place of holding courts.
3. Judge or justice not to sit in review; testimony in equity cases.
4. Terms of office; vacancies, how filled.
5. City courts abolished; judges become justices of supreme court; salaries; jurisdiction vested in supreme court.
6. Circuit courts and courts of oyer and terminer abolished.
7. Court of appeals.
8. Vacancy in court of appeals, how filled.
9. Jurisdiction of court of appeals.
10. Judges not to hold any other office.
11. Removal of judges.
12. Compensation; age restriction; assignment by governor.
13. Trial of impeachments.
14. County courts.
15. Surrogates courts; surrogates, their powers and jurisdiction; vacancies.
16. Local judicial officers.
17. Justices of the peace; district court justices.
18. Inferior local courts.
19. Clerks of courts.
20. No judicial officer, except justice of the peace, to receive fees; not to act as attorney or counselor.
21. Publication of statutes.
22. Terms of office of present justices of the peace and local judicial officers.
23. Courts of special sessions.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. State credit not to be given.
2. State debts, power to contract.
3. State debts to repel invasions.
4. Limitation of legislative power to create debts.
5. Sinking fund, how kept and invested.
6. Claims barred by statute of limitations.
7. Forest preserve.
8. Canals, not to be sold; not applicable to certain canals; disposition of funds.
9. No tolls to be imposed; contracts for work and materials; no extra compensation.
10. Canal improvement and cost thereof.
11. Payment of state debts.
12. Debts for improvements of highways.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. Corporations, formation of.
2. Dues of corporations.
3. Corporation, definition of term.
4. Savings bank charters; restrictions upon trustees; special charters not to be granted.
5. Specie payment.
6. Registry of bills or notes.
7. Liability of stockholders of banks.
8. Billholders of insolvent bank, preferred creditors.
9. Credit or money of the state not to be given.

SECTION 10. Counties, cities and towns not to give or loan money or credit; limitation of indebtedness.
11. State board of charities; state commission in lunacy; state commission of prisons.
12. Boards appointed by governor.
13. Existing laws to remain in force.
14. Maintenance and support of inmates of charitable institutions.
15. Commissioners continued in office.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. Common schools.
2. Regents of the university.
3. Common school, literature and the United States deposit funds.
4. No aid to denominational schools.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Sheriffs, clerks of counties, district attorneys and registers; governor may remove.
2. Appointment or election of officers not provided for by this constitution.
3. Duration of term.
4. Time of election.
5. Vacancies in office, how filled.
6. Political year.
7. Removal from office for misconduct, etc.
8. Office deemed vacant.
9. Compensation of officers.

ARTICLE XI.

SECTION 1. State militia.
2. Enlistment.
3. Organization of militia.
4. Appointment of military officers by the governor.
5. Manner of election of military officers prescribed by the legisture.
6. Commissioned officers, their removal.

ARTICLE XII.

SECTION 1. Organization of cities and villages.
2. Classification of cities; general and special city laws; special city laws; how passed by legislature and acceptance by cities.
3. Election of city officers, when to be held; extension and abridgment of terms.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Oath of office.
2. Official bribery and corruption.
3. Offer or promise to bribe.
4. Person bribed or offering a bribe may be a witness.
5. Free passes, franking privileges, etc., not to be received by a public officer; penalty.
6. Removal of district attorney for failure to prosecute; expenses of prosecutions for bribery.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. Amendments to constitution, how proposed, voted upon and ratified.
2. Future constitutional conventions; how called; election of delegates; compensation; quorum; submission of amendments; officers; rules; vacancies; taking effect.
3. Amendments of convention and legislature submitted coincidently.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. Time of taking effect.

Preamble. We, the people of the State of New York, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, in order to secure its blessings, do establish this Constitution.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONSTRUCTION.

A constitution is an instrument of government made and adopted by the people for practical purposes connected with the common business and wants of human life. (People v. N. Y. C. R. R. Co., 24 N. Y. 485; McKoan v. Deveries, 3 Barb. 196.)

The meaning of the words in a constitutional provision is to be reached in two ways: first, by ascertaining what the framers desired to guard against by the provision; and, second, by ascertaining the meaning of the words when applied to a statute by writers and courts. (People v. Supervisors of Chautauqua, 43 N. Y. 10, 14.)

A constitution should be so construed as best to promote the great objects for which it was made; avoiding the two extremes of a liberal or strict construction. (North River Steamboat Co. v. Livingston, 3 Cow. 713, 750.)

In construing a constitutional provision, its history and the conditions and circumstances attending its adoption must be considered. (Sweet v. City of Syracuse, 129 N. Y. 316.)

The rule of statutory interference with vested rights has but little, if any, application to the construction of the constitution. (Matter of Lee & Co.'s Bank, 21 N. Y. 9.)

The same rules of construction which are applicable to statutes govern in constitutional interpretation. (Matter of New York District Railway, 42 Hun, 621; affd., 107 N. Y. 42.)

In construing the language of a constitution the courts have nothing to do with the arguments *ab inconvenienti.* (People v. Morrell, 21 Wend. 563; Newell v. People, 7 N. Y. 9, 109.)

A constitutional provision should not be construed as to work a public mischief, unless its language is such that no other course is open to the court. (People *ex rel* v. Lorillard, 135 N. Y. 285, citing Smith v. People, 47 *id.* 330; People *ex rel.* v. Potter, *id.* 375; People *ex rel.* v. Angle, 109 *id.* 564.)

The terms of a written constitution if plain, clear and unambiguous, conveying a distinct meaning, will not be extended by implication. (Settle v. Van Evrea, 49 N. Y. 280.)

In giving construction to a constitutional provision the whole provision is to be considered, and the real intent should prevail over the strict letter, but that intent must be gathered from the language, unless this would lead to palpable injustice, contradiction or absurdity. (Adams v. East River Savings Inst., 136 N. Y. 52; aff'g 47 St. Rep. 175.)

Constitutions should be so construed as to give effect to every part thereof and leave each part some office to perform; to deprive any part of effect and meaning when it is susceptible of a different interpretation is unauthorized. (People *ex rel.* v. Angle, 109 N. Y. 564; Cooley's Const. Lim., p. 72.)

In construing a constitutional provision the intent of the enactment must prevail over the letter thereof. (People, *ex rel.* v. Lorillard, 135 N. Y. 285; People *ex rel.* v. Potter, 47 *id.* 375.)

Greater care and caution should be used in adding words to or striking them from the constitution, than if the provisions were contained in a statute. (People *ex rel.* v. Wemple, 125 N. Y. 485.)

The constant and uniform construction of a constitutional provision by every department of the state government will have great, if not controlling weight, upon its interpretation, and almost the force of a judicial exposition. (People v. Home Ins. Co., 92 N. Y. 328, 337; People, *ex rel.* v. Williams, 55 *id.* 367; People v. Supervisors of Orange, 17 *id.* 235.)

It must be assumed that the legislature and all other public bodies intrusted with the functions of government will use the power conferred by the constitution or the law fairly and in the public interests. (Clark v. State, 142 N. Y. 101.)

Statutes are presumed constitutional, and a court will only declare them void in a clear case. (Roosevelt v. Goddard, 52 Barb. 533; People, *ex rel.* v. Durston, 119 N. Y. 569; Sweet v. City of Syracuse, 129 *id.* 316; People, *ex rel.* v. Rice, 135 *id.* 484.)

A statute evading the terms, or the necessary implied purposes of a constitution is as clearly void as if forbidden in express terms. (People v. Albertson, 55 N. Y. 50.)

A statute cannot be declared unconstitutional or defective where it may be completely executed. (People, *ex rel.* v. City of Rochester, 50 N. Y. 525.)

The constitutionality of a statute is to be tested not by what has been done under it, but by what may by its authority be done. (Stuart v. Palmer, 74 N. Y. 183; Matter of South Market Street, 67 Hun, 594.)

Actual and material injury must exist to warrant a court in declaring a statute unconstitutional. (People v. Canal Board, 55 N. Y. 390.)

The question of constitutionality should be determined by the language and general scope of the statute, and not by independent inquiries as to facts outside of the provisions of the statute itself. (Waterloo Woolen Mfg. Co. v. Shanahan, 128 N. Y. 345.) And if it cannot be made to appear by argument deduced from the language of the law itself or from matters of which the court can take judicial notice that the act is unconstitutional, it must stand. (People, *ex rel.* v. Durston, 119 N. Y. 569.)

A court should not pass upon the constitutionality of a statute unless necessary to a decision in a cause. (Frees v. Ford, 6 N. Y. 176; People v. Crissey, 91 *id.* 616; People v. Brooklyn, 89 *id.* 75.)

Nor should a court declare a statute unconstitutional unless required by the most cogent reasons, or compelled by unanswerable grounds. (People v. Budd, 117 N. Y. 13.)

The language of the statute must comply with the constitution in substance and form. (People v. Allen, 42 N. Y. 404.)

The general rule is that where a part of a statute is in conflict with the constitution, and that part is entirely separable from the residue, so that the other portion of it can be enforced without any reference to the former, the unconstitutional part only will be condemned. (Wynehamer v. People, 13 N. Y. 378, 441; Matter of De Vaucne, 31 How. Pr. 289.)

Before a statute can be declared unconstitutional, it must be shown to be in direct conflict with the constitution. (Morris v. People, 3 Denio, 331; Grant v. Courter, 24 Barb. 232.)

The courts should not imply a conflict between a statute and the constitution. (Cochran v. Van Surlay, 20 Wend. 383; Newell v. People, 7 N. Y. 109.)

When a statute and the constitution can be so construed as to enable both to stand, it is the duty of the court to give them that construction. (Sweet v. City of Syracuse, 129 N. Y. 316; People, *ex rel.* v. Terry, 108 *id.* 1.)

Every presumption is in favor of the constitutionality of a statute. (Fort v. Cummings, 90 Hun, 481.) (1895.)

A statute must be viewed with reference to what could be done under it, and not what actually was done. (Coxe v. State, 144 N. Y. 396.) (1895.)

The constitutionality of an act is not to be determined by what has been done under it in any particular instance, but what may be done under it by virtue of its authority. (Colon v. Lisk, 153 N. Y. 188.) (1897.)

Where a portion of a statute may be carried into effect without the aid of the remainder, it may be upheld, although the remainder is unconstitutional. (Matter of Oneida Street, 37 App. Div. 266.) (1899.)

The rule of construction that a law is not retroactive, unless clearly expressed or intended by the enacting power, applies to constitutional provisions. (O'Reilly v. Utah, Nevada, etc., Stage Co., 87 Hun, 406.) (1895.)

The proceedings of the convention in which the constitution was framed may be examined in considering the purpose of a given article or section. (Goedel v. Palmer, 15 App. Div. 86.) (1897.)

Where in a new constitution, an article relating to the same subject-matter embraced in a provision of the former constitution which has received judicial construction, is phrased in different language or qualified, it is presumed that the effect of the construction placed upon the former provision is intended to be avoided. (Matter of Smith, 90 Hun, 568.) (1895.)

ARTICLE I.

Persons not to be disfranchised.— Section 1. No member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

[Section 1 of article 1 of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

A law affecting any rights of an individual can only be questioned as to constitutionality by the individual affected. (Sinclair v. Jackson, 8 Cow. 578; Waterloo Woolen Mfg. Co. v. Shannahan, 128 N. Y. 345.) "Law of the land" does not mean the act of legislature which deprives the citizen of his rights, privileges or property. (Wynehamer v. People, 13 N. Y. 393, et seq., which is a leading case as to the meaning of "law of the land," and "due process of law." See also, Taylor v. Porter, 4 Hill, 140; White v. White, 5 Barb. 474; People v. Toynbee, 20 *id.* 168, 198; Green v. Shumway, 39 N. Y. 426; Bowe v. U. S. Reflector Co., 36 Hun, 410.)

Statute providing for courts-martial not in conflict with this section. (People, *ex rel.* v. Daniell, 50 N. Y. 274, 280.)

The provisions of this section do not take away the legislature's power of taxation. (Town of Guilford v. Supervisors, 13 N. Y. 143; People v. Supervisors of Ulster Co., 36 Hun, 491, 496.)

Section 383 of the Penal Code prohibiting the exclusion of colored persons from places of amusement not in conflict with this section. (People v. King, 42 Hun, 186; aff'd., 110 N. Y. 418.)

The sovereign power may regulate the use of one's property with reference to the public welfare. (*Id.*)

The right to liberty secured to the citizen by constitutional prohibitions includes the right to adopt and follow such lawful individual pursuits, not injurious to the community, as he may see fit. Principle applied to statute prohibiting manufacture of oleomargarine, etc. (People v. Marx, 99 N. Y. 377.)

Section 292 of the Penal Code prohibiting employment or exhibition of child under fourteen years as a dancer, is not contrary to this section. (People v. Ewes, 47 St. Rep. 501; S. C., 141 N. Y. 129; as to § 713 of Penal Code, see People, *ex rel.* Zeese, v. Maston, 79 Hun, 580.)

The provision permitting the formation of a state commission from one political party is not in violation of the constitution. (Rogers v. Common Council of Buffalo, 123 N. Y. 173, 181.)

Rights of citizens are not abridged by law providing for eight hours' labor

as in Laws 1891, chapter 105, title 24, section 504. (People v. Warren, 77 Hun, 120.)

As to constitutionality of section 873 of Code of Civil Procedure providing for examination of person of plaintiff in personal injury cases. (Lyon v. Man. R. Co., 142 N. Y. 298.)

Ticket brokerage act, held unconstitutional as violative of the constitutional guarantees of civil rights and privileges and of liberty. (People, *ex rel.* Tyroler, v. Warden, 157 N. Y. 116.) (1898.)

Trial by jury.— § 2. The trial by jury in all cases in which it has been heretofore used shall remain inviolate forever; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner to be prescribed by law.

[Section 2 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The expression "in all cases in which it has been heretofore used" is generic. It does not limit the right to the mere instances in which it has been used, but extends it to such new and like cases as might afterward arise. (Wynehamer v. People, 13 N. Y. 426.) The word "heretofore" in this clause means before 1846, and cannot be carried back to 1777 and confined to cases which at that early period were triable by a jury. (*Id.* 427. See also Riggs v. Shannon, 27 Abb. N. C. 456.) Such jury must be a jury of twelve men. (*Id.* 427; People, *ex rel.* v. Justices, 74 N. Y. 406.)

Act creating special session for trial of petit larceny without a jury is constitutional. (Murphy v. People, 2 Cow. 815.)

Constitutional provision does not apply to the petty offenses triable before a court of special sessions. (People, *ex rel.* v. Justices, 74 N. Y. 406.)

Right to trial by jury has no reference to proceedings intended merely to prevent the commission of offenses. (Duffy v. People, 1 Hill, 355; S. C., 6 *id.* 75.)

Nor does it apply to special proceedings for removal of tenants. (Roberts v. Cone, 3 Alb. L. J. 151.) Nor to a proceeding for determining whether a license should not be revoked for violation of law. (People, *ex rel.* v. Commissioners of Police of Brooklyn, 59 N. Y. 92.) Nor to imprisoning for non-payment of costs. (Standacher v. Webb, 16 Hun, 42.) Nor to a summary proceeding for judgment on a recognizance. (People v. Quigg, 59 N. Y. 83.)

Legislature cannot take the right away by classing among disorderly persons those who are entitled to a jury trial. (People, *ex rel.* v. Baird, 4 Weekly Dig. 576.)

Act of legislature not unconstitutional because it allows title to land to be tried in an action of partition; party desiring jury trial may have it by issues sent to circuit for trial. (Ward v. Ward, 23 Hun, 431.)

The provision of the constitution relative to trial by jury relates to the trial of issues of fact, in civil and criminal proceedings, and has no relation to assessments for damages for property taken for a public purpose. (Livingston v. Mayor of New York, 8 Wend. 85; Matter of Newell Smith, 10 *id.* 449; People, *ex rel.* Herrick v. Smith, 21 N. Y. 595; Astor v. Mayor, 62 *id.* 580.)

The trial by jury is preserved by the constitution in all cases in which it had been used prior to its adoption. But in controversies cognizable in courts of equity a jury trial was never, in general, resorted to. (Matter of the Empire City Bank, 18 N. Y. 199, 210; Sands v. Kimbark, 27 *id.* 147; Hudson v. Caryl, 44 *id.* 553, 555.)

The lien law of 1862, relating to liens upon vessels, is not unconstitutional as infringing upon the right of trial by jury. (Sheppard v. Steele, 43 N. Y. 52.) As to constitutionality of mechanics' lien law, see Schillinger Fire Proof Cement Co. v. Arnott, 14 N. Y. Supp. 326.

In an action to abate a nuisance, a jury trial is a matter of right. (Hudson v. Caryl, 44 N. Y. 553.)

The circumstance of the question involved being one of facts does not of itself give a right to a trial by jury. (McKeon v. See, 51 N. Y. 300.) If request for jury be not founded on tenable ground, even if right existed, the court would not err in refusing request. (*Id.*)

Waiver of trial by jury may be adjudged upon any evidence which would be sufficient to constitute a waiver of rights in other cases. (Baird v. Mayor, 74 N. Y. 382; Powell v. Waldron, 89 *id.* 328; Hund v. Kennedy, 83 *id.* 149.)

Act providing summary trial and punishment of public intoxication by magistrate is not repugnant to this section. (People v. Burleigh, 1 Crim. R. 522.)

In an equitable action a trial by jury is not a matter of right; it rests in the discretion of the court. (Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co. v. Nelson, 8 Hun, 21; Cushman v. Thayer Mfg. Co., 76 N. Y. 365.)

Defendant cannot be deprived of constitutional right to trial by jury because plaintiff demands equitable relief. (Libman v. Manhattan El. R. R. Co., 26 Abb. N. C. 423; S. C., 59 Hun, 428.)

For recent decisions as to the right of trial by jury, see Colon v. Lisk, 153 N. Y. 188 (1897); Buttling v. Hatton, 18 App. Div. 128 (1897); Schillinger v. Arnott, 152 N. Y. 584 (1897).

An act which merely regulates the mode of securing a common-law jury is not violative of the right of trial by jury. (People v. Dunn, 157 N. Y. 528.) (1898.)

Act of 1896, chap. 378, providing for a special jury in criminal cases upheld. (People v. Dunn, 157 N. Y. 528.) (1898.)

Freedom of worship; religious liberty.— § 3. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind; and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State.

[Section 3 of article I of the constitution of 1846, without change.]

This section does not shield a witness from cross-examination as to his religious belief. (Stanbro v. Hopkins, 28 Barb. 265.)

A statute which prevents theatrical entertainments on Sunday is valid. (Lindenmuller v. People, 33 Barb. 548; Neundorff v. Duryea, 69 N. Y. 557; People v. Hoynn, 20 How. Pr. 76.)

Habeas corpus.— § 4. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require its suspension.

[Section 4 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The legislature cannot commit a person for contempt and then forbid all inquiry into the rightful exercise of that power, for this would take away the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus. (People, *ex rel.* McDonald, v. Keeler, 32 Hun, 563; S. C., 99 N. Y. 463.)

Excessive bail and fines.— § 5. Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel and unusual

punishments be inflicted, nor shall witnesses be unreasonably detained.

[Section 1 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The following is a history of the constitutional provision against cruel and unusual punishment found in the case of Matter of Bayard, 25 Hun, 546, opinion of Rumsey, J.: "We first find the injunction against cruel and unusual punishment in the Declaration of Rights, presented by the convention to William and Mary before settling the crown upon them in 1688. That declaration recites the crimes and errors which had made the revolution necessary. These recitals consist of the acts only of the former king and the judges appointed by him, and one of them was that illegal and cruel punishment had been inflicted (Stephen's Eng. Const. 44.) The punishments complained of were the pillories, slittings and mutilations which the corrupt judges of King James had inflicted without warrant of law, and the declaration was aimed at the acts of the executive, for the judges appointed by him, and removable at pleasure, were practically part of the executive. It clearly did not then refer to the degree of punishment, for the criminal law of England was at that time disgraced by the infliction of the very gravest punishment for slight offenses, even petit larceny then being punishable with death. But the declaration was intended to forbid the imposition of punishment of a kind not known to the law, or not warranted by the law."

The provision as to excessive bail only applies to criminal actions. (People v. Tweed, 13 Abb. [N. S.] 148.)

While the legislature has established a general maximum of punishment throughout the state for a crime, it may change or increase the punishment as to particular localities. (Matter of Bayard, 25 Hun, 546.)

Disqualification from holding office is not an unconstitutional punishment for a crime. (Barker v. People, 20 Johns. 457.)

This section confers power upon the courts to declare void acts of the legislature prescribing punishments for crime, in fact cruel and unusual. (People, *ex rel.* Kemmler, v. Durston, 119 N. Y. 569.)

But the act of 1888, chapter 489, providing for the infliction of the death penalty by means of electricity, is constitutional. (*Id.*)

Bill of rights.— § 6. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime (except in cases of impeachment, and in cases of militia when in active service, and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which this State may keep with the consent of Congress in time of peace, and in cases of petit larceny, under the regulation of the Legislature), unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury, and in any trial in any court whatever the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel as in civil actions. No person shall be subject to be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense; nor shall he be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

[Section 6 of article I of the constitution of 1846, without change.]

Indictment of grand jury.—This provision has reference to criminal proceedings only, with a view to punishment under the criminal law. (Matter of Smith, 10 Wend. 449.)

The bill of rights must be interpreted in light of the law as it was when the bill was adopted, and though indictments could generally be tried only in the county where the offense was committed, there were exceptions by virtue of legislative enactment. (Mack v. People, 82 N. Y. 235; People v. Dowling, 84 *id.* 478.)

An indictment found by a grand jury drawn under a void act is the indictment of a *de facto* grand jury selected and organized under the forms of law and therefore valid. (People v. Petrae, 92 N. Y. 128.)

Provision of Code of Criminal Procedure allowing amendment to indictment, by direction of court, without prejudice to defendant, is constitutional. (People v. Johnson, 104 N. Y. 213.)

Right to counsel, etc.—A prisoner confined in jail has a constitutional right to private interview with counsel, even before indictment. (People, *ex rel.* v. Risely, 13 Abb. N. C. 186.)

The right to appear and defend with counsel cannot be denied an accused person in courts-martial. (People, *ex rel.* v. Van Allen, 55 N. Y. 31.)

But such right is not given a policeman accused before a board of police commissioners. (People, *ex rel.* v. Police Commissioners, 31 Hun, 209.)

It is wrong to permit a jury to visit place where crime was committed without attendance of defendant or his counsel. (People v. Palmer, 43 Hun, 397.)

Twice in jeopardy.—A new trial cannot be granted where the defendant has been acquitted. (People v. Comstock, 8 Wend. 549.)

A writ of error will not lie in behalf of the people after judgment for defendant in a criminal case. (People v. Corning, 2 N. Y. 9.)

May be tried again where plea to jurisdiction has been raised and prisoner discharged. (Gardiner v. People, 6 Park. 155, 190.)

A prisoner against whom a wrong judgment was pronounced upon a regular trial and conviction, cannot be subjected to another trial. (Shepherd v. The People, 25 N. Y. 406; see also, in this connection, Hartung v. People, 22 N. Y. 95; S. C., 26 *id.* 167.)

An arrest of judgment after conviction upon the ground of mistake is no bar to trial for same offense. (People v. Casborus, 13 Johns. 251.)

Where a jury failed to agree upon a verdict in a criminal case, and jury was discharged, the defendant may be tried again (People v. Goodwin, 18 Johns. 187); and where jury separated without authority before rendering a verdict a new trial could be had. (People v. Reagle, 60 Barb. 527.)

A new trial may be had upon the reversal of a conviction at the instance of the defendant, since the jeopardy is incurred with the consent of and as a privilege granted to the defendant upon his application. (People v. Palmer, 109 N. Y. 413; People v. Rudolff, 5 Park. 77.)

Where the defendant was acquitted upon some counts in an indictment and convicted on another, the reversal of the conviction does not disturb the acquittal and defendant can only be retried upon the count in which the verdict of conviction was rendered. (People v. Dowling, 84 N. Y. 478.)

To sustain the plea of a former acquittal it must appear that the party was "put in jeopardy" by the former trial; so if indictment was defective in former trial it is no bar. (Canter v. People, 1 Abb. Dec. 305.)

Conviction for assault and battery no bar to indictment for murder, where the person assaulted subsequently dies of the blows. (Burns v. People, 1 Park. 182.)

The provisions of L. 1886, chap. 21, authorizing the governor to commute a sentence of imprisonment with a condition of serving out the full term upon conviction of a subsequent felony, does not conflict with the provision that no one shall be twice in jeopardy for the same offense. (People *ex rel.* Willis v. Sage, 11 App. Div. 4.) (1896.)

Witness against himself.—By this provision no one is to be compelled in any judicial or other proceeding against himself, or upon the trial of issues between others, to disclose facts or circumstances that can be used against him as admissions tending to prove his guilt or connection with any criminal offense of which he may then or afterward be charged. (People *ex rel.* Taylor v. Forbes, 143 N. Y. 219, 228.)

A witness is not protected in a criminal case against another from being compelled to give testimony which implicates him in a crime when he has been protected by statute against the use of such testimony on his own trial. (People *ex rel.* v. Kelly, 24 N. Y. 74, citing Perine v. Pixley, 7 Paige, 598; People v. Sharp, 107 N. Y. 427.)

Law of 1869, chap. 678, providing that accused "shall at his own request, but not otherwise be deemed a competent witness" is constitutional. (People v. Courtney, 94 N. Y. 490.)

By consenting to become a witness under the above act, defendant waives constitutional protection and subjects himself to the rules and tests applicable to other witnesses. (Connors v. People, 50 N. Y. 240; Brandon v. People, 42 *id.* 265.)

Compelling a defendant in a criminal case to stand up for identification by a witness does not compel him to give evidence against himself. (People v. Gardner, 144 N. Y. 119.) (1894.)

Privilege of witness, see Matter of Attorney-General, 21 Misc. Rep. 101 (1897); affirmed but not on this point, 22 App. Div. 285.

Due process of law.— Due process of law requires that a party shall be properly brought into court and shall there have an opportunity to be heard. The legislature has the right to take away a particular form of remedy and to give a new one. (People *ex rel.* v. Supervisors, 70 N. Y. 228.)

"Due process of law" cannot mean less than a prosecution or suit instituted and conducted according to the prescribed forms and solemnities for ascertaining guilt or determining the title to property. (Taylor v. Porter, 4 Hill, 140.)

Such summary proceedings as were recognized at common law and such as were authorized by statute prior to the adoption of the bill of rights may be regarded as "due process of law." (Rockwell v. Nearing, 35 N. Y. 302.)

The guaranty that no person shall be deprived of his property without due process of law may be violated without a physical taking; it may be destroyed or its value annihilated. (Matter of Jacobs, 98 N. Y. 98, 105, citing Wynehamer v. People, 13 *id.* 378, and People v. Otis, 90 *id.* 48.)

All property is protected by this provision without reference as to whether its abuse engenders mischief. (Wynehamer v. People, 13 N. Y. 378.)

As to meaning of word "liberty" in this provision, see People v. Gillson, 109 N. Y. 389.

The meaning of the word "deprived" is the same as "taken" in the same section; and when property is not seized and directly appropriated to public use, though it be subjected to greater burdens than before, it is not taken without due process of law. (Grant v. Courter, 24 Barb. 232.)

This provision is not confined to judicial proceedings, but extends to every case which may deprive a citizen of life, liberty or property, whether the proceeding be judicial, administrative or executive. (Stuart v. Palmer, 74 N. Y. 183, containing collation of authorities as to meaning of "due process of law.")

It has no reference to disciplinary proceedings before a medical society. (Matter of Smith, 10 Wend. 449.)

It does not mean that a trial by jury is necessary. (Wynehamer v. People, 13 N. Y. 378, 425; People *ex rel.* Herrick v. Smith, 21 *id.* 595.)

This constitutional protection to property may be waived by the owner. (People v. Turner, 117 N. Y. 227.)

Personal service of process is not necessary. The legislature may provide for bringing in parties by publication of notice. (Matter of Empire City Bank, 18 N. Y. 199; Owners of Ground, etc., v. Albany, 15 Wend. 374; Happy v. Mosher, 48 N. Y. 313; Matter of Union El. R. R. Co. of Brooklyn, 112 *id.* 61.)

Section 435 of the Code of Civil Procedure, providing a substituted service in lieu of personal service, is not violative of the constitutional provision. (Bank v. Thurber, 74 Hun, 632.)

Taxation is not taking property without due process of law. (People, *ex rel.* v. Mayor of Brooklyn, 4 N. Y. 419; Town of Guilford v. Supervisors, 13 *id.* 145; People v. Supervisors of Ulster Co., 36 Hun, 491.)

A hearing or an opportunity to be heard in an assessment for local improvement is, however, absolutely essential. (Stuart v. Palmer, 74 N. Y. 183.)

A statute directing an assessment for street improvement must contain some provision giving notice to property-owners. (McLaughlin v. Miller, 124 N. Y. 510; Remsen v. Wheeler, 105 *id.* 573.) Laws 1871, chapter 464, title 10, relating to assessments of water rates in Long Island City, are unconstitutional for want of provision for notice and hearing. (Matter of Trustees of Union College, 129 N. Y. 308.)

A "grievance day"— an opportunity to be heard in respect to the justice and correctness of a proposed assessment — is a necessary part of the due process of law for the levying of assessments on property. (People, *ex rel.* v. Henion, 64 Hun, 475.)

Sections 663 and 665 of New York consolidation act requiring all tenement-houses to have water on each floor is unconstitutional, as not providing an opportunity to be heard. (Health Dept. v. Trinity Church, 43 St. Rep. 142.)

Collateral inheritance tax law gives sufficient notice and opportunity for a hearing, and does not invade constitutional rights. (Matter of McPherson, 104 N. Y. 306.)

The principle of no opportunity to be heard does not apply to statute providing that property may be sold for unpaid water rates. (Hennessey v. Volkenning, 30 Abb. N. C. 100.)

Provision for some mode of judicial proceeding, when property or effects of a corporation are seized by virtue of a statute, is not essential to validity of statute. (People, *ex rel.* v. Osborn, 57 Barb. 663.)

The common-law right of summary abatement of nuisance without judicial process or proceeding is not affected by this constitutional protection. (Lawton v. Steele, 119 N. Y. 226.)

Prospective salary or other emoluments of a public officer are not property, and an act affecting salary or providing salary in place of fees is constitutional. (Connor v. Mayor, etc., of N. Y., 5 N. Y. 285.)

The power of the legislature to change existing rules of evidence, and vary existing rules for limitation of actions is not affected by this constitutional prohibition. (People v. Turner, 117 N. Y. 227, citing Rexford v. Knight, 11 *id.* 308; Hand v. Ballou, 12 *id.* 541; Howard v. Moot, 64 *id.* 262.)

Act conferring upon legislature the right to punish, as for contempt, a person refusing to appear as a witness before that body or a committee thereof, is not in violation of this provision. (People, *ex rel.* v. Keeler, 99 N. Y. 463.)

An act curing defects in a tax sale, where such defects exist as mere irregularities and do not extend to matters of jurisdiction, is constitutional. (Ensign v. Barse, 107 N. Y. 329.) But where assessment is void and sales thereunder conveyed no title, act cannot be passed validating such assessment and sales. (Cromwell v. MacLean, 123 N. Y. 474.)

Statute providing for appointment of not more than two civil service commissioners from same political party not in violation of this provision. (Rogers v. Common Council of Buffalo, 123 N. Y. 173.)

Statute (L. 1888, chap. 581) fixing the maximum charge for elevating grain is not violative of the constitutional guaranty protecting private property. (People v. Budd, 117 N. Y. 1. This case is a leading one on the constitutional limitation of the power of the legislature.)

Statute regulating heating of cars valid. (People v. N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co., 5 N. Y. Supp. 945.) So is L. 1885, chap. 183, § 7, prohibiting manufacture of article in semblance of butter. (People v. Arensburg, 105 N. Y. 123.) Statute prohibiting watering of milk invades neither life, liberty nor property. (People v. West, 106 N. Y. 293.) Act regulating height of buildings facing public streets is constitutional. (People, *ex rel.* v. D'Oench, 111 N. Y. 359.)

Game Law of 1871, chap. 721, is declared valid. (Phelps v. Racey, 60 N. Y. 10.)

Act regulating catching of fish in inland waters constitutional. (People v. Doxtater, 75 Hun, 472.) Sections 238, 240 of Game Law (L. 1892, chap. 488) are not unconstitutional as depriving a county of property without due

process of law. (People, *ex rel.* v. Crennan, 141 N. Y. 239.) Provisions of "vinegar act" (L. 1889, chap. 515, § 4), prohibiting manufacture and sale of vinegar containing artificial coloring matter, is constitutional. (People v. Girard, 73 Hun, 457.) Rapid transit act of 1891, chap. 4, is constitutional. (Matter of Board of Rapid Transit R. R. Commissioners, 47 St. Rep. 347.)

Civil damage act is valid. (Bertholf v. O'Reilly, 74 N. Y. 509.)

Law 1855, chap. 231, subjecting intoxicating liquors, when kept for sale, to destruction is unconstitutional. (Wynehamer v. People, 13 N. Y. 378, 486.)

Act of legislature (L. 1862, chap. 459) authorizing seizure and sale of animals trespassing within a private inclosure without judicial process, is against this constitutional guaranty. (Rockwell v. Nearing, 35 N. Y. 302.) Amendatory act of 1867, chap. 814, provided necessary notice and hearing and is constitutional. (Campbell v. Evans, 45 N. Y. 356.) The temporary seizure, as authorized by this statute, awaiting judicial action, is not violative of the constitution. (Cook v. Gregg, 46 N. Y. 439.)

Statute (L. 1884, chap. 272) prohibiting the manufacture of cigars, etc., in tenement-houses unlawfully interferes with liberty and the use of property, and is unconstitutional. (Matter of Jacobs, 98 N. Y. 98.) To sustain a health law as constitutional against objection that it interferes with personal liberty, etc., without due process of law, the courts must be able to see that it has some relation to public health, that the public health is the end actually aimed at, and that it is appropriate and adapted to that end. (*Idem;* containing collation of authorities on legislative power of police regulation, and see People v. Gillson, 109 N. Y. 389.)

L. 1889, chap. 59, § 4, providing that upon the publication of a notice, a negotiable instrument shall no longer be transferable deprives the owner of his property without due process of law and is unconstitutional. (People, *ex rel.* v. Otis, 90 N. Y. 48.)

Act prohibiting sale of article of food upon inducement of a gift or prize, invades personal rights and is unconstitutional. (People v. Gillson, 109 N. Y. 389.)

L. 1884, chap. 202, prohibiting manufacture and sale of any article to take the place of butter is unconstitutional. (People v. Marx, 99 N. Y. 377.)

The right to build frame houses within the fire limit of a city, granted by the common council, cannot be rescinded by subsequent action after houses are partly built. Such rescission would be unconstitutional. (City of Buffalo v. Chadeaque, 27 St. Rep. 60.)

That part of L. 1884, chap. 202, § 13, requiring that milk shall be declared adulterated if it do not contain a certain percentage of certain ingredients deprives an accused person of his liberty and property without due process of law. (People v. Cipperly, 37 Hun, 319.)

Act validating stock subscription to a corporation is depriving persons of property without due process of law. (N. Y. & Oswego R. R. Co. v. Van Horne, 57 N. Y. 473.)

Due process of law in its application to judicial proceedings means a course of legal proceedings according to those rules and principles which have been established by our jurisprudence for the protection and enforcement of private rights. If the proceeding involve the personal liability of the defendant, he must be brought within the jurisdiction by service of process within the state, or voluntary appearance. If it be a proceeding in rem, the res must have been seized or attached, or at least must be within the jurisdiction. (Ward v. Boyce, 152 N. Y. 191.) (1897.)

Due process of law does not require a legal proceeding according to the course of the common law, nor personal notice, but it is sufficient if a kind of notice is provided by which it is reasonably probable that the party proceeded against will be apprised and an opportunity given him to defend. (Schneider v. City of Rochester, 90 Hun, 171.) (1895.)

Due process implies notice or an opportunity to be heard. It is not enough that in the particular case notice was in fact given. (Matter of City of Brooklyn, 87 Hun, 54.) (1895.)

A commitment of a person for a term exceeding that for which sentenced, if such person is identified as a former offender, held, not due process of law. (Matter of Kenny, 23 Misc. Rep. 9.) (1898.)

A commitment to an inebriate asylum, without notice to the person committed, without a hearing and without her presence, is not due process of law. (People *ex rel.* Ordway v. St. Saviour's Sanitarium, 34 App. Div. 363.) (1898.)

A commitment for contempt, by a commissioner appointed in this state to take testimony in an action pending in another state pursuant to section 920 of the Code, is not due process of law. (People *ex rel.* MacDonald v. Leubischer, 34 App. Div. 577.) (1898.)

The provision of the Penal Code making it a misdemeanor to have in possession silverware below a certain prescribed standard is not unconstitutional as depriving persons in possession of such goods of their property without due proces of law. (People v. Webster, 17 Misc. Rep. 410.)

L. 1896, chap. 448. The dog license law held unconstitutional as depriving owner of property without due process of law. (Fox v. Mohawk & Hudson River Humane Society, 25 App. Div. 26.) (1898.)

Ticket brokerage act held unconstitutional as violative of the constitutional guarantees of civil rights and privileges and of liberty. (People, *ex rel.* Tyroler v. Warden, 157 N. Y. 116.) (1898.)

Private property for public use.— Property cannot be taken by act of legislature for a purpose not of public nature. (Powers v. Bergen, 6 N. Y. 358, 367; Matter of City of Buffalo, 46 St. Rep. 81.)

Lands owned by a private individual or corporation and devoted to use as a private cemetery may be condemned for public use. (Matter of Bd. of Street Opening, 133 N. Y. 329.)

A law depriving an owner of property of its beneficial use and free enjoyment or imposing restraints materially affecting the value, without legal process or compensation, is unconstitutional. (Forster v. Scott, 136 N. Y. 577.)

The owner of lands adjoining a navigable river in which tide ebbs and flows has no property in the land below high-water mark and is not entitled to compensation for the taking for a public use. (Gould v. Hudson R. R. Co., 6 N. Y. 522, distinguished in Rumsey v. N. Y. & N. E. R. R. Co., 114 N. Y. 423, 429, and overruled in *Id.*, 133 N. Y. 79, 85.)

Right to maintain a watercourse is "property" protected by the constitution and cannot be impaired without compensation. (Arnold v. Hudson R. R. Co., 55 N. Y. 661.)

The right to enjoy free from smoke, gas, steam, cinders, etc., caused by the operation of an elevated road is properly within the constitutional meaning and cannot be taken without compensation. (Abendroth v. Manhattan Ry. Co., 19 Abb. N. C. 247.)

The owner of gypsum in lands over which highway runs, who is not owner of land, is entitled to compensation. (People *ex rel. v.* Eldredge, 3 Hun, 541.)

A stream in which riparian owners have vested rights is private property and cannot be made a public highway by statute without compensation. Morgan v. King, 35 N. Y. 454.)

Right to maintain a toll-bridge is private property. (Matter of Hamilton Avenue, 14 Barb. 405.) But diminution of its value by opening a free bridge in a neighborhood is not a "taking" within the constitutional provision. (*Id.*)

Franchise of a street railroad is property and entitled to constitutional protection. (People v. O'Brien, 111 N. Y. 1, 40.)

The power to take private property for public use is inseparable from the sovereign power of the state, and the constitution merely regulates it by requiring that just compensation be made to the owner. (Matter of Furman Street, 17 Wend. 649.)

The right to take may be delegated by the sovereignty for a public use. (Bloodgood v. The Mohawk & H. R. R. Co., 18 Wend. 59.)

The statute granting a railroad corporation the right to take, need not specify the land to be taken, but can delegate to the corporation the right to choose. (Buffalo & N. Y. R. R. Co. v. Brainerd, 9 N. Y. 100.)

If use be public legislatures are sole judges as to whether benefit is such as to warrant delegation of power. (Matter of Townsend, 39 N. Y. 171.) And an act is not unconstitutional because the power is delegated to a foreign corporation. (*Id.*)

There must be a public use to authorize a taking. (*In re* Albany Street, 11 Wend. 148; *In re* John and Cherry Streets, 19 *id.* 676; Varick v. Smith, 5 Paige, 137; Cochran v. Van Suiley, 20 Wend. 365; Bloodgood v. The Mohawk & Hudson R. R. Co., 18 *id.* 59; Embury v. Connor, 3 N. Y. 511.)

Legislature may authorize a municipality to take for public use. (Heyward v. Mayor, etc., 7 N. Y. 314.)

Taking land for a railroad is a public use. (Buffalo and N. Y. R. R. Co. v. Brainerd, 9 N. Y. 100; People v. Law, 34 Barb. 494.)

But under the provisions of the general railroad act a corporation can take only so much and such land as the proper execution of its corporate purposes requires and renders necessary. (Matter of South Beach R. R. Co., 119 N. Y. 141.)

Construction of a street surface railroad in a city street is not such an infringement of the vested rights of an abutting owner as to require compensation. (Clark v. Rochester City & B. R. R. Co., 18 St. Rep. 903, citing People v. Kerr, 27 N. Y. 188; Killinger v. Forty-second St. R. R. Co., 50 *id.* 2, 6; Mahady v. Bushwick R. R. Co., 91 *id.* 148.)

Use of street by electric light company is a public use to which street may be devoted and compensation is unnecessary. (People *ex rel.* v. Thompson, 65 How. Pr. 407.)

Use of the public of an elevated railroad comes within the limits of what is known as a public use. (Spader v. N. Y. El. R. R. Co., 3 Abb. N. C. 467.)

Laying of gas pipes to supply gas to cities and towns for lighting streets and public places is for a public use. (Bloomfield Gas Co. v. Richardson, 63 Barb. 437.)

Acts passed authorizing supply of water to city of Middletown for "public and private purposes" are constitutional. Words "and private purposes" are surplusage. (Matter of Middletown, 82 N. Y. 196. See also Stamford Water-Works Co. v. Stanley, 39 Hun, 424.)

Preservation of public health is a public purpose and act providing for drainage (L. 1869, chap. 688) is constitutional. (Matter of Ryers, 72 N. Y. 1.)

Provision in an act authorizing condemnation of land for park purposes that city may sell such lands when no longer necessary for park purposes does not render act unconstitutional as taking for a use not public. (Matter of City of Rochester, 137 N. Y. 243.)

The question whether the use is a public one is a judicial one, to be determined by the courts. (Matter of Deanville Cemetery, 66 N. Y. 569; Pocantico Water-Works Co. v. Bird, 130 *id.* 249.) The grant by the legislature of the right to take is not conclusive evidence that the use is a public one. (*Id.*)

A possible limited use by a few persons, and then not as a right, but by way of permission or favor, is not sufficient to authorize the taking of private property against the will of the owner. (Matter of Split Rock Cable Road Co., 128 N. Y. 408.)

The erection of an elevated railroad in a street, which will to some extent obscure the light of the abutting premises and depreciate their value is a taking of such property, requiring compensation. (Story v. N. Y. El. R. R. Co., 90 N. Y. 123.)

Where a highway is taken for railroad purposes compensation must be made to owners of fee. (Trustees, etc. v. Aub. & Roch. R. R. Co., 3 Hill, 567; Fletcher v. Aub. & Syr. R. R. Co., 25 Wend. 462; Bloodgood v. Mohawk & Hudson R. R. Co., 18 *id.* 9; Brown v. Cayuga & Susq. R. R. Co., 12 N. Y. 486.)

Occupancy and use of lands for purpose of constructing and maintaining ditches is such an interference with the proprietary interests of the owner as to entitle him to compensation for the taking. (People *ex rel.* v. Haines, 49 N. Y. 587.)

Act which invades ownership must provide for a certain definite and adequate source and manner of payment. (Matter of Mayor, etc., of New York, 99 N. Y. 569; Sage v. City of Brooklyn, 89 *id.* 189; Kelly v. Mayor, etc., of New York, 6 Misc. Rep. 516.)

Compensation need not be paid before appropriation of land. (Bloodgood v. Mohawk & Hudson R. R. Co., 18 Wend. 9.)

It is sufficient if statute provides for securing the right of compensation, the actual making of such compensation is not a condition precedent. (Patten v. Elevated R. R. Co., 3 Abb. N. C. 306.)

Provision in act providing for compensation one year after damages are appraised does not render act unconstitutional. (Allen v. Village of Northville, 39 Hun, 240.)

Payment of compensation may be deferred until it can be raised by tax. (Hammersly v. Mayor, etc., 56 N. Y. 533; Chapman v. Gates, 54 *id.* 132.)

Act authorizing entry for preliminary survey for railroad before compensation is made is constitutional, if it makes suitable provision for compensation in case land is subsequently taken. (Polly v. Sara. & Wash. R. R. Co., 9 Barb. 449.)

Provisions of village charter for local special assessment, and not imposing a duty upon the village to pay for land taken are unconstitutional. (Matter of So. Market Street, 67 Hun, 594.)

The right to acquire property for public purposes and defer payment cannot be vested in a private corporation. (Dusenbury v. Mutual Tele. Co., 11 Abb. N. C. 440.)

Act of legislature (L. 1853, chap. 62) authorizing highways to be laid across railroad tracks is not taking property without compensation. (Albany Nor. R. R. Co. v. Brownell, 24 N. Y. 345.)

After judgment has been rendered in an action, the fruits thereof are rights of property, and an act of legislature (§ 1440, Code of Civil Procedure) nullifying such judgment, is unconstitutional. (Gilman v. Tucker, 128 N. Y. 190.)

Municipal corporation may pass ordinance compelling removal of snow and ice, and penalty for failure is not depriving of property without compensation. (Village of Carthage v. Frederick, 122 N. Y. 268.)

As to distinction between taxation and taking private property without compensation. (People *ex rel.* v. Mayor of Brooklyn, 4 N. Y. 419; Sun Mutual Ins. Co. v. Mayor, etc., 8 *id.* 241; Brewster v. City of Syracuse, 19 *id.* 116.)

An assessment for benefit to pay the expense of a local improvement falls within legitimate use of taxing power. (Stryker v. Kelly, 7 Hill, 9; People *ex rel.* v. Lawrence, 41 N. Y. 123, 137.)

Act authorizing town to raise money by taxation for purchase of stock of railroad company is for a public improvement and is in no sense depriving a resident of his property without compensation. (Grant v. Courter, 24 Barb. 232; Bank of Rome v. Rome, 18 N. Y. 38.)

Assessments for repaving streets, a species of taxation not covered by the constitutional prohibition. (Moran v. City of Troy, 9 Hun, 540.)

Legislature may impose a local tax for construction of canal. (Thomas v. Leland, 24 Wend. 65.)

Confirmation of an irregular and invalid assessment is not taking private property without compensation. (Mann v. City of Utica, 44 How. Pr. 334.)

A law authorizing assessments without reference to benefits would be unconstitutional as taking private property without compensation. (Stuart v. Palmer, 74 N. Y. 183.)

Nuisances may be abated by act of legislature without violating the provisions of the constitution. (Coe v. Shultz, 47 Barb. 65; Kelly v. Mayor, etc., of N. Y., 6 Misc. Rep. 516.)

Act regulating the use of wharves in a seaport does not deprive the owners of any of their rights or privileges. (Roosevelt v. Godard, 52 Barb. 533.)

This constitutional protection may be waived by the owner. (Embury v. Conner, 3 N. Y. 511; People v. Turner, 117 *id.* 227; Matter of Hand Street, 55 Hun, 132.)

And the constitutional objection can only be raised by the owner. (People v. Turner, 117 N. Y. 227; Waterloo Woolen Mfg. Co. v. Shanahan, 128 *id.* 345.)

The question of just compensation is judicial in its nature and must be conducted in a court having jurisdiction over the subject-matter. (*In re* City of Buffalo, 139 N. Y. 422.)

The floating of logs is a public use, and the legislatures having determined the necessity for the exercise of eminent domain, the validity of the act is not open to question. (Matter of Burns, 155 N. Y. 23.) (1898.)

When damages in the exercise of the power of eminent domain have been ascertained in the constitutional method, the legislature may, in its discretion, determine the extent to which decision is reviewable on appeal. (Matter of De Camp, 151 N. Y. 557.) (1897.)

Special assessments for opening streets are laid in the exercise of the taxing power and not of eminent domain, and the question as to the extent of the exercise of this power is one of state policy of which the legislature is the sole judge. (Dyker Meadow Land and Improvement Co. v. Cook, 3 App. Div. 164.) (1896.)

Compensation for taking private property; private roads; drainage of agricultural lands.— § 7. When private property shall be taken for any public use, the compensation to be made therefor, when such compensation is not made by the State, shall be ascertained by a jury, or by not less than three commissioners appointed by a court of record, as shall be prescribed by law. Private roads may be opened in the manner to be prescribed by law; but in every case the necessity of the road and the amount of all damage to be sustained by the opening thereof shall be first determined by a jury of freeholders, and such amount, together with the expenses of the proceeding, shall be paid by the person to be benefited. General laws may be passed permitting the owners or occupants of agricultural lands to construct and maintain for the drainage thereof, necessary drains, ditches and dykes upon the lands of others, under proper restrictions and with just compensation, but no special laws shall be enacted for such purposes.

[Section 7 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The last sentence, relating to the drainage of agricultural lands, is new.]

The judy referred to in this section means a jury drawn in the ordinary way, but a majority of them may render a decision. (Cruger v. Hudson R. R. Co., 12 N. Y. 190.)

The provision requiring compensation for private property taken for public use to be determined by a jury means a jury drawn in the same way as those required in the courts, and a provision of a statute requiring a jury to be selected by village trustees from a list prepared by them and composed of persons who need not possess the qualifications required by the courts, is not such a jury as is required by the constitution. (People *ex rel.* Eckerson v. Trustees of Haverstraw, 151 N. Y. 75.) (1896.)

This section intends that one jury or one commission conducted in a proper manner is to determine finally the rights of the parties where land is taken for a public use. Schneider v. City of Rochester, 8 Misc. Rep. 652.)

A statute authorizing the common council to appoint assessors to determine the damages is unconstitutional. (House v. City of Rochester, 15 Barb. 517; Clark v. City of Utica, 18 *id.* 451.)

This section is not a retriction upon the legislative power to provide for a reassessment of damages, by a jury, after they have been once assessed by commissioners. (Clark v. Miller, 54 N. Y. 528.)

The constitutional provision as to the manner of ascertaining the compensation to be paid for private property when taken for public use, may be waived by the owner. (Matter of Hand Street, 55 Hun, 132; Baker v. Bra-

man, 6 Hill, 47; Matter of Village of Middletown, 82 N. Y. 196; Embury v. Conner, 3 *id.* 511; Sherman v. McKeon, 38 *id.* 266; Menges v. City of Albany, 56 *id.* 374.)

This section does not apply to a case where property is taken by the state for canal purposes. (Waterloo Woolen Mfg. Co. v. Shanahan, 128 N. Y. 345.)

A statute that provides that on an appeal from an award of commissioners the court may increase or diminish the amount of compensation to landowners, is unconstitutional under this section. (Matter of Malone Water-Works Co., 38 St. Rep. 95.)

The creation of a new road which answers as a substitute for a private road, does not affect the title of the party to the private road. (Crounse v. Wemple, 29 N. Y. 540.)

In relation to drainage, see People *ex rel.* Pullman v. Henion, 64 Hun, 471, and cases cited.

Laws of 1895, chap. 384, passed pursuant to the last sentence of this section, held unconstitutional. (Matter of Tuthill, 36 App. Div., 492.) (1899.)

Freedom of speech and press; criminal prosecutions for libel.— § 8. Every citizen may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

[Section 8 of article I of amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

This section applies only to criminal prosecution. (George v. Jennings, 4 Hun, 66.)

The act prohibiting advertising of lotteries is constitutional. (Hart v. People, 26 Hun, 396.)

The erection and exhibition of a statute of a deceased person does not come within the provisions of this section, and its erection and exhibition may be enjoined where they will cause pain and distress to the relatives of the deceased. (Schuyler v. Curtis, 30 Abb. N. C. 376, 24 N. Y. Supp. 509.)

A by-law of a news association prohibiting its members from receiving or publishing the regular news dispatches of any other news association covering a like territory, is not a violation of this section. (Matthews v. Associated Press of N. Y., 61 Hun, 199.)

Right to assemble and petition; divorce; lotteries, pool-selling and gambling; laws to prevent.— § 9. No law shall be passed abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government, or any department thereof; nor shall any divorce be granted otherwise than by due judicial proceedings; nor shall any lottery or the sale of lottery tickets, pool-selling, book-making, or any other kind of gambling hereafter be authorized or allowed within this state; and the Legislature shall pass appropriate laws to prevent offenses against any of the provisions of this section.

[Section 10 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The part of this section relating to pool-selling, book-making and other kinds of

gambling is new. By the amendment the act known as the Ives pool bill (L. 1887, chap. 479) and the acts amendatory thereof are rendered invalid.]

Any distribution of prizes by chance is a lottery. (Holfe v. Delmar, 7 Rob. 80.)

Payment of prizes in money is not necessary to constitute a lottery; it is a lottery if the prizes are payable in lands and chattels. (Governors of Almshouse v. American Art Union, 7 N. Y. 228.)

This section applies to the sale of foreign lottery tickets in this state. (Charles v. People, 1 N. Y. 180.)

Where the intent was to sell packages of candy for more than their value, the purchasers taking the chance of getting a package containing a ticket entitling him to a prize, it is a lottery. (Hull v. Ruggles, 56 N. Y. 424.) So is a "gift-concert" enterprise. (Negley v. Devlin, 12 Abb. [N. S.] 210). So is the game of "playing policy." (Wilkinson v. Gill, 74 N. Y. 63.)

When any pecuniary consideration is paid, determined by lot or chance, according to some scheme held out to the public, what and how much he who pays the money is to receive for it, that is a lottery. (People v. Noelke, 94 N. Y. 137; Kohn v. Koehler, 96 *id.* 362, 367; Irving v. Britton, 8 Misc. Rep. 201.)

The provision of the racing law, L. 1895, chap. 570, providing an exclusive penalty for the making or recording of a wager on an authorized race course is not a violation of this section. (People *ex rel.* Sturgis v. Fallon, 152 N. Y. 1.) (1897.)

The offering or paying of premiums or prizes to winners of a horse race by the officers of an authorized racing association, the owners of the horses participating in the race paying an entrance fee into the general treasury of the association, and the premiums being paid out of its general funds, does not constitute gambling within the meaning of this section. (People *ex rel.* Lawrence v. Fallon, 152 N. Y. 12.) (1897.)

Escheats.— § 10. The people of this State, in their right of sovereignty, are deemed to possess the original and ultimate property in and to all lands within the jurisdiction of the State; and all lands the title to which shall fail, from a defect of heirs, shall revert, or escheat to the people.

[Section 11 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

For proceedings before the commissioners of the land office for the release of escheated lands, see L. 1894, chap. 317.

Lands do not escheat if there be a remote heir capable of taking. (Jackson v. Jackson, 7 Johns. 214.)

The statutes of 1833 and 1834 relating to the relinquishment of escheats are constitutional. (Englishbe v. Helmuth, 3 N. Y. 294.)

Escheats are subject to the liens of the creditors. (Mooers v. White, 9 Johns. Ch. 360.)

Escheats are subject to outstanding life estates. (People v. Conklin, 2 Hill, 67.) And to purchase-money mortgages. (Farmers' Loan and Trust Co. v. People, 1 Sandf. Ch. 139.)

Where lands escheat to the state, the state may grant the same without actual entry or inquisition, even though it be held adversely by one claiming title thereto. (McCaughal v. Ryan, 27 Barb. 376.)

As to the effect of alienage upon titles to lands. (Leggett v. Dubois, 5 Paige, 114; Johnson v. Hart, 3 Johns. Cas. 322; People v. Conklin, 2 Hill, 67; Jackson v. Etz, 5 Cow. 314; Johnston v. Spicer, 107 N. Y. 185, containing a history of legislation on subject of escheats.

Feudal tenures abolished.— § 11. All feudal tenures of every description, with all their incidents, are declared to be abolished,

saving however, all rents and services certain which at any time heretofore have been lawfully created or reserved.

[Section 12 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Allodial tenures.— § 12. All lands within this State are declared to be allodial, so that, subject only to the liability to escheat, the entire and absolute property is vested in the owners, according to the nature of their respective estates.

[Section 13 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Grants by the French government are not a legal title. (Jackson v. Ingraham, 4 Johns. 163.)

The title to lands under water in navigable rivers where the title ebbs and flows is in the people. (Gould v. Hudson R. R. Co., 6 N. Y. 522; Kerr v. W. S. R. R. Co., 127 N. Y. 269.)

Leases of agricultural lands.— § 13. No lease or grant of agricultural land, for a longer period than twelve years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be valid.

[Section 14 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

A lease of agricultural lands for twelve years, with a covenant of renewal for twelve years, if the lessor should live, is void as to the renewal, but valid for the original term. (Hart v. Hart, 22 Barb. 606.)

In consideration of a covenant to support the plaintiff for life, she conveyed her real property for life, and certain personal estate, and agreed to devise a certain parcel of land; held not a lease under this section. (Stephens v. Reynolds, 6 N. Y. 454.)

To bring a lease within this section, it must reserve rent, as rent, payable in money or otherwise at stated periods. A grant of land for life for a specified consideration, whether payable in installments or at one time, is not within the meaning of this provision. (Parsell v. Stryker, 41 N. Y. 480.)

Agricultural land may be leased for other than agricultural purposes for a longer period than twelve years if the lease contains a restriction as to their use. (Odell v. Durant, 62 N. Y. 524.)

Where two leases are executed at the same time, for the same lands, for eight and twelve years respectively, both are void. (Clark v. Barns, 76 N. Y. 301.)

A lease by a doweress for a certain term, and if at the expiration she be living, then for her natural life; held, a sale and, therefore, not within this section. (Rutherford v. Graham, 4 Hun, 796.)

A judgment of foreclosure estops the parties from setting up that the lease was void because of agricultural lands leased for longer than twelve years. (Witherbee v. Stover, 23 Hun, 27, distinguishing the case of Odell v. Durant, 62 N. Y. 524.)

This prohibition does not amount to a prohibition of the creation of estates for life in such lands. (Parish v. Rogers, 20 App. Div. 279.) (1897.)

Fines and quarter-sales abolished.— § 14. All fines, quarter-sales or other like restraints upon alienation, reserved in any grant of land hereafter to be made, shall be void.

[Section 15 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

A reservation, in a conveyance in fee, of a right of purchase by the grantor, or his representatives, where the property is offered for sale by the grantee or his representatives, and a reservation of a right to a portion of the sale-money when the property is sold, are illegal restraints upon the power of alienation. (DePeyster v. Michael, 6. N. Y. 467.)

Purchase of lands of Indians.— § 15. No purchase or contract for the sale of lands in this State, made since the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five; or which may hereafter be made, of, or with the Indians, shall be valid, unless made under the authority, and with the consent of the Legislature.

[Section 16 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

While the word "Indians" is used in the plural it includes the purchase from a single Indian. (Goodell v. Jackson, 20 Johns. 693; Lee v. Glover, 8 Cow. 189.)

The policy of the state has been to prohibit all private dealings with and purchases from Indians, except under the supervision of public officials and with the consent of the legislature. (Seneca Nation v. Christie, 126 N. Y. 122; Fellows v. Denniston, 23 *id.* 420.)

Common law and acts of the colonial and state legislatures.— § 16. Such parts of the common law, and of the acts of the Legislature of the colony of New York, as together did form the law of the said colony, on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and the resolutions of the Congress of the said colony, and of the convention of the State of New York, in force the twentieth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, which have not since expired, or been repealed or altered; and such acts of the Legislature of this State as are now in force, shall be and continue the law of this state, subject to such alterations as the Legislature shall make concerning the same. But all such parts of the common law, and such of the said acts, or parts thereof, as are repugnant to this Constitution, are hereby abrogated.

[Section 17 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, amended, by striking out the part of such section 17 as related to the appointment and duties of the codification commissioners.]

Only so much of the common law of England was in force in this state as was applicable to our circumstances and conditions, and therefore the English doctrine of easements in light and air never prevailed. (Myers v. Gemmel, 10 Barb. 537.)

The English statute of charitable uses is no part of the law of this state. (Dutch Church in Garden St. v. Mott, 7 Paige's Ch. 77; Holland v. Alcock, 108 N. Y. 312, citing Williams v. Williams, 8 *id.* 525, and Bascom v. Albertson, 34 *id.* 584, and containing a collation and discussion of the nature and history of the English doctrine of charitable uses.)

The statute law of the mother country, when introduced by consent became part of the common law of this state. (Bogardus v. Trinity Church, 4 Paige's Ch. 177, 198.)

An English statute which by this section is made the common law of the state will be presumed to be the common law of another state, in absence of proof to the contrary. (Cahill Iron Works v. Pemberton, 30 Abb. N. C. 450.)

Grants of land made by the king of Great Britain since 1775; prior grants.— § 17. All grants of land within this State, made by the king of Great Britain, or persons acting under his authority, after the fourteenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, shall be null and void; but nothing contained in this Constitution shall affect any grants of land within this State, made by the authority of the said king or his predecessors, or shall annul any charters to bodies politic and corporate, by him or them made, before that day; or shall affect any such grants or charters since made by this State, or by persons acting under its authority; or shall impair the obligation of any debts contracted by the State, or individuals, or bodies corporate, or any other rights of property, or any suits, actions, rights of action, or other proceedings in courts of justice.

[Section 18 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

This section, by declaring null all patents of lands in the state granted by the king subsequent to October 14, 1775, impliedly confirmed those granted prior to that date. (People v. Clark, 10 Barb. 120; affirmed on appeal, 9 N. Y. 349.)

This section is not a restraint upon legislative power. Its object was simply to leave the charters referred to intact as far as the operation of the constitution itself was concerned. (Demarest v. Mayor, 74 N. Y. 161.)

L. 1873, chap. 335, abolishing the board of assistant aldermen of the city of New York, and transferring their powers and duties to the board of aldermen, is constitutional. (*Id.*)

Damages for injuries causing death.— § 18. The right of action now existing to recover damages for injuries resulting in death, shall never be abrogated; and the amount recoverable shall not be subject to any statutory limitation.

[This section is new. By virtue of its provision that part of section 1904 of the Code of Civil Procedure, limiting the amount of damages recoverable for negligence causing death will be unconstitutional after January 1, 1895.]

[The abolition of the amount recoverable in actions for injury resulting in death did not affect accrued causes of action. (Isola v. Weber, 147 N. Y. 329.) (1895.)]

ARTICLE II.

Qualification of voters.— Section 1. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for ninety days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such elec-

tion in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people, provided that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

[Section I of article II of the amended constitution of 1846 amended by requiring a citizenship of ninety days, instead of ten, before election.]

Mere declaration does not constitute residence. The facts determine. (Silvey v. Lindsay, 107 N. Y. 59.)

Residence means the act of being seated or settled in a place. It imports not only personal presence in a place, but an attachment to it by those acts or habits which express the closest connection between a person and a place. (Matter of Collins, 64 How. Pr. 63.)

Residence may be acquired by living on a lighter attached to a pier. (*Id.*)

The legislature may affix ineligibility to office as a punishment for crime and not encroach upon the constitutional privilege of the elector (Barker v. People, 3 Cow. 686); or that no supervisor shall be superintendent of the poor. (People *ex rel.* Furman v. Clute, 50 N. Y. 451, 458.)

The right to vote is a political right and not within the privileges and immunities guaranteed to the citizen. (People v. Barber, 48 Hun, 198.)

A law prohibiting a person from voting who will not take an oath to the effect that he has always been faithful in his allegiance is unconstitutional. (Green v. Shumway, 39 N. Y. 425.)

A female is "a person not duly qualified to vote under the laws of this state." (People v. Barber, 48 Hun, 198.)

A law authorizing women to vote for school commissioners is unconstitutional, school commissioners being "thereafter made elective by the people." (Matter of Gage, 141 N. Y. 112.)

The provisions of this section that an elector must vote in the election district of which he shall be a resident, does not prevent the legislature establishing a polling place outside of the limits of the election district. (People *ex rel.* Lardner v. Carson, 155 N. Y. 491.) (1898.)

Persons excluded from the right of suffrage.— § 2. No person who shall receive, accept, or offer to receive, or pay, offer or promise to pay, contribute, offer or promise to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at an election, or who shall make any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote, or who shall make or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of any election, shall vote at such election; and upon challenge for such cause, the person so challenged, before the officers authorized for that purpose shall receive his vote,

shall swear or affirm before such officers that he has not received or offered, does not expect to receive, has not paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed, offered or promised to contribute to another, to be paid or used, any money or other valuable thing as a compensation or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at such election, and has not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding of any such vote nor made or become directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager depending upon the result of such election. The Legislature shall enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery or of any infamous crime.

[Section 2 of article II of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The last sentence of the 1846 constitution was as follows: "The legislature of the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws excluding from the right of suffrage all persons convicted of bribery or of any infamous crime."]

(See Penal Code, §§ 411, 41p, 41q; Election L. §§ 30, 111.)

One who has been convicted of a felony while a minor, and has served out his term before attaining majority, is disqualified as an elector. (Hamilton v. People, 57 Barb. 625. See People *ex rel.* Furman v. Clute, 50 N. Y. 451.)

Certain occupations and conditions not to affect residence.— § 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, or institution wholly or partly supported at public expense or by charity; nor while confined in any public prison.

[Section 3 of article II of the amended constitution of 1846 amended by inserting after the word "asylum" the words "or other institution wholly or partly supported," and after the word "expense" the words "or by charity."]

Not applicable to fishermen who elect their residence in the place of their business. (1871.) (Opinion of Attys.-Gen. 585.)

A prisoner though not strictly confined under an irregular or illegal commitment cannot gain a voting residence. People v. Cady [Ct. of App.], 60 N. Y. St. Rep. 474.)

The Soldiers' Home at Bath is an "asylum" hereunder. An inmate must find his voting qualifications in other facts than a declaration of his intention to reside there. (Silvey v. Lindsay, 42 Hun, 116, affirmed in 107 N. Y. 55.)

This section does not prevent a student from abandoning his previous home and of acquiring a residence at the place where the seminary which he attends is situated. (Matter of Ward [Sp. T.], 29 Abb. N. C. 187.)

Registration and election laws to be passed.— § 4. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established, and for the registration of voters; which registration shall be completed at

least ten days before each election. Such registration shall not be required for town and village elections except by express provision of law. In cities and villages having five thousand inhabitants or more, according to the last preceding state enumeration of inhabitants, voters shall be registered upon personal application only; but voters not residing in such cities or villages shall not be required to apply in person for registration at the first meeting of the officers having charge of the registry of voters.

[Section 4 of article II of the amended constitution of 1846 amended by adding all after the word "established."]

Manner of voting.— § 5. All elections by the citizens, except for such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen, shall be by ballot, or by such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided that secrecy in voting be preserved.

[Section 5 of article II of the amended constitution of 1846 amended by transposing the words "shall be by ballot" from after the word "citizen" to after the word "chosen," and by adding all after the word "ballot."]

The amendment of this section authorizes the legislature to adopt a mechanical device for recording and counting votes.

Supervisors may be elected by ayes and nays, or by a show of hands, or other division, if the legislature so authorizes. (People *ex rel.* Clancy v. Supervisors, 139 N. Y. 524, 528.)

Registration and election boards to be bi-partisan, except at town and village elections.— § 6. All laws creating, regulating or affecting boards of officers charged with the duty of registering voters, or of distributing ballots at the polls to voters, or of receiving, recording or counting votes at elections, shall secure equal representation of the two political parties which, at the general election next preceding that for which such boards or officers are to serve, cast the highest and the next highest number of votes. All such boards and officers shall be appointed or elected in such manner, and upon the nomination of such representatives of said parties respectively, as the Legislature may direct. Existing laws on this subject shall continue until the Legislature shall otherwise provide. This section shall not apply to town meetings, or to village elections.

[New.]

(See Laws 1894, chapter 348.)

ARTICLE III.

Legislative powers.— Section 1. The legislative power of this State shall be vested in the Senate and Assembly.

[Section 1 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846 amended by changing the word "a" before "senate" to "the." This amendment was not referred to by the revisers, but as the people voted on the "Revised Constitution," it seems to have been effected.]

The constitution confers upon the legislature the whole legislative power, unlimited save by the restrictions of the state and federal constitutions. (People v. West, 106 N. Y. 293; People *ex rel.* v. Keeler, 99 *id.* 463; Bertholf v. O'Reilly, 74 *id.* 509; People *ex rel.* v. Flagg, 46 *id.* 401; Bank of Chenango v. Brown, 26 *id.* 467; People v. Learned, 5 Hun, 626.)

If no authority were delegated to the legislature by the constitution it would still have the power to exercise and declare the will of the people. (People v. Young, 18 App. Div. 162.) (1897.)

Subject to the limitations of the constitution, the legislature may change or abrogate a right derived from legislative authority (People *ex rel.* McCarthy v. French, 10 Abb. N. C. [Gen. T.] 418); may interfere with vested rights (Butler v. Palmer, 1 Hill, 324); may directly control the local public affairs of any civil division of the state (People v. Tweed, 63 N. Y. 202).

Under our government, the powers are divided into legislative, judicial and executive branches, each restricted to the exercise of its own legitimate functions; and unless a constitutional warrant can be found, no one of them should be permitted to be made the domain of the other. (People *ex rel.* Sabold v. Webb [Sp. T.], 23 N. Y. St. Rep. 325.)

The legislature may provide that an act shall take effect on the happening of a future event, certain or uncertain (Corning v. Greene, 23 Barb. 33; People v. Fire Association, 92 N. Y. 311); but, except as authorized by the constitution, cannot divide the responsibility of enacting laws as by referring their enactment to a popular vote (Thorne v. Cramer, 15 Barb. 112; Bradley v. Baxter, *Id.* 122; People *ex rel.* v. Stout, 23 *id.* 349; Corning v. Greene, *Id.* 33; Barto v. Himrod, 8 N. Y. 483); but it may enact that the electors of a village may determine what parts of the general village law shall apply to their village (Bank of Chenango v. Brown, 26 N. Y. 467); or that a provision is not to be effective until approved by a vote of the inhabitants of a municipality (Bank of Rome v. Rome, 18 N. Y. 38).

The legislature cannot declare in advance the effect of subsequent legislation on existing statutes. (Mongeon v. People, 55 N. Y. 613.)

The legislature cannot control future legislation upon matters of a public interest. (People v. L. I. R. R. Co., 9 Abb. N. C. 181.)

An act authorizing the supreme court, on application, to order gates to be erected by a railroad company at a certain street, is not a delegation of legislative power. (People v. L. I. R. R. Co., 134 N. Y. 506.)

The legislature may determine whether a special act is necessary. (People v. Bowen, 21 N. Y. 517; U. S. Trust Co. v. Brady, 20 Barb. 119.)

The taxing power of the legislature for public purposes is unlimited, except as restrained by the constitution. (*In re* Van Antwerp, 56 N. Y. 261; McLaughlin v. Miller, 124 *id.* 510; State v. County of Kings, 125 id. 312.) Thus it may cure defects and confirm taxes where there was jurisdiction to impose them. (People v. McDonald, 69 *id.* 362; Terrel v. Wheeler, 123 *id.* 76; Cromwell v. MacLean, 123 *id.* 474.) It may confirm a tax imposed where the assessment omits property which might originally have been exempted. (Van Deventer v. Long Island City, 139 *id.* 133.) It may delegate to a municipality the power to tax for the expenses of the local government. (Matter of Petition of Zborowski, 68 *id.* 88.)

The power of the legislature to apportion taxes is as broad as the taxing power itself. (Matter of Sackett St., 4 Hun, 92, affirmed in 74 N. Y. 95.)

The legislature may authorize the land of the state to be assessed for local improvements. (Hassan *et al.* v. Rochester, 67 N. Y. 528.)

The legislature may sanction an improvement or expenditure which it could previously authorize, and authorize an assessment therefor. (Matter of Sackett St., etc., 74 N. Y. 95.) It cannot compel an adjoining town to be taxed for the payment of debts previously contracted by a city. (Matter of Assessment, 60 N. Y. 398.)

The legislature may make a tax deed of the comptroller presumptive evidence that the sale was regular. (Hand v. Ballou, 12 N. Y. 541.)

The legislature cannot tax imports (People v. Maring, 3 Keyes, 374); cannot tax national banks (People *ex rel.* Gallatin Nat. Bk. v. Commissioners, 67 N. Y. 516); but can tax capital employed in the business exporting cotton to foreign countries (People *ex rel.* v. Bd. of Tax Comrs. of N. Y., 10 Hun, 255.)

The legislature may ratify and create a liability on the part of the state for property voluntarily furnished or valuable services rendered at request of a state officer. (O'Hara v. State, 112 N. Y. 146.) It may relinquish a claim of the state or waive its remedies for fraud. (People v. Stephens, 71 N. Y. 527.) It may enlarge the time within which a claim against the state may be filed, if it would not already be outlawed as between individuals. (Parmenter v. State, 135 *id.* 154.)

It cannot confer jurisdiction on the court of claims to hear or allow a claim against the state, which, as between individuals, would be barred by the statute of limitations. (McDougall v. State, 109 N. Y. 73; Gates v. State, 128 *id.* 221.)

The legislature may validate the act of a municipality, invalid because of procedure, where the municipality had jurisdiction of the subject-matter (Tifft v. City of Buffalo, 82 N. Y. 204); may ratify an *ultra vires* contract for a public purpose of a municipality (Brown v. Mayor, etc., 63 *id.* 239); may authorize local regulations and commit the power of making them to local bodies or the people of localities (Tanner v. Albion, 5 Hill, 121; Clarke v. City of Rochester, 28 N. Y. 605); may authorize a municipality to regulate hawking and peddling (Village of Stamford v. Fisher, 140 *id.* 187); may establish civil divisions (People *ex rel.* Wood v. Draper, 15 *id.* 532); may erect a county (Rumsey v. People, 19 *id.* 41), but only when it can provide for the new county taking its place in the political and judicial divisions of the state (Lanning v. Carpenter, 20 *id.* 447); may authorize a village to dissolve its incorporation (Blauvelt v. Village of Nyack, 9 Hun, 153); may distribute the powers of local government between county and city (People *ex rel.* Taylor v. Dunlap, 66 N. Y. 162); may provide that claims be presented to a city council for a certain time before action is brought (Reining v. City of Buffalo, 102 *id.* 308); may validate a claim against a town, supported by a moral consideration, but irregular (Wrought Iron Bridge Co. v. Attica, 119 *id.* 204).

The legislature cannot vest the performance of specific local and municipal duties in a state board. (People v. Acton, 48 Barb. 524.)

The legislature has no judicial authority and cannot control the courts in respect to the construction of statutes arising before the declaratory statute. (Ins. Co. v. Jenkins, 16 N. Y. 424.) It may conduct a legislative but not a judicial inquiry. (People *ex rel.* v. Webb [Sp. T.], 23 N. Y. St. Rep. 325; People v. Otis, 90 N. Y. 48.)

The legislature may create inferior local courts (Sill v. Village of Corning, 15 N. Y. 297); may authorize city courts to issue writs of *mandamus* (People *ex rel.* v. Green, 58 *id.* 295); may regulate their jurisdiction, within constitutional limitations (Butterfield v. Rudde, 58 *id.* 489).

The legislature may modify the rules of evidence. (Howard v. Moot, 64 N. Y. 262; People v. Turner, 117 *id.* 227.) But retroactive laws of this character must be strictly construed. (People *ex rel.* v. Ryder, 124 *id.* 500.)

The legislature cannot deny to a person who has been illegally deprived of his property access to the courts for relief (Gilman v. Tucker, 128 N. Y. 190, 202); but may deprive a party of the aid of a court of equity to re-

move the apparent lien of a void assessment upon his land. (Lennon v. Mayor, 55 N. Y. 361.)

The legislature may direct the enforcement of valid judgments by imprisonment, if property cannot be found. (People *ex rel.* Underwood v. Daniel, 50 N. Y. 274.)

The legislature cannot provide for the surrender of fugitives from justice of foreign countries (People *ex rel.* v. Curtis, 50 N. Y. 321); cannot validate a void contract (N. Y. & Oswego R. R. Co. v. Van Horn, 57 N. Y. 473).

The legislature cannot infringe upon the liberty or the property rights of persons within the protection of the constitution, under the guise of the police power. (People v. Gilson, 109 N. Y. 389.)

The legislature cannot contingently deprive a person of property the right to which was perfect under prior laws. (Burch v. Newbury, 10 N. Y. 374.)

The legislature may confirm an irregular election. (People v. Flanagan, 66 N. Y. 237.)

The legislature may regulate or limit the height of buildings. (People *ex rel.* v. D'Oench, 111 N. Y. 359.)

The legislature may authorize the sale of land of infants in being or unborn (Leggett v. Hunter, 19 N. Y. 445); but not of adults without their consent, except for taxes or assessments (Brevoort v. Grace, 53 N. Y. 245).

The legislature may distribute the functions of supreme court commissioner, although the office has been abolished. (Hayner v. James, 17 N. Y. 316.)

The legislature may create a commission of investigation by joint resolution. (People v. Learned, 5 Hun, 626.)

The legislature cannot create a debt of the state beyond the amount authorized by the constitution. (People v. Supervisors of Kings, 52 N. Y. 556.)

The legislature may determine what estate shall be taken by the state in land acquired for public purposes, although the public use be not necessarily permanent. (Eldridge v. Binghamton, 120 N. Y. 309.)

The legislature cannot arbitrarily declare property a public nuisance for the purpose of devoting it to destruction. (Colon v. Lisk, 153 N. Y. 188.) (1897.)

The power to divide counties and towns, and erect new ones, is legislative in its character and is conferred upon the legislature by the general grant of legislative powers. (People *ex rel.* Henderson v. Supervisors of Westchester, 147 N. Y. 1.) (1895.)

The legislature cannot annul the final judgment of a court convicting an accused person of a crime. (Roberts v. State, 30 App. Div. 106.) (1898.)

Police power.— Laws passed in the exercise of the police power must tend toward the preservation of the lives, health, morals or welfare of the community and there must be some clear and real connection between the assumed purpose of the law and the actual provisions thereof. (Colon v. Lisk, 153 N. Y. 188.) (1897.)

The state may, by police regulations, so direct the use and enjoyment of the property of the citizen, that it shall not prove pernicious to its neighbors or to the public generally, so long as the exaction is not unreasonable either with reference to its nature or its cost. (Health Dept. of N. Y. v. Rector, etc., of Trinity, 145 N. Y. 32.) (1895.)

It is not usually necessary to the validity of police legislation, that the citizen affected should be heard before he is bound to comply with the direction of the legislature. (Health Dept. of N. Y. v. Trinity, 145 N. Y. 32.) (1895.)

Act prohibiting sale of vinegar containing artificial coloring matter, upheld as a valid exercise of police power. (People v. Girard, 145 N. Y. 105.) (1895.)

The regulation of plumbing in cities upheld as an exercise of the police power. (People *ex rel.* Nechamcus v. Warden of City Prison, 144 N. Y. 529.) (1895.)

The liquor tax law is not a tax law having for its primary purpose the raising of money for the support of government, but is a law enacted under the police power. (People *ex rel.* Einsfield v. Murray, 149 N. Y. 367.) (1896.)

Number and terms of senators and assemblymen.— § 2. The Senate shall consist of fifty members, except as hereinafter provided. The senators elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five shall hold their offices for three years, and their successors shall be chosen for two years. The Assembly shall consist of one hundred and fifty members who shall be chosen for one year.

[New, superseding section 2 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, which provided for a senate of 32 members, and an assembly of 128 members. The provision that the senate shall consist of 50 members, "except as hereinafter provided," refers to the provision in the last paragraph of section 4 of this article.]

***Senate districts.**— § 3. The state shall be divided into fifty districts to be called senate districts, each of which shall choose one senator. The districts shall be numbered from one to fifty, inclusive.

District number one (1) shall consist of the counties of Suffolk and Richmond.

District number two (2) shall consist of the county of Queens.

District number three (3) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

District number four (4) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the seventh, thirteenth, nineteenth and twenty-first wards of the city of Brooklyn.

District number five (5) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the eighth, tenth, twelfth and thirtieth wards of the city of Brooklyn, and the ward of the city of Brooklyn which was formerly the town of Gravesend.

District number six (6) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the ninth, eleventh, twentieth and twenty-second wards of the city of Brooklyn.

District number seven (7) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

District number eight (8) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth and twenty-ninth wards of the city of Brooklyn, and the town of Flatlands.

District number nine (9) shall consist of that part of the county of Kings comprising the eighteenth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth wards of the city of Brooklyn.

* See page 108 of Manual for note.

District number ten (10) shall consist of that part of the county of New York within and bounded by a line beginning at Canal street and the Hudson river, and running thence along Canal street, Hudson street, Dominick street, Varick street, Broome street, Sullivan street, Spring street, Broadway, Canal street, the Bowery, Division street, Grand street and Jackson street, to the East river and thence around the southern end of Manhattan island, to the place of beginning, and also Governor's, Bedloe's and Ellis islands.

District number eleven (11) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number ten, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of Broadway and Canal street, and running thence along Broadway, Fourth street, the Bowery and Third avenue, St. Mark's place, Avenue A, Seventh street, Avenue B, Clinton street, Rivington street, Norfolk street, Division street, Bowery and Canal street, to the place of beginning.

District number twelve (12) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of districts numbers ten and eleven and within and bounded by a line beginning at Jackson street and the East river, and running thence through Jackson street, Grand street, Division street, Norfolk street, Rivington street, Clinton street, Avenue B, Seventh street, Avenue A, St. Mark's place, Third avenue, East Fourteenth street to the East river, and along the East river, to the place of beginning.

District number thirteen (13) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number ten, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson river at the foot of Canal street, and running thence along Canal street, Hudson street, Dominick street, Varick street, Broome street, Sullivan street, Spring street, Broadway, Fourth street, the Bowery and Third avenue, Fourteenth street, Sixth avenue, West Fifteenth street, Seventh avenue, West Nineteenth street, Eighth avenue, West Twentieth street, and the Hudson river, to the place of beginning.

District number fourteen (14) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of districts numbers twelve and thirteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East Fourteenth street and the East river, and running thence along East Fourteenth street, Irving place, East Nineteenth street, Third avenue, East Twenty-third street, Lexington avenue, East

Fifty-third street, Third avenue, East Fifty-second street, and the East river, to the place of beginning.

District number fifteen (15) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number thirteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of West Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, and running thence along Sixth avenue, West Fifteenth street, Seventh avenue, West Fortieth street, Eighth avenue, and the transverse road across Central park at Ninety-seventh street, Fifth avenue, East Ninety-sixth street, Lexington avenue, East Twenty-third street, Third avenue, East Nineteenth street, Irving place and Fourteenth street, to the place of beginning.

District number sixteen (16) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number thirteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at Seventh avenue and West Nineteenth street, and running thence along West Nineteenth street, Eighth avenue, West Twentieth street, the Hudson river, West Forty-sixth street, Tenth avenue, West Forty-third street, Eighth avenue, West Fortieth street and Seventh avenue, to the place of beginning.

District number seventeen (17) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number sixteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of Eighth avenue and West Forty-third street, and running thence along West Forty-third street, Tenth avenue, West Forty-sixth street, the Hudson river, West Eighty-ninth street, Tenth or Amsterdam avenue, West Eighty-sixth street, Ninth or Columbus avenue, West Eighty-first street and Eighth avenue, to the place of beginning.

District number eighteen (18) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number fourteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of East Fifty-second street and the East river, and running thence along East Fifty-second street, Third avenue, East Fifty-third street, Lexington avenue, East Eighty-fourth street, Second avenue, East Eighty-third street and the East river, to the place of beginning; and also Blackwell's island.

District number nineteen (19) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number seventeen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at West Eighty-ninth street and the Hudson river, and running thence along the

Hudson river and Spuyten Duyvil creek around the northern end of Manhattan island; thence southerly along the Harlem river to the north end of Fifth avenue; thence along Fifth avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, Fourth or Park avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth street, Fifth avenue, the transverse road across Central park at Ninety-seventh street, Eighth avenue, West Eighty-first street, Ninth or Columbus avenue, West Eighty-sixth street, Tenth or Amsterdam avenue and West Eighty-ninth street, to the place of beginning.

District number twenty (20) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of districts numbers eighteen and fifteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East Eighty-third street and the East river, running thence through East Eighty-third street, Second avenue, East Eighty-fourth street, Lexington avenue, East Ninety-sixth street, Fifth avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth street, Fourth or Park avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth street to the Harlem river, and along the Harlem and East rivers, to the place of beginning; and also Randall's island and Ward's island.

All the above districts in the county of New York bounded upon or along the boundary waters of the county, shall be deemed to extend to the county line.

District number twenty-one (21) shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of districts numbers nineteen and twenty, within and bounded by a line beginning at East One Hundred and Nineteenth street and the Harlem river, and running thence along East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, Fourth or Park avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, Fifth avenue and the Harlem river to the place of beginning; and all that part of the county of New York not hereinbefore described.

District number twenty-two (22) shall consist of the county of Westchester.

The territory of Westchester county annexed to New York county remained a part of the twenty-second senate district, and of the second judicial district and department. (People *ex rel.* Henderson v. Supervisors of Westchester, 147 N. Y. 1.) (1895.)

District number twenty-three (23) shall consist of the counties of Orange and Rockland.

District number twenty-four (24) shall consist of the counties of Dutchess, Columbia and Putnam.

District number twenty-five (25) shall consist of the counties of Ulster and Greene.

District number twenty-six (26) shall consist of the counties of Delaware, Chenango and Sullivan.

District number twenty-seven (27) shall consist of the counties of Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton and Schoharie.

District number twenty-eight (28) shall consist of the counties of Saratoga, Schenectady and Washington.

District number twenty-nine (29) shall consist of the county of Albany.

District number thirty (30) shall consist of the county of Rensselaer.

District number thirty-one (31) shall consist of the counties of Clinton, Essex and Warren.

District number thirty-two (32) shall consist of the counties of St. Lawrence and Franklin.

District number thirty-three (33) shall consist of the counties of Otsego and Herkimer.

District number thirty-four (34) shall consist of the county of Oneida.

District number thirty-five (35) shall consist of the counties of Jefferson and Lewis.

District number thirty-six (36) shall consist of the county of Onondaga.

District number thirty-seven (37) shall consist of the counties of Oswego and Madison.

District number thirty-eight (38) shall consist of the counties of Broome, Cortland and Tioga.

District number thirty-nine (39) shall consist of the counties of Cayuga and Seneca.

District number forty (40) shall consist of the counties of Chemung, Tompkins and Schuyler.

District number forty-one (41) shall consist of the counties of Steuben and Yates.

District number forty-two (42) shall consist of the counties of Ontario and Wayne.

District number forty-three (43) shall consist of that part of the county of Monroe comprising the towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Rush and Webster, and the fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth wards of the city of Rochester, as at present constituted.

District number forty-four (44) shall consist of that part of the county of Monroe comprising the towns of Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Hamlin, Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden, and Wheatland, and the first, second, third, fifth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, fifteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth wards of the city of Rochester, as at present constituted.

District number forty-five (45) shall consist of the counties of Niagara, Genesee, and Orleans.

District number forty-six (46) shall consist of the counties of Allegany, Livingston and Wyoming.

District number forty-seven (47) shall consist of that part of the county of Erie comprising the first, second, third, sixth, fifteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth wards of the city of Buffalo, as at present constituted.

District number forty-eight (48) shall consist of that part of the county of Erie comprising the fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth and sixteenth wards of the city of Buffalo, as at present constituted.

District number forty-nine (49) shall consist of that part of the county of Erie comprising the seventeenth, eighteenth and twenty-fifth wards of the city of Buffalo, as at present constituted; and all the remainder of the said county of Erie not hereinbefore described.

District number fifty (50) shall consist of the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus.

[New, superseding the apportionment made by Laws 1892, chap. 397.]

Enumerations and reapportionments.— § 4. An enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the Secretary of State, during the months of May and June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five, and in the same months every tenth year thereafter; and the said districts shall be so altered by the Legislature at the first regular session after the return of every enumeration, that each senate district shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, and be in as compact form as practicable, and shall remain unaltered until the return of another enumeration, and shall at all times, consist of contiguous territory and no county shall be divided in the formation of a senate district except to make two or more senate districts wholly in such

county. No town, and no block in a city inclosed by streets or public ways, shall be divided in the formation of senate districts; nor shall any district contain a greater excess in population over an adjoining district in the same county, than the population of a town or block therein adjoining such district. Counties, towns or blocks which, from their location, may be included in either of two districts, shall be so placed as to make said districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens.

No county shall have four or more senators unless it shall have a full ratio for each senator. No county shall have more than one-third of all the senators; and no two counties or the territory thereof as now organized, which are adjoining counties, or which are separated only by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the senators.

The ratio for apportioning senators shall always be obtained by dividing the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, by fifty, and the senate shall always be composed of fifty members, except that if any county having three or more senators at the time of any apportionment shall be entitled on such ratio to an additional senator or senators, such additional senator or senators shall be given to such county in addition to the fifty senators, and the whole number of senators shall be increased to that extent.

[New, superseding section 4 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846.]

The legislature in determining the question of population is not confined to the last state census. (De Camp v. Eveland, 19 Barb. 81.)

This section grants to the legislature a discretion, which the court has no power to review unless it has been plainly and grossly abused. (People *ex rel.* Carter v. Rice, 135 N. Y. 473.)

The power of the legislature to direct an enumeration is not lost by the failure of the first legislature after the expiration of ten years to perform its duty. The duty devolves upon each succeeding legislature. (People v. Rumsey, 19 N. Y. 41; People *ex rel.* Carter v. Rice, 135 *id.* 473.)

Apportionment of assemblymen; creation of assembly districts.—§ 5. The members of the Assembly shall be chosen by single districts, and shall be apportioned by the Legislature at the first regular session after the return of every enumeration among the several counties of the State, as nearly as may be according to the number of their respective inhabitants, excluding aliens. Every county heretofore established and separately organized, except the county of Hamilton, shall always be entitled to one member of assembly, and no county shall hereafter be erected unless its population shall entitle it to a member. The county of

Hamilton shall elect with the county of Fulton, until the population of the county of Hamilton shall, according to the ratio, entitle it to a member. But the Legislature may abolish the said county of Hamilton and annex the territory thereof to some other county or counties.

The quotient obtained by dividing the whole number of inhabitants of the State, excluding aliens, by the number of members of assembly, shall be the ratio for apportionment, which shall be made as follows: One member of assembly shall be apportioned to every county, including Fulton and Hamilton as one county, containing less than the ratio and one-half over. Two members shall be apportioned to every other county. The remaining members of assembly shall be apportioned to the counties having more than two ratios according to the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens. Members apportioned on remainders shall be apportioned to the counties having the highest remainders in the order thereof respectively. No county shall have more members of assembly than a county having a greater number of inhabitants, excluding aliens.*

Until after the next enumeration, members of the Assembly shall be apportioned to the several counties as follows: Albany county, four members; Allegany county, one member; Broome county, two members; Cattaraugus county, two members; Cayuga county, two members; Chautauqua county, two members; Chemung county, one member; Chenango county, one member; Clinton county, one member; Columbia county, one member; Cortland county one member; Delaware county, one member; Dutchess county, two members; Erie county, eight members; Essex county, one member; Franklin county, one member; Fulton and Hamilton counties, one member; Genesee county, one member; Greene county, one member; Herkimer county, one member; Jefferson county, two members; Kings county, twenty-one members; Lewis county, one member; Livingston county, one member; Madison county, one member; Monroe county, four members; Montgomery county, one member; New York county, thirty-five members; Niagara county, two members; Oneida county, three members; Onondaga county, four members; Ontario county, one member; Orange county, two members; Orleans county, one member; Oswego county, two members; Otsego county, one member; Putnam county, one member; Queens

*See page 108 of Manual for note.

county three members; Rensselaer county, three members; Richmond county, one member; Rockland county, one member; St. Lawrence county, two members; Saratoga county, one member; Schenectady county, one member; Schoharie county, one member; Schuyler county, one member; Seneca county, one member; Steuben county, two members; Suffolk county, two members; Sullivan county, one member; Tioga county, one member; Tompkins county, one member; Ulster county, two members; Warren county, one member; Washington county, one member; Wayne county, one member; Westchester county, three members; Wyoming county, one member, and Yates county, one member.

In any county entitled to more than one member, the board of supervisors, and in any city embracing an entire county and having no board of supervisors, the common council, or if there be none, the body exercising the powers of a common council, shall assemble on the second Tuesday of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and at such times as the Legislature making an apportionment shall prescribe, and divide such counties into assembly districts as nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as may be, of convenient and contiguous territory in as compact form as practicable, each of which shall be wholly within a senate district formed under the same apportionment, equal to the number of members of assembly to which such county shall be entitled, and shall cause to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and of the clerk of such county, a description of such districts, specifying the number of each district and of the inhabitants thereof, excluding aliens, according to the last preceding enumeration; and such apportionment and districts shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall be made, as herein provided; but said division of the city of Brooklyn and the county of Kings to be made on the second Tuesday of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, shall be made by the common council of the said city and the board of supervisors of said county, assembled in joint session. In counties having more than one senate district, the same number of assembly districts shall be put in each senate district, unless the assembly districts cannot be evenly divided among the senate districts of any county, in which case one more assembly district shall be put in the senate district in such county having the largest, or one less assembly district shall

be put in the senate district in such county having the smallest number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as the case may require. No town, and no block in a city inclosed by streets or public ways, shall be divided in the formation of assembly districts, nor shall any district contain a greater excess in population over an adjoining district in the same senate district, than the population of a town or block therein adjoining such assembly district. Towns or blocks which, from their location, may be included in either of two districts, shall be so placed as to make said districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens; but in the division of cities under the first apportionment, regard shall be had to the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, of the election districts according to the state enumeration of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, so far as may be, instead of blocks. Nothing in this section shall prevent the division, at any time, of counties and towns, and the erection of new towns by the Legislature.

An apportionment by the Legislature, or other body, shall be subject to review by the Supreme Court, at the suit of any citizen, under such reasonable regulations as the Legislature may prescribe; and any court before which a cause may be pending involving an apportionment, shall give precedence thereto over all other causes and proceedings, and if said court be not in session it shall convene promptly for the disposition of the same.

[New, superseding section 5 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, and the assembly apportionment made by Laws of 1892, chapter 397.]

The legislature cannot alter an assembly district by changing the bounds of a city or town. (Kinney v. City of Syracuse, 3 Keyes, 110.)

The division by the supervisors is presumptively proper, and the presumption is not rebutted by the fact that the districts are to some extent unequal in population. (Baird v. Supervisors, 138 N. Y. 95, 106.)

Under this section boards of supervisors are permitted to exercise a reasonable discretion in the creation of the assembly districts. (Smith v. Supervisors of St. Lawrence, 148 N. Y. 187.) (1896.)

Compensation of members.— § 6. Each member of the Legislature shall receive for his services an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars. The members of either house shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, once in each session, on the most usual route. Senators, when the Senate alone is convened in extraordinary session, or when serving as members of the Court for the Trial of Impeachments, and such members of the Assembly, not exceeding nine

in number, as shall be appointed managers of an impeachment, shall receive an additional allowance of ten dollars a day.

[Section 6 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

(See Legislative Law, § 5, restricting members from receiving $1,200 before final adjournment. For salaries of officers and employees see Legislative Law, §§ 7–12.)

Civil appointments of members void.— § 7. No member of the Legislature shall receive any civil appointment within this State, or the Senate of the United States, from the Governor, the Governor and Senate, or from the Legislature, or from any city government, during the time for which he shall have been elected; and all such appointments and all votes given for any such member for any such office or appointment shall be void.

[Section 7 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

An appointment of a member of assembly as clerk by a justice of a district court is not violative of this section. (Stewart v. Mayor, 15 App. Div. 548.) (1897.) A district court is not a city court. (*Id.*)

Persons disqualified from being members.— § 8. No person shall be eligible to the Legislature, who at the time of his election, is, or within one hundred days previous thereto has been, a member of Congress, a civil or military officer under the United States, or an officer under any city government. And if any person shall, after his election as a member of the Legislature, be elected to Congress, or appointed to any office, civil or military, under the government of the United States, or under any city government, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his seat.

[Section 8 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

A park commissioner of the city of Hornellsville is a city officer under this section and ineligible to election to the legislature. The whole subject thoroughly discussed. (People *ex rel.* Sherwood v. Bd. of Canvassers, 129 N. Y. 360, 365.)

Time of elections.— § 9. The elections of senators and members of assembly, pursuant to the provisions of this Constitution, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, unless otherwise directed by the Legislature.

[Section 9 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Powers of each house.— § 10. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business. Each house shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, and be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; shall

choose its own officers; and the Senate shall choose a temporary president to preside in case of the absence or impeachment of the Lieutenant-Governor, or when he shall refuse to act as president, or shall act as Governor.

[Section 10 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, amended by providing that the temporary president shall preside in the case of impeachment of the lieutenant-governor or when he shall refuse to act.]

Infliction by law of disqualification to hold office as a punishment is not inconsistent with this section. (Barker v. People, 3 Cow. 686. See also People v. Supervisors, 8 N. Y. 317, 324; People *ex rel.* Hatzel v. Hall, 80 *id.* 117, 120.)

Journals; open sessions; adjournments.— § 11. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as may require secrecy. The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days.

[Section 11 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Members not to be questioned for speeches.—§ 12. For any speech or debate in either house of the Legislature, the members shall not be questioned in any other place.

[Section 12 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Bills may originate in either house.— § 13. Any bill may originate in either house of the Legislature, and all bills passed by one house may be amended by the other.

[Section 13 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Enacting clause of bills.— § 14. The enacting clause of all bills shall be "The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

[Section 14 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

(See Burnham v. Acton, 35 How. Pr. 50.)

Manner of passing bills.— § 15. No bill shall be passed or become a law unless it shall have been printed and upon the desks of the members, in its final form, at least three calendar legislative days prior to its final passage, unless the Governor, or the acting Governor, shall have certified to the necessity of its immediate passage, under his hand and the seal of the State; nor shall any bill be passed or become a law, except by the assent of

the majority of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature; and upon the last reading of a bill, no amendment thereof shall be allowed, and the question upon its final passage shall be taken immediately thereafter, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal.

[Section 15 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846 amended. The section formerly read: "No bill shall be passed unless by the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each branch of the legislature, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal."]

For law relating to certificates of presiding officers, see Legislative Law, § 40.

The presumption is that a law published under the authority of the government was correctly passed so far as relates to matters of form. (People v. Supervisors of Chenango, 8 N. Y. 317.)

It is not necessary under the constitution that the presiding officer should certify that an act was passed by a majority of all the members elected. This is presumed. (*Id.*)

It is sufficient where a bill has been passed by ayes and nays, and subsequent amendments disagreed to by the other house, if such amendments are receded from without an aye and nay vote. (*Id.*)

The requirement that the question upon the final passage of a bill be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the ayes and nays be entered in the journal, is only directory. (People v. Supervisors of Orange, 27 Barb. 584.)

The certificate of the presiding officers of each house required by Laws 1847, chapter 253, is only presumptive evidence of the fact. If the certificate is omitted, the fact that three-fifths were present may be shown by other evidence. (People v. Supervisors of Chenango, 8 N. Y. 318.)

Private and local bills not to embrace more than one subject.—§ 16. No private or local bill, which may be passed by the Legislature, shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in the title.

[Section 16 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

This section is limited to acts of the legislature and does not apply to a resolution of a board of supervisors. (Roberts v. Supervisors of Kings, 3 App Div. 366.) (1896.)

The design of this section was that no portion of the state or its people should made the subject of legislative action without notice. (People v. Supervisors of Chautauqua, 43 N. Y. 10, 15; People v. Hills, 35 *id.* 449.)

No definite rule can be laid down as to what constitutes a local act, but each case must be determined upon its own circumstances. (People *ex rel.* v. Newburgh Plankroad Co., 86 N. Y. 1, 7.)

A general provision in a local act is valid, although not expressed in the title, and though the local provisions are void because not expressed in the title. (Ferguson v. Ross, 126 N. Y. 459; People v. Supervisors of Chautauqua, 43 *id.* 10; People v. McCann, 16 *id.* 58; Williams v. People, 24 *id.* 405.) The local provisions are void, if by containing general law, the act embraces more than one subject though but one local or private subject. (People v. Supervisors of Chautauqua, 43 N. Y. 10, 23.)

An act embracing all the cities of the state, or all things of a certain class is general although by some limitation of population or otherwise, only a particular city or the inhabitants of a single locality receive its benefit. (Ferguson v. Ross, 126 N. Y. 459, 464; People *ex rel.* v. Squire, 107 *id.* 593; Matter of Church, 92 *id.* 4; Matter of Elevated R. R., 70 *id.* 327; Treanor v. Eichhorn, 74 Hun, 58; Burnham v. Acton, 7 Rob. 95.)

An act is local which in its subject relates but to a portion of the people of the state, or to their property, and may not, either in its subject, operation or immediate and necessary results, affect the people of the state or their property in general. (People v. Supervisors, 43 N. Y. 21; Kerrigan v. Force, 68 *id.* 383.)

Although an act is drawn in general terms, if its provisions are such in number and character, as unduly, with reference to the constitutional purpose, to restrict its operation and, to all intents, to confine it to a particular locality, it comes as much under condemnation as though it designated the locality by name. (Matter of Henneberger, 155 N. Y. 420.) (1898.)

A statute, local in one sense, may in some cases be general. (Burnham v. Acton, 7 Rob. 95.)

An act may be public and still local. Thus the following acts though public are local and require the subject to be expressed in the title: Defining jurisdiction of local courts, amending municipal charters, regulating elections of city officers in a particular city, providing for laying out streets or highways or constructing bridges in a particular locality, taxing to pay expense of the work, regulating fees of officers in a particular county or the expenses of judicial sales therein. (Ferguson v. Ross, 126 N. Y. 459, 464, and cases cited.

A statute, general in form, is not private or local, because every application must be local or private. (Matter of N. Y. El. R. R. Co., 70 N. Y. 327; Matter of Gilbert El. R. R. Co., *Id.* 361.)

The legislature may make local exceptions in general laws. (Matter of N. Y. El. R. R. Co., 70 N. Y. 327.)

(As to what are and what are not local acts, see Sweet v. City of Syracuse, 129 N. Y. 316, 331; Waterloo, etc., Co. v. Shanahan, 128 *id.* 345; Ferguson v. Ross, 126 *id.* 459, 465; People v. Squire, 107 *id.* 593; People v. Newburgh Plankroad Co., 86 *id.* 1; People *ex rel.* Troy, etc. v. Carter, 52 Hun, 458, affirmed in 117 N. Y. 625; People *ex rel.* Burroughs v. Brinkerhoff, 68 N. Y. 259; People *ex rel.* Rochester v. Briggs, 50 *id.* 553; People v. Hills, 35 *id.* 449; Bangs v. Duckinfield, 18 *id.* 592, 597; People v. O'Brien, 38 *id.* 193; *Ex parte* Van Antwerp, 56 *id.* 261; Matter of Lexington Avenue, 29 Hun, 303; Matter of Woolsey, 95 N. Y. 135; Treanor v. Eichhorn, 74 Hun, 58; Phillips v. Schumacher, 10 *id.* 405; Matter of De Vaucene, 31 How. Pr. 289; Central Crosstown R. R. Co. v. Twenty-third St. R. R. Co. [N. Y. Super. Ct.] 54 *id.* 168; People v. Duffy, 49 Hun, 276, and cases cited under section 18 of this article.)

It is necessary that the title be such as to fairly suggest or give a clue to the subject, but when that is expressed, all matters fairly and reasonably connected with it, and all measures which will or may facilitate its accomplishment, are proper to be incorporated in the act. (Astor v. Arcade R. R. Co., 113 N. Y. 93, 110; Sweet v. City of Syracuse, 129 *id.* 316, 331; Van Brunt v. Town of Flatbush, 128 *id.* 50.)

Any means provided by an act for accomplishing the purpose as expressed in the title, not clearly incongruous and foreign, will not render it invalid. (People *ex rel.* etc. v. Briggs, 50 N. Y. 553; Kerrigan v. Force, 68 N. Y. 384.)

The intention was to require sufficient notice of the subject of proposed legislation of a private or local character to be so expressed in the title as to put all persons concerned in proposed legislation upon their guard. (Johnston v. Spicer, 107 N. Y. 185; Astor v. Arcade R. R. Co., 113 *id.* 93.)

The inquiry must be based upon the title of the original act. (Wilcox v. Baker, 22 App. Div. 299.) (1897.)

It is not sufficient to state in the title of a local bill merely that it amends a chapter of a previous year (People v. Hills, 35 N. Y. 449); but it is not necessary that the most expressive title should be adopted, nor should the courts criticise too rigidly the details of a bill to find extraneous matter (People *ex rel.* Rochester v. Briggs, 50 N. Y. 558); "An act to amend the several acts in relation to the city of Rochester," was held sufficient. (*Id.*)

Cases in which it was held that the title did or did not sufficiently express the subject. (Curtin v. Barton, 139 N. Y. 505; Van Brunt v. Flatbush, 128

id. 50; Wrought Iron Bridge Co. v. Attica, 119 *id.* 204; Astor v. Arcade R. R. Co., 113 *id.* 93, 110; Sweet v. Syracuse, 129 *id.* 331; Cole v. State, 102 *id.* 48, 58; Water Commissioners v. Dwight, 101 *id.* 9; People *ex rel.*, etc., v. Squire, 107 *id.* 593; Ensign v. Barse, *Id.* 329; Tingue v. Port Chester, 101 *id.* 294; Matter of U. S., 96 *id.* 227; Supervisors of Seneca v. Allen, 99 *id.* 532; People v. Newburgh, etc., Co., 86 *id.* 1; Harris v. People, 59 *id.* 599; Wensler v. People, 58 *id.* 516; People *ex rel.* Comrs. v. Banks, 67 *id.* 568; Village of Gloversville v. Howell, 70 *id.* 287; People *ex rel.* Rochester v. Briggs, 50 *id.* 553; People v. O'Brien, 38 *id.* 193; People v. Hills, 35 *id.* 449; Gaskin v. Meek, 42 *id.* 186; McCabe v. Kenny, 52 Hun, 514; Reed v. Schmit, 39 *id.* 223; McIntyre v. Allen, 43 *id.* 124; Prentice v. Weston, 47 *id.* 121, affirmed in 111 N. Y. 460; Potter v. Collis, 19 App. Div. 392 (1897); People *ex rel.* Dee v. Backus, 11 *id.* 147 (1896); Dunton v. Hume, 15 *id.* 122 (1897); Coxe v. State, 144 N. Y. 336 (1895); Bohmer v. Haffen, 35 App. Div. 381 (1898); People *ex rel.* Purdy v. Fitch, 147 N. Y. 355 (1895); Mayor, etc., of N. Y. v. Gorman, 26 App. Div. 191 (1898). For consideration of this section, see Perkins v. Heert, 158 N. Y. 306. (1899.)

Existing law made applicable to be inserted.— § 17. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of said act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

[Section 17 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

This section does not require the re-enactment of general laws whenever it is necessary to resort to them to carry into effect a special statute. (People *ex rel.* Comrs. v. Banks, 67 N. Y. 568, 575.)

Where a statute in itself grants some power, confers some right, imposes some duty, or creates some burden or obligation, it does not conflict with this section, because it refers to some other existing statute, general or local, for the purpose of pointing out the procedure, or some administrative detail, necessary for the execution of the power, the enforcement of the right, the proper performance of the duty, or the discharge of the burden or obligation. (People *ex rel.* Everson v. Lorillard, 135 N. Y. 285, 291; Mallory v. Reichert, 32 Hun, 86.)

Reference for procedure or administrative details is not within the prohibition of this section. (Choate v. City of Buffalo, 39 App. Div. 379 (1899); Matter of Buffalo Traction Co., 25 *id.* 447.) (1898.)

Does not apply to an act purporting to amend existing laws. (People *ex rel.* Elec., etc., Co. v. Squires, 107 N. Y. 602.)

Prior to this section, a repealed act might have been incorporated in an existing law by reference. (Blauvelt v. Nyack, 9 Hun, 153. See also Curtin v. Barton, 139 N. Y. 505, 514; Matter of Application of Union Ferry Co., 98 *id.* 158; People *ex rel.* v. Hayt, 7 Hun, 39; Wells v. City of Buffalo, 14 *id.* 438; Matter of Mayor, etc., of New York, 34 *id.* 441; Nash v. White's Bank of Buffalo, 37 *id.* 57; S. C., 105 N. Y. 243; Weinckie v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., 61 Hun, 619.)

(For recent decisions considering this section, see People *ex rel.* Golden v. Roosevelt, 24 App. Div. 17 (1897); People *ex rel.* Weaver v. Van De Car, 150 N. Y. 439 (1896); Swikehard v. Michels, 81 Hun, 325 (1894); Winfield v. Bruning, 89 Hun, 124. (1895.)

[As to what are private and local bills, see § 16, *ante*, and cases cited.]

Cases in which private and local bills shall not be passed; restrictions as to laws authorizing street railroads.— § 18. The Legis-

lature shall not pass a private or local bill in any of the following cases:

Changing the names of persons.

Has no application to corporations. (Moran v. Lydecker, 27 Hun, 585.)

Laying out, opening, altering, working or discontinuing roads, highways or alleys, or for draining swamps or other low lands.

The legislature may, nevertheless, confer the power it before possessed upon boards of supervisors. (People *ex rel.* Morrill v. Supervisors of Queens, 112 N. Y. 585; People *ex rel.* Comrs. v. Banks, 67 *id.* 568.) Not applicable to act laying out city street (Matter of Lexington Ave., 29 Hun, 303; Matter of Woolsey, 95 N. Y. 135, rev'g 29 Hun, 629); nor to provision in village charter authorizing board of trustees to widen a street (People v. Lohnas, 54 Hun, 604. See also Matter of Church, 92 N. Y. 1; Treanor v. Eichhorn, 74 Hun, 58; Weinckie v. N. Y. Cent. & H. R. R. R., 61 *id.* 619; Swikehard v. Michels [Sp. T., Sup. Ct.], 8 Misc. Rep. 568).

The term "highways," as used in the constitution, does not include streams of water or water highways. (DeCamp v. Dix, 159 N. Y. 436 (1899); Matter of Burns, 155 N. Y. 23.) (1898.)

Locating or changing county seats.

Under this prohibition, the legislature cannot validate a resolution of a board of supervisors changing the county seat which depended for its passage upon the vote of one who acted as a member without color of authority, as such ratification would be in fact the enactment of a change by the legislature. (Williams v. Boynton, 147 N. Y. 426.) (1895.)

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Incorporating villages.

"An act to amend and consolidate the charter of the village of Waterloo" not in violation of this provision. (Reed v. Schmit, 39 Hun, 223.)

Providing for election of members of boards of supervisors.

An act providing for the length of term of supervisors in but four counties is unconstitutional. (People *ex rel.* v. Hoffman [Sp. T.], 60 How. Pr. 324.)

This provision applies to town, not to city, supervisors. A provision of a city charter allowing the supervisors of each ward to be "elected by the electors of each ward" is valid. (People *ex rel.* Clancy v. Supervisors, 139 N. Y. 524.)

Selecting, drawing, summoning or impaneling grand or petit jurors.

(See People v. Petrea, 92 N. Y. 128.)

An act confined in operation to each county containing a population of 500,000 or more, not violative of this subdivision. (People v. Dunn, 157 N. Y. 528.) (1898.)

Regulating the rate of interest on money.

The opening and conducting of elections or designating places of voting.

Creating, increasing or decreasing fees, percentages or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed.

An act increasing fees of sheriff of Kings county, which did not in terms apply to the sheriff in office, held constitutional. (Kerrigan v. Force, 68 N. Y. 381.) Does not apply to officers having fixed salaries (Mangam v. Brooklyn, 98 *id.* 585); nor to an act relating to the compensation of certain county treasurers, which does not in terms apply to county treasurers in office at the time of its passage (Supervisors of Seneca v. Allen, 99 *id.* 532. See also Cole v. State, 102 *id.* 48; People *ex rel.* Lynch v. Duffy, 48 Hun, 276; Ricketts v. Mayor, 67 How. Pr. 320).

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

An act amending an act authorizing corporations created for the transmission of letters, etc., in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, by adding the words "and to provide for the transportation of passengers in said tubes," held unconstitutional. (Astor v. Arcade R. R. Co., 113 N. Y. 93.) An act authorizing the construction of an "illustrative section" of elevated railroad, held void. (People *ex rel.* Harvey v. Loew, 102 *id.* 471.) An act extending the expired time of a railroad is invalid. (Matter of Brooklyn, etc., R. R. Co., 75 *id.* 335.) Authority to change motive power, although it necessitates a change of rails, is not invalid. (People v. L. I. R. R. Co. [Sp. T.], 9 Abb. N. C. 181; Matter of N. Y. El. R. R., 70 N. Y. 327, where the subject is thoroughly discussed.) The regulation of an existing right is not within this prohibition. (Gilbert El. R. R. Co. v. Anderson, 3 Abb. N. C. 434. See also Farnham v. Benedict, 107 N. Y. 159; Matter of N. Y. & L. I. Bridge Co., 54 Hun, 400.) Has no reference or application to a municipality. (Sun Printing, etc., Co. v. Mayor, 152 N. Y. 257.) (1897.)

The consolidation of two railroad corporations by special act is not unconstitutional. (Bohmer v. Haffen, 22 Misc. Rep. 565.) (1898.)

A provision in a charter of a bridge company authorizing it to provide for the transportation of vehicles of every description, does not include the right to lay railroad tracks and such an act is not rendered unconstitutional thereby. (Matter of N. Y. & Long Island Bridge Co., 148 N. Y. 540.) (1896.)

Granting to any private corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Designed to prohibit original and independent grants. An act restricting and regulating an existing right is not within this prohibition. (Matter of Gilbert El. R. R., 70 N. Y. 361. See Matter of Application of Union Ferry Co., 98 *id.* 139; Syracuse Water Co. v. Syracuse, 116 *id.* 167, 186; Trustees of Firemen's Fund v. Roome, 93 *id.* 314; Moran v. L. I. City, 101 *id.* 439.)

Granting to any persons, association, firm or corporation, an exemption from taxation on real or personal property.

Providing for building bridges, and chartering companies for such purposes, except on the Hudson river below Waterford, and on the East river, or over the waters forming a part of the boundaries of the state.

It may nevertheless confer the power of local legislation in regard to building bridges upon board of supervisors. (Town of Kirkwood v. Newbury, 122

N. Y. 571. See People *ex rel.* Keene v. Board of Supervisors of Queens, 142 *id.* 271; Wrought Iron Bridge Co. v. Attica, 119 *id.* 204.)

The Legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this section, and for all other cases which in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. But no law shall authorize the construction or operation of a street railroad except upon the condition that the consent of the owners of one-half in value of the property bounded on, and the consent also of the local authorities having the control of that portion of a street or highway upon which it is proposed to construct or operate such railroad be first obtained, or in case the consent of such property owners cannot be obtained, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, in the department in which it is proposed to be constructed, may, upon application, appoint three commissioners who shall determine, after a hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad ought to be constructed or operated, and their determination, confirmed by the court, may be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners.

[Section 18 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846 amended by changing the words "general term of the supreme court, in the district" in the last paragraph to "appellate division of the supreme court, in the department.]

The provisions of the last paragraph of section 18 in reference to consent do not apply to the streets of New York city, the title to those streets being in the city. (*In re* Gilbert El. R. R. Co., 70 N. Y. 361.)

This paragraph does not prevent the imposing of further conditions not inconsistent herewith. (Matter of Thirty-fourth St. R. R. Co., 102 N. Y. 343.)

Refers to a part of a road as well as to a complete railroad. (Matter of Metropolitan Transit Co., 111 N. Y. 588.)

The powers and franchises of street railroad corporations existing prior to January 1, 1875, may be regulated without violating this provision. (Matter of Petition of Third A. R. R. Co., 121 N. Y. 536.)

The legislature power to authorize the construction of a street railway is subject to the limitation that the franchise is granted for public purposes. (Fanning v. Osborne, 102 N. Y. 441.)

Section 78 of the railroad law authorizing lease of railroad, being a revision of Laws 1839, chapter 218, held constitutional. The lessee road is not required to obtain consents of abutting owners. (Ingersoll v. Nassau Elec. R. R. Co., 157 N. Y. 453.) (1898.)

Private claims not to be audited by legislature.— § 19. The Legislature shall neither audit nor allow any private claim or account against the State, but may appropriate money to pay such claims as shall have been audited and allowed according to law.

[Section 19 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

For laws creating and regulating the court of claims, see L. 1883, chap. 205; L. 1884, chap. 334; L. 1884, chap. 85; L. 1884, chap. 329; L. 1884, chap. 336;

L. 1885, chap. 135; L. 1885, chap. 355; L. 1887, chap. 36, and amendatory acts [R. S., 8th ed., pp. 538–46]).

This section prohibits the legislature from auditing claims, but recognizes its power to authorize appropriate tribunals to do so. (Cole v. State, 102 N. Y. 48, 52.)

In this respect its power is not confined to strictly legal claims. (*Id.*)

Section cited in Swift v. State, 89 N. Y. 66.

Two-thirds bills.— § 20. The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall be requisite to every bill appropriating the public moneys or property for local or private purposes.

[Section 9 of article I of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

(For law requiring certificate of presiding officer, see Legislative L., § 40.)

Where the appropriation is for state purposes, though the expenditure is confined to a localtiy, it does not require a two-thirds vote. Money may be appropriated to pay individuals for property purchased for the state or for salaries or wages without a two-thirds vote. (Sweet v. Syracuse, 129 N. Y. 316, 347.)

The courts may inquire whether an appropriation is public, and if private or local, whether it received the assent of two-thirds of the members of each house. (W. W. M. Co. v. Shanahan, 128 N. Y. 345, 358.)

The law must show on its face the requisite vote. (People *ex rel.* Purdy v. Commissioners, 54 N. Y. 276.) Resort may be had to the original law to determine whether it received the requisite two-thirds vote. (Rumsey v. N. Y. & N. E. R. R. Co., 130 *id.* 88.) Or if the certificate is defective and does not state by what vote the bill was passed, to the journal of the house. (*Id.*)

A certificate in due form, free from defects and clerical errors, would doubtless be conclusive. (*Id.*; People v. Devlin, 33 N. Y. 269.)

An appropriation is local when money is to be expended in a particular locality and the people of that locality are to be directly and mainly benefited, although the public are remotely and incidentlly benefited also. (People v. Allen, 42 N. Y. 378, 383.)

An act (L. 1868, chap. 776) vesting in a certain town real estate of the state required a two-thirds vote. (People *ex rel.* Purdy v. Commissioners, 54 N. Y. 276.)

An act authorizing the treasurers of certain counties to retain commissions allowed on the collection of state taxes is not within the section. (Bd. of Supervisors of Seneca v. Allen, 99 N. Y. 532.)

This section is no limitation on the power of the legislature to assess or tax the cost of a local improvement upon a locality. (People *ex rel.* N. Y. & H. R. R. Co. v. Havemeyer, 47 How. Pr. 494, 513; Town of Guilford v. Cornell, 18 Barb. 615.)

An act declaring the arrears of salaries of county officers a county charge, and directing the board of supervisors to audit and allow their accounts therefor is not within this section. (Morris v. People, 3 Den. 381.)

The "public moneys or property" of the state means property belonging to the state strictly, such as the collected revenues of the state, the buildings owned by the state, the state canals, etc. (Matter of the Taxpayers of Kingston [Co. Ct.], 40 How. Pr. 444. See also Trustees of Exempt Firemen's Fund v. Roome, 93 N. Y. 313; People v. Supervisors of Chenango, 8 *id.* 324; Englishbee v. Helmuth, 3 *id.* 294.)

The liquor tax law does not appropriate public money for local purposes within article 3, § 20, and the act did not require the assent of two-thirds of the members of the legislature. (People *ex rel.* Einsfeld v. Murry, 149 N. Y. 367.) (1896.)

Appropriation bills.— § 21. No money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this State, or any of its funds, or any of the

funds under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment be made within two years next after the passage of such appropriation act; and every such law making a new appropriation, or continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall distinctly specify the sum appropriated, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

[Section 8 of article VII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

An act directing the application of taxes assessed on railroads to the redemption of municipal bonds, not violative of this section. (Matter of Clark v. Sheldon, 106 N. Y. 104.)

A legacy to an unknown person paid into the treasury pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure is not within the prohibition of this section, and may be paid out without an appropriation. (Evans v. Chapin, 101 N. Y. 682. See also People v. Canal Board, 55 *id.* 390, 399.)

Restrictions as to provisions in the appropriation or supply bills.—§ 22. No provision or enactment shall be embraced in the annual appropriation or supply bill, unless it relates specifically to some particular appropriation in the bill; and any such provision or enactment shall be limited in its operation to such appropriation.

[New.]

Certain sections not to apply to commission bills.—§ 23. Sections seventeen and eighteen of this article shall not apply to any bill, or the amendments to any bill, which shall be reported to the Legislature by commissioners who have been appointed pursuant to law to revise the statutes.

[Section 25 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

In the absence of proof to the contrary it will be presumed that an act originated in a bill so reported. (People v. Petrea, 92 N. Y. 128, 138.)

Tax bills to state tax distinctly.—§ 24. Every law which imposes, continues or revives a tax shall distinctly state the tax and the object to which it is to be applied, and it shall not be sufficient to refer to any other law to fix such tax or object.

[Section 20 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Applies only to a general tax upon all the property of the state, and was not intended to apply to a local tax. (Jones v. Chamberlain, 109 N. Y. 109; Harlem R. R. Co. v. Havemeyer, 4 T. & C. 65.)

Applies only to the annual recurring taxes known at the time of the adoption of the provision imposed generally on all the property of the state, and not to a special tax (inheritance tax). Matter of McPherson, 104 N. Y. 306.)

Does not apply to an act directing the application of railroad taxes. (Matter of Clark v. Sheldon, 106 N. Y. 104.)

A tax imposing a tax of three and a half mills per dollar, "or so much thereof as may be necessary," held void. (People *ex rel.* Hopkins v. Supervisors of Kings, 52 N. Y. 556.)

A law imposing a tax otherwise valid is not impaired by vetoes of items in appropriation bills whereby such bills do not appropriate all the money which will probably be received under such tax. (Matter of Attorney-General, 58 Hun, 218.)

An act requiring insurance companies of another state to pay an amount equal to that imposed by the state of their origin on companies of this state is in the nature of a license fee and not prohibited by this section. (People v. Fire Association of Phila., 92 N. Y. 311.)

Mere modification in the process of collecting a tax does not violate this section. (People v. Supervisors of Ulster, 36 Hun, 491, 496. See also People ex rel. Burrows v. Supervisors of Orange, 17 N. Y. 235; Hurlburt v. Banks, 1 Abb. N. C. 157; Pumpelly v. Owego, 45 How. Pr. 219; People v. Nat. Fire Ins. Co., 27 Hun, 188; People v. Floating Dry Dock Co., 11 Abb. N. C. 40; Spencer v. Merchant, 100 N. Y. 585; W. I. B. Co. v. Town of Attica, 119 *id.* 204.)

When ayes and nays necessary; three-fifths to constitute quorum.— § 25. On the final passage, in either house of the Legislature, of any act which imposes, continues or revives a tax, or creates a debt or charge, or makes, continues or revives any appropriation of public or trust money or property, or releases, discharges or commutes any claim or demand of the State, the question shall be taken by ayes and nays, which shall be duly entered upon the journals, and three-fifths of all the members elected to either house shall, in all such cases, be necessary to constitute a quorum therein.

[Section 21 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The provision requiring the presence of three-fifths has no reference to the passage of a military law by which a commutation tax is imposed. (People v. The Supervisors of Chenango, 8 N. Y. 317.)

Laws 1855, chapter 428, "An act for compensating parties whose property may be destroyed in consequence of mobs and riots," did not require three-fifths to constitute a quorum, although it might result in creating a local charge. (Darlington v. Mayor, etc., of N. Y., 31 N. Y. 164, 185. See also Trustees of Exempt Firemen's Fund v. Roome, 93 *id.* 313; Pumpelly v. Owego, 45 How. Pr. 219.)

Board of Supervisors.— § 26. There shall be in each county, except in a county wholly included in a city, a board of supervisors, to be composed of such members and elected in such manner for such period as is or may be provided by law. In a city which includes an entire county, or two or more entire counties, the powers and duties of a board of supervisors may be devolved upon the municipal assembly, common council, board of aldermen or other legislative body of the city.

[New.]

An act providing that existing supervisors in certain towns shall constitute the board of supervisors of a newly erected county (Nassau), does not contravene this section. (Matter of Noble, 34 App. Div. 55.) (1898.)

Local legislative powers.— § 27. The Legislature shall, by general laws, confer upon the boards of supervisors of the several counties of the State such further powers of local legislation and administration as the Legislature may, from time to time, deem expedient, and in counties which now have, or may hereafter have, county auditors or other fiscal officers, authorized to audit bills, accounts, charges, claims or demands against the county, the Legislature may confer such powers upon said auditors, or fiscal officers, as the Legislature may, from time to time, deem expedient.

[Section 23 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

While the legislature is prohibited from passing a local bill laying out, opening, etc., highways, it may confer such power on the boards of supervisors. (Town of Kirkwood v. Newbury, 122 N. Y. 571, 576; People *ex rel.* Morrill v. Supervisors, 112 *id.* 585.)

An act providing that the board of supervisors may fix salary of county treasurer is valid. (Board of Supervisors of Seneca v. Allen, 99 N. Y. 532.)

An act giving to boards of supervisors in counties containing a city of over 100,000, where contiguous territory has been mapped out into streets, etc., power to lay out, open and grade the same, and to assess therefor, is not a local law under this section. (Matter of Church, 92 N. Y. 1.)

An act authorizing boards of supervisors to make local laws for the protection of shell fish is constitutional. (Smith v. Levinus, 8 N. Y. 472; Hallock v. Dominy, 7 Hun, 52. See People *ex rel.* Martin v. Earle, 47 How. Pr. 458.)

Extra compensation prohibited.— §28. The Legislature shall not, nor shall the common council of any city, nor any board of supervisors, grant any extra compensation to any public officer, servant, agent or contractor.

[Section 24 of article III of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

A resolution of the supervisors of Albany county giving a clerk to the coroners of such county, not violative of this section. (People *ex rel.* Masterson v. Gallup [Sp. Sup. Ct.], 65 How. Pr. 108; S. C. 12 Abb. N. C. 65.)

Increase of salary for remainder of term not unconstitutional. (Truesdale v. City of Rochester, 33 Hun, 574. See Cole v. State, 102 N. Y. 48, 58.)

Prison labor; contract system abolished.— § 29. The Legislature shall, by law, provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners sentenced to the several State prisons, penitentiaries, jails and reformatories in the State; and on and after the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, no person in any such prison, penitentiary, jail, or reformatory, shall be required or allowed to work, while under sentence thereto, at any trade, industry or occupation, wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation. This section shall not be construed to prevent the Legislature from providing that convicts may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to, the State or any political division thereof, or for or to any

public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State, or any political division thereof.

[New.]

The provisions of law abrogated by this section are in Laws of 1889, chap. 382, article 3, amending the Revised Statutes.

ARTICLE IV.

Executive power.— Section 1. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for two years; a Lieutenant-Governor shall be chosen at the same time, and for the same term. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor elected next preceding the time when this section shall take effect, shall hold office until and including the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and their successors shall be chosen at the general election in that year.

[Section 1 of article IV of the amended constitution of 1846, amended by changing the term of office of the governor and lieutenant-governor from three to two years.]

Qualifications of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.— § 2. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, except a citizen of the United States, of the age of not less than thirty years, and who shall have been five years next preceding his election a resident of this State.

[Section 2 of article IV of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Election of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.— § 3. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected at the times and places of choosing members of the Assembly. The persons respectively having the highest number of votes for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall be elected; but in case two or more shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor, or for Lieutenant-Governor, the two houses of the Legislature at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint ballot, choose one of the said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for Governor or Lieutenant-Governor.

[Section 3 of article IV of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Duties and powers of Governor: compensation.— § 4. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall have power to convene the Legislature, or the Senate only, on extraordinary occasions. At extraordinary sessions no subject shall be acted upon, except such as the Governor may recommend for consideration. He shall com-

municate by message to the Legislature at every session the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to it as he shall judge expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. He shall receive for his services an annual salary of ten thousand dollars, and there shall be provided for his use a suitable and furnished executive residence.

[Section 4 of article IV of the amended constitution of 1846 amended by a change of the word "them" to "it," referring to the legislature, in the fourth sentence.]

The governor, as commander-in-chief of the military forces of the state, has power to consolidate companies and regiments (People v. Ewen, 17 How. Pr. 375); also to disband them (People *ex rel.* Leo v. Hill, 126 N. Y. 497).

No action can be maintained to recover any part of money appropriated by law to the governor for incidental expenses; the propriety of the expenditure is discretionary and not subject to judicial cognizance. (People v. Lewis, 7 Johns. 72.)

The governor is not required to recommend any subject in a proclamation, convening the legislature in extraordinary session. (People *ex rel.* Carter v. Rice, 135 N. Y. 473.)

An extraordinary session of the legislature can make a valid and constitutional apportionment. (People *ex rel.* Carter v. Rice, 135 N. Y. 473.)

Reprieves, commutations, and pardons to be granted by governor. — § 5. The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations, as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence, until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next meeting, when the Legislature shall either pardon, or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature each case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted, stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve.

[Section 5 of article IV of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

No pardon granted to any person imprisoned for life shall restore him to the rights of any previous marriage, or to the guardianship of any children the issue of such marriage. (R. S., Pt. II, chap. 8, tit. 1, § 7; R. S., 8th ed., p. 2596.)

A pardon that contains a provision that it shall not remove disabilities is void. (People v. Pease, 3 Johns. Cas. 333.)

A court cannot go behind a pardon to inquire into its regularity, although fraudulently obtained. (*In re* Edymoin, 8 How. Pr. 478.)

In case of a breach of a conditional pardon, the recipient may be remanded and the original sentence executed. (People v. Potter, 1 Park. Cr. 47; Matter of Whalen, 47 St. Rep. 313.)

A statute which in terms authorizes courts of criminal jurisdiction to suspend sentence in certain cases, after conviction, is not violative of this section. (People *ex rel.* v. Court of Sessions, 141 N. Y. 288.)

The distinction between the power to suspend sentence and the power to pardon pointed out. (*Id.*)

When lieutenant-governor to act as governor.— § 6. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. But when the Governor shall, with the consent of the Legislature, be out of the State, in time of war, at the head of a military force thereof, he shall continue Commander-in-Chief of all the military force of the State.

[Section 6 of article IV of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Qualifications and duties of lieutenant-governor; succession to the governorship.— § 7. The Lieutenant-Governor shall possess the same qualifications of eligibility for office as the Governor. He shall be president of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If during a vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the President of the Senate shall act as Governor until the vacancy be filled or the disability shall cease; and if the President of the Senate for any of the above causes shall become incapable of performing the duties pertaining to the office of Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly shall act as Governor until the vacancy be filled or the disability shall cease.

[Section 7 of article IV of the amended constitution of 1846, amended by adding the provision conferring upon the speaker of the assembly the right of succession to the governorship.]

A vote of the state senate, determined by the casting vote of the president, thereof, is a majority vote. (N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co. v. City of Dunkirk, 65 Hun, 494, 500.)

Salary of lieutenant-governor.— § 8. The Lieutenant-Governor shall receive for his services an annual salary of five thousand

dollars, and shall not receive or be entitled to any other compensation, fee or perquisite, for any duty or service he may be required to perform by the Constitution or by law.

[Section 8 of article IV of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Bills to be presented to governor; approval; passage of bill by legislature if not approved.—§ 9. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and Assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it with his objections to the house in which it shall have originated, which shall enter the objections at large on the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elected to that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of the members elected to that house, it shall become a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. In all such cases, the votes in both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature shall, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not become a law without the approval of the Governor. No bill shall become a law after the final adjournment of the Legislature, unless approved by the Governor within thirty days after such adjournment. If any bill presented to the Governor contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portion of the bill. In such case, he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects; and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the Legislature be in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If on reconsideration one or more of such items be approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, the same shall be part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. All the provisions of this section, in relation to bills not approved by the Governor, shall apply in cases in which

he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

[Section 9 of article IV of the amended constitution of 1846 without change.]

The adjournment referred to in this section is the final adjournment at the close of the session and not the ordinary recess taken from time to time during the continuance of the session. (Hequembourg v. City of Dunkirk, 49 Hun, 550, following the case of Soldiers' Voting Bill, 45 N. Y. 607.)

The power of the governor to approve and sign a bill presented to him within ten days previous to adjournment of the legislature does not cease with the adjournment. (People v. Bowen, 21 N. Y. 517.)

ARTICLE V.

State officers.— Section 1. The Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor shall be chosen at a general election, at the times and places of electing the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, and shall hold their offices for two years, except as provided in section two of this article. Each of the officers in this article named, excepting the Speaker of the Assembly, shall, at stated times during his continuance in office, receive for his services a compensation which shall not be increased or dismissed during the term for which he shall have been elected; nor shall he receive to his use any fees or perquisites of office or other compensation. No person shall be elected to the office of State Engineer and Surveyor who is not a practical civil engineer.

[Sections 1 and 2 of article V of the amended constitution of 1846, consolidated without change.]

First election of state officers.— § 2. The first election of the Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor, pursuant to this article, shall be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and their terms of office shall begin on the first day of January following, and shall be for three years. At the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and every two years thereafter, their successors shall be chosen for the term of two years.

[New.]

Superintendent of public works; appointment; powers and duties of.— § 3. A superintendent of public works shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold his office until the end of the term

of the Governor by whom he was nominated, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. He shall receive a compensation to be fixed by law. He shall be required by law to give security for the faithful execution of his office before entering upon the duties thereof. He shall be charged with the execution of all laws relating to the repair and navigation of the canals, and also of those relating to the construction and improvement of the canals, except so far as the execution of the laws relating to such construction or improvement shall be confided to the State Engineer and Surveyor; subject to the control of the Legislature, he shall make the rules and regulations for the navigation or use of the canals. He may be suspended or removed from office by the Governor, whenever, in his judgment, the public interest shall so require; but in case of the removal of such Superintendent of Public Works from office, the Governor shall file with the Secretary of State a statement of the cause of such removal, and shall report such removal and the cause thereof to the Legislature at its next session. The Superintendent of Public Works shall appoint not more than three assistant superintendents, whose duties shall be prescribed by him, subject to modification by the Legislature, and who shall receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law. They shall hold their office for three years, subject to suspension or removal by the Superintendent of Public Works, whenever, in his judgment, the public interest shall so require. Any vacancy in the office of any such assistant superintendent shall be filled for the remainder of the term for which he was appointed, by the Superintendent of Public Works; but in case of the suspension or removal of any such assistant superintendent by him, he shall at once report to the Governor, in writing, the cause of such removal. All other persons employed in the care and management of the canals, except collectors of tolls, and those in the department of the State Engineer and Surveyor, shall be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works, and be subject to suspension or removal by him. The Superintendent of Public Works shall perform all the duties of the former Canal Commissioners and Board of Canal Commissioners, as now declared by law, until otherwise provided by the Legislature. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall have power to fill vacancies in the office of Superintendent of Public Works; if the Senate be not in session, he may

grant commissions which shall expire at the end of the next succeeding session of the Senate.

[Section 3 of article V of the amended constitution of 1846, amended, by striking from such section the sentence abolishing the office of canal commissioner.]

Under this section, the superintendent of public works has the exclusive power to select and appoint his subordinates, and to determine as to the propriety of such appointments, and as to their qualifications. (People *ex rel.* Killeen v. Angle, 109 N. Y. 564.)

A superintendent of public works honestly and fairly exercising his discretion in matters pertaining to the canals, his conduct is not subject to the control or direction of the courts. (Wright v. Shanahan, 61 Hun 264. See also Yaw v. State, 127 *id.* 190; Clark v. State, 142 *id.* 101.)

Superintendent of state prisons, appointment, powers and duties of.— § 4. A Superintendent of State Prisons shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold his office for five years, unless sooner removed; he shall give security in such amount, and with such sureties as shall be required by law for the faithful discharge of his duties; he shall have the superintendence, management and control of state prisons, subject to such laws as now exist or may hereafter be enacted; he shall appoint the agents, wardens, physicians and chaplains of the prisons. The agent and warden of each prison shall appoint all other officers of such prison, except the clerk, subject to the approval of the same by the Superintendent. The Comptroller shall appoint the clerks of the prisons. The Superintendent shall have all the powers and perform all the duties not inconsistent herewith, which were formerly had and performed by the Inspectors of State Prisons. The Governor may remove the Superintendent for cause at any time, giving to him a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity to be heard in his defense.

[Section 4 of article V of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The words "were formerly" in the next section to the last are new, taking the place of the words "have heretofore been." The sentence relating to the abolishing of the office of inspector of state prisons is omitted.]

The power conferred upon the superintendent of state prisons by this section is subject to regulation and control by the legislature. (People *ex rel.* Griffin v. Lathrop, 71 Hun, 202.)

Commissioners of the land office; of the canal fund; canal board.— § 5. The Lieutenant-Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General and State Engineer and Surveyor shall be the commissioners of the land office. The Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer and Attorney-General shall be the com-

missioners of the canal fund. The canal board shall consist of the commissioners of the canal fund, the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Superintendent of Public Works.

[Section 5 of article V of the amended constitution of 1846, amended by striking out the words "canal commissioners" and inserting in place thereof the words "superintendent of public works," to conform with section 3 of article V, *ante*.]

The legislature has the power to prescribe the powers and duties of the commissioners of the land office. (Rumsey v. N. Y. & N. E. R. R. Co., 130 N. Y. 88, 93.)

Powers and duties of boards.— § 6. The powers and duties of the respective boards, and of the several officers in this article mentioned, shall be such as now are or hereafter may be prescribed by law.

[Section 6 of article V of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The provision of this section does not apply to officers created by the amendment of 1873 to article V, section 3. (People *ex rel.* Killeen v. Angle, 109 N. Y. 564. See also case cited under section 5.)

State treasurer; suspension by governor.— § 7. The Treasurer may be suspended from office by the Governor, during the recess of the Legislature, and until thirty days after the commencement of the next session of the Legislature, whenever it shall appear to him that such Treasurer has, in any particular, violated his duty. The Governor shall appoint a competent person to discharge the duties of the office during such suspension of the Treasurer.

[Section 7 of article V of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Certain offices abolished.— § 8. All offices for the weighing, gauging, measuring, culling or inspecting any merchandise, produce, manufacture or commodity whatever, are hereby abolished; and no such office shall hereafter be created by law; but nothing in this section contained shall abrogate any office created for the purpose of protecting the public health or the interests of the State in its property, revenue, tolls or purchases, or of supplying the people with correct standards of weights and measures, or shall prevent the creation of any office for such purposes hereafter.

[Section 8 of article V of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

An act reorganizing the warden's office of the port of New York, and providing that certain officers shall have cognizance of all matters relating to the surveys of vessels and their cargoes, arriving in the port of New York, is not violative of this provision. (Tinkham v. Tapscott, 17 N. Y. 141.)

Civil service appointments and promotions.— § 9. Appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State, and of all the civil divisions thereof, including cities and villages, shall be made according to merit and fitness to be ascertained so far as practicable, by examinations, which, so far as practicable shall be competitive; provided, however, that honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from the army and navy of the United States in the late civil war, who are citizens and residents of this State, shall be entitled to preference in appointment and promotion without regard to their standing on any list from which such appointment or promotion may be made. Laws shall be made to provide for the enforcement of this section.

[New.]

[The following article is a substitute for article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, and the notes at the end of the following sections will only refer to similar provisions in the sections of such article.]

A person appointed in the civil service without compliance with the terms of the law cannot compel payment of his salary by the comptroller. (People *ex rel.* McClelland v. Roberts, 148 N. Y. 360.) (1896.)

This section is mandatory as to provision requiring appointments to be made according to merit and fitness, but as to the machinery necessary for the conducting of a competitive examination, its execution to that extent is dependent upon the statute. (Crittenden v. Wurster, 152 N. Y. 345.) (1897.)

Competitive examination is not practicable for positions of a confidential relation to the appointing officer. (*Id.*)

Until the statute has provided the necessary machinery, the amendment as to counties, towns and villages, remains uneffectual. (*Id.*)

This clause did not repeal or suspend existing statutes and rules. (People *ex rel.* Sweet v. Lyman, 157 N. Y. 368.) (1898.)

A veteran has no preference so far as exemption from examination is concerned, but examination having been had a veteran is entitled to preference without regard to his standing on the fitness and merit list. (Matter of Keymer, 148 N. Y. 219.) (1896.)

ARTICLE VI.

Supreme court; how constituted; judicial districts.— Section 1. The Supreme Court is continued with general jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to such appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals as now is or may be prescribed by law not inconsistent with this article. The existing judicial districts of the State are continued until changed as hereinafter provided. The Supreme Court shall consist of the Justices now in office and of the Judges transferred thereto by the fifth section of this article, all of whom shall continue to be Justices of the Supreme Court during their respective terms, and of twelve additional Justices who shall reside in and be chosen by the electors of the several existing judicial districts, three in the first district,

three in the second, and one in each of the other districts; and of their successors. The successors of said justices shall be chosen by the electors of their respective judicial districts. The Legislature may alter the judicial districts once after every enumeration under the Constitution, of the inhabitants of the State, and thereupon reapportion the Justices to be thereafter elected in the district so altered. The Legislature may from time to time increase the number of justices in any judicial district except that the number of justices in the first and second district or in any of the districts into which the second district may be divided, shall not be increased to exceed one justice for each eighty thousand, or fraction over forty thousand of the population thereof, as shown by the last State, or federal census or enumeration, and except that the number of justices in any other district shall not be increased to exceed one justice for each sixty thousand or fraction over thirty-five thousand of the population thereof as shown by the last State or federal census or enumeration. The Legislature may erect out of the second judicial district as now constituted, another judicial district and apportion the justices in office between the districts, and provide for the election of additional justices in the new district not exceeding the limit herein provided.

[The number of supreme court judges is changed by this section from 46 to 76. The superior court of the city of New York, the court of common pleas for the city and county of New York, the superior court of Buffalo and the city court of Brooklyn are abolished by section 5 of this article and the judges thereof transferred to the supreme court. Sections 6 and 28 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846 provide for the number of "justices now in office." For city courts see amended constitution of 1846, art. VI, § 12. See, also L. 1888, chap. 329, § 3, R. S., 8th ed., 291.]

The jurisdiction of the supreme court cannot be limited by the legislature. (People *ex rel.* v. Nichols, 79 N. Y. 582; DeHart v. Hatch, 3 Hun, 375.) Appellate jurisdiction of the court of appeals is, however, subject to regulation by the legislature. (Butterfield v. Rudde, 58 N. Y. 489.)

Legislature cannot confer jurisdiction upon the supreme court in admiralty cases even by stipulation. (Bartlett v. Spicer, 75 N. Y. 528; Vose v. Cockroft, 44 *id.* 415; Brookman v. Hamil, 43 *id.* 554; Matter of Steamboat Josephine, 39 *id.* 19; Poole v. Kermit, 59 *id.* 554.)

Legislature cannot abridge or limit jurisdiction of supreme court, and acts authorizing transfer of certain actions to marine court are unconstitutional. (DeHart v. Hatch, 3 Hun, 375; Alexander v. Bennett, 60 N. Y. 204; People *ex rel.* v. Supervisors, 49 Hun, 476.)

Constitution does not restrict power of legislature to provide for administering both legal and equitable relief in a single suit. (Phillips v. Gorham, 17 N. Y. 270.)

Statute (§ 2122 of Code of Civ. Proc.) limiting remedy by certiorari in supreme court does not affect the constitutional provision of general jurisdiction. (People *ex rel.* v. Supervisors, 49 Hun, 476.

Courts are not deprived of equity jurisdiction by section 970 of the Code of Civil Procedure, directing that certain causes be tried by a jury upon the request of either party. (Eggers v. Man. El. R. R. Co., 27 Abb. N. C. 463; Underhill v. Man. El. R. R. Co., 27 *id.* 478.)

An act of legislature designating place where surplus moneys arising from the sale of lands in foreclosure or petition proceedings may be deposited does not restrict general jurisdiction of courts. (Matter of Estate of Stilwell, 139 N. Y. 337.)

Section 18 of the mechanics' lien law (L. 1885, chap. 342) providing for consolidation of separate actions by the court in which first action is brought, does not deprive supreme court of jurisdiction. (Boyd v. Stewart, 30 Abb. N. C. 127.)

Acts confining the trial of certain action to New York city are unconstitutional as limiting the jurisdiction of the supreme court. (Mussen v. Ausable Granite Wks., 63 Hun, 367; Getman v. Mayor, etc., of N. Y., 66 *id.* 236.)

Legislature cannot require the supreme court to perform other than judicial duties. (People *ex rel.* v. Waters, 4 Misc. Rep. 1.)

Judicial departments; appellate division, how constituted; governor to designate justices; reporter; time and place of holding courts.— § 2. The Legislature shall divide the State into four judicial departments. The first department shall consist of the county of New York; the others shall be bounded by county lines, and be compact and equal in population as nearly as may be. Once every ten years the Legislature may alter the judicial departments, but without increasing the number thereof. There shall be an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, consisting of seven Justices in the first department, and of five justices in each of the other departments. In each department four shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three shall be necessary to a decision. No more than five justices shall sit in any case. From all justices elected to the Supreme Court the Governor shall designate those who shall constitute the Appellate Division in each department; and he shall designate the Presiding Justice thereof, who shall act as such during his term of office, and shall be a resident of the department. The other justices shall be designated for terms of five years or the unexpired portions of the respective terms of office, if less than five years. From time to time as the terms of such designations expire, or vacancies occur, he shall make new designations. A majority of the justices so designated to sit in the Appellate Division, in each department shall be residents of the department. He may also make temporary designations in case of the absence or inability to act of any justice in the Appellate Division, or in case the Presiding Justice of any Appellate Division shall certify to him that one or more additional justices are needed for the speedy disposition of the business before it. Whenever the Appellate Division in any department shall be unable to dispose of its business within a reasonable time, a majority of the Presiding Justices of the several departments at a meeting called by

the Presiding Justice of the department in arrears may transfer any pending appeals from such department to any other department for hearing and determination. No justice of the Appellate Division shall, within the department to which he may be designated to perform the duties of an Appellate Justice, exercise any of the powers of a Justice of the Supreme Court, other than those of a justice out of court, and those pertaining to the Appellate Division, or to the hearing and decision of motions submitted by consent of counsel, but any such justice, when not actually engaged in performing the duties of such Appellate Justice in the department to which he is designated, may hold any term of the Supreme Court and exercise any of the powers of a Justice of the Supreme Court in any county or judicial district in any other department of the State. From and after the last day of December, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, the Appellate Division shall have the jurisdiction now exercised by the Supreme Court at its general terms and by the general terms of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New York, the Superior Court of the city of New York, the Superior Court of Buffalo and the city of Brooklyn, and such additional jurisdiction as may be conferred by the Legislature. It shall have power to appoint and remove a reporter. The Justices of the Appellate Division in each department shall have power to fix the times and places for holding Special Terms therein, and to assign the Justices in the departments to hold such terms; or to make rules therefor.

[Amended and adopted November 7, 1899. The Appellate Division is a substitute for and has the jurisdiction of the former general form. See amended constitution of 1846, article VI, sections 7 and 28, and L. 1883, chap. 329, R. S., 8th ed., p. 291.]

Statute authorizing appellate division to appoint a special commissioner of jurors and to order a trial to be had by special jury is constitutional. (People v. Hall, 169 N. Y. 184.) (1902.)

Judge or justice not to sit in review; testimony in equity cases.—§ 3. No Judge or Justice shall sit in the Appellate Division or in the Court of Appeals in review of a decision made by him or by any court of which he was at the time a sitting member. The testimony in equity cases shall be taken in like manner as in cases at law; and, except as herein otherwise provided, the Legislature shall have the same power to alter and regulate the jurisdiction and proceedings in law and in equity that it has heretofore exercised.

[Section 8 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended, *ante*.]

An appeal from an order vacating an *ex parte* order for the examination of a person before trial may be heard before general term of which the judge who granted the original order is a member. (Phillips v. Germania Bank, 107 N. Y. 630. And see Pistor v. Hatfield, 46 *id.* 249.)

This section does not restrict the power of the legislature to provide for equitable and legal relief in one suit. (Phillips v. Gorham, 17 N. Y. 270.)

Court has no power in an equity case to make a compulsory order directing testimony to be taken before a referee and the cause to be brought to trial upon the pleadings and the evidence so taken. (Farmers' Nat. Bank of Malone v. Houston, 44 Hun, 567.)

The provision of the constitution prohibiting a justice from sitting in review of a decision made by him prevents such justice from sitting in review of an order which denied a motion to vacate an order made by him. (Van Arsdale v. King, 152 N. Y. 69.) (1907.)

Terms of office; vacancies, how filled.— § 4. The official terms of the Justices of the Supreme Court shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. When a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court the same shall be filled for a full term, at the next general election, happening no less than three months after such vacancy occurs; and, until the vacancy shall be so filled, the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate shall be in session, or if not in session the Governor, may fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall continue until and including the last day of December next after the election at which the vacancy shall be filled.

[The first sentence of this section relating to length of term is in section 13 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846. The remainder of the section is in substance the same as section 9 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846.]

The term shall be for the full fourteen years, and no vacancy can exist longer than the term. (People *ex rel.* v. Potter, 47 N. Y. 375.)

The words "in session" indicate a present acting or being of the senate as a body, and the governor may appoint during a long adjournment. (People v. Fancher, 50 N. Y. 288.)

City courts abolished; judges become justices of supreme court; salaries; jurisdiction vested in supreme court.— § 5. The Superior Court of the City of New York, the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York, the Superior Court of Buffalo, and the City Court of Brooklyn, are abolished from and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and thereupon the seals, records, papers and documents of or belonging to such courts, shall be deposited in the offices of the clerks of the several counties in which said courts now exist; and all actions and proceedings then pending in such courts shall be transferred to the Supreme Court for hearing

and determination. The Judges of said courts in office on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, shall, for the remainder of the terms for which they were elected or appointed, be Justices of the Supreme Court; but they shall sit only in the counties in which they were elected or appointed. Their salaries shall be paid by the said counties respectively, and shall be the same as the salaries of the other Justices of the Supreme Court residing in the same counties. Their successors shall be elected as Justices of the Supreme Court by the electors of the judicial districts in which they respectively reside.

The jurisdiction now exercised by the several courts hereby abolished, shall be vested in the Supreme Court. Appeals from inferior and local courts now heard in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New York and the Superior Court of Buffalo, shall be heard in the Supreme Court in such manner and by such Justice or Justices as the Appellate Division in the respective departments which include New York and Buffalo shall direct, unless otherwise provided by the Legislature.

[This section is new. See §§ 12, 13 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1864.]

Circuit courts and courts of oyer and terminer abolished.— § 6. Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer are abolished from and after the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. All their jurisdiction shall thereupon be vested in the Supreme Court, and all actions and proceedings then pending in such courts shall be transferred to the Supreme Court for hearing and determination. Any Justice of the Supreme Court, except as otherwise provided in this article, may hold court in any county.

[This section is new.]

The abolition of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was self-executing, and an order transferring a pending indictment was unnecessary. (People v. Hoch, 150 N. Y. 291.) (1896.)

Court of appeals.— § 7. The Court of Appeals is continued. It shall consist of the Chief Judge and Associate Judges now in office, who shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms, and their successors, who shall be chosen by the electors of the State. The official terms of the Chief Judge and Associate Judges shall be fourteen years from and including the first day of January next after their election. Five members of the court shall form a quorum, and the concurrence of four

shall be necessary to a decision. The court shall have power to appoint and to remove its reporter, clerk and attendants. Whenever and as often as a majority of the Judges of the Court of Appeals shall certify to the Governor that said court is unable by reason of the accumulation of causes pending therein, to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the Governor shall designate not more than four Justices of the Supreme Court to serve as Associate Judges of Court of Appeals. The Justices so designated shall be relieved from their duties as Justices of the Supreme Court and shall serve as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals until the causes undisposed of in said court are reduced to two hundred, when they shall return to the Supreme Court. The Governor may designate Justices of the Supreme Court to fill vacancies. No Justice shall serve as Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals except while holding the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, and no more than seven Judges shall sit in any case.

Vacancy in court of appeals, how filled.— § 8. When a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of term, in the office of Chief or Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals, the same shall be filled, for a full term, at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs; and until the vacancy shall be so filled, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate shall be in session or if not in session the Governor, may fill such vacancy by appointment. If any such appointment of Chief Judge shall be made from among the Associate Judges, a temporary appointment of Associate Judge shall be made in like manner; but in such case, the person appointed Chief Judge shall not be deemed to vacate his office of Associate Judge any longer than until the expiration of his appointment as Chief Judge. The powers and jurisdiction of the court shall not be suspended for want of appointment or election, when the number of Judges is sufficient to constitute a quorum. All appointments under this section shall continue until and including the last day of December next after the election at which the vacancy shall be filled.

[Section 3 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended by a change in language.]

Jurisdiction of court of appeals.— § 9. After the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, except where the judgment is of

death, shall be limited to the review of questions of law. No unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that there is evidence supporting or tending to sustain a finding of fact or a verdict not directed by the court, shall be reviewed by the Court of Appeals. Except where the judgment is of death, appeals may be taken, as of right, to said court only from judgments or orders entered upon decisions of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, finally determining actions or special proceedings, and from orders granting new trials on exceptions, where the appellants stipulate that upon affirmance judgment absolute shall be rendered against them. The Appellate Division in any department may, however, allow an appeal upon any question of law which, in its opinion, ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals.

The Legislature may further restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals and the right of appeal thereto, but the right to appeal shall not depend upon the amount involved.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to orders made or judgments rendered by any General Term before the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, but appeals therefrom may be taken under existing provisions of law.

[This section is mostly new.]

It was the intent of this section to establish a constitutional right of appeal to the court of appeals from every final judgment or order made by the appellate division, and place it beyond the power of the legislature to abridge such right or take it away, but the legislature has power to further restrict such right within the limitations prescribed by the constitution and to deny the right of appeal to the court of appeals in any class of actions in its discretion, the only restriction upon the legislative power being that the right shall not be made to depend upon the amount involved. (Sciolina v. Erie Preserving Co., 151 N. Y. 50.) (1896.)

Under this section the legislature may further restrict the jurisdiction of the court of appeals, and L. 1896, chap. 559, taking away the right to appeal from unanimous judgments of affirmance in actions for personal injury is constitutional. (Croveno v. Atlantic Avenue R. R. Co., 150 N. Y. 225.) (1896.)

The provisions of this section that the legislature may further restrict the jurisdiction of the court of appeals does not prevent it from extending such jurisdiction. (People *ex. rel.* Com'rs. of Public Charities v. Cullen, 153 N. Y. 629.) (1897.)

The provision of this section that no unanimous decision of the appellate division, that there is evidence supporting or tending to sustain a finding of fact shall be reviewed by the court of appeals, applies to a special proceeding commenced by writ of certiorari. (People *ex rel.* Manhattan R. R. Co. v. Barker, 152 N. Y. 417.) (1897.)

An order of reversal based upon an exception filed to the decision of the trial court and awarding a new trial, grants a new trial "on exceptions" within this section and is reviewable by the court of appeals. (Oxten v. Manhattan Ry. Co., 150 N. Y. 395.) (1896.)

Judges not to hold any other office.— § 10. The Judges of the Court of Appeals and the Justices of the Supreme Court shall not hold any other office or public trust. All votes for any of them, for any other than a judicial office, given by the Legislature or the people, shall be void.

[Section 10 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Power conferred upon the supreme court to appoint commissioners of estimate and assessment is not unconstitutional as conferring another office of public trust. (Striker v. Kelly, 7 Hill, 9. And see Embury v. Connor, 3 N. Y. 511.)

Nor is the duty of designating a journal for the publication of judicial notices. (Printing Co. v. Mayor, etc., of N. Y., 52 Hun, 542.)

The term "office of public trust" refers to a permanent public trust or employment to be exercised generally. (Matter of Hathaway, 71 N. Y. 238.)

Act of 1858, allowing assessments in city of New York to be set aside by the supreme court for fraud or irregularity, is not unconstitutional as conferring new office or trust on justices of the supreme court. (Matter of Geekman, 19 How. Pr. 518.)

This section does not apply to a case where a judge and two others were appointed by the legislature as apprentices to fix the value of relics bought by the State. (People *ex rel.* v. Nichols, 52 N. Y. 478.)

The anti-trust law conferring upon a judge administrative and nonjudicial functions, held unconstitutional. (Matter of Attorney-General, 21 Misc. Rep. 101 (1897); affirmed, 22 App. Div. 285, but not on constitutional grounds.)

Removal of judges.— § 11. Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court may be removed by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein. All other judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace and Judges or Justices of inferior courts not of record, may be removed by the Senate, on the recommendation of the Governor, if two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate concur therein. But no officer shall be removed by virtue of this section except for cause, which shall be entered on the journals, nor unless he shall have been served with a statement of the cause alleged, and shall have had an opportunity to be heard. On the question of removal, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal.

[Section 11 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846 amended.]

Compensation; age restriction; assignment by governor.— § 12. No person shall hold the office of Judge or Justice of any court longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. Each Justice of the Supreme Court shall receive from the State the sum of ten thousand dollars per year. Those assigned to the Appellate Divisions in the third and fourth departments shall each receive in addition the sum of two thousand dollars, and the presiding Justices thereof the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars per year. Those Justices elected in the first and second judicial departments shall continue to receive from their respective cities, counties or dis-

tricts, as now provided by law, such additional compensation as will make their aggregate compensation what they are now receiving. Those Justices elected in any judicial department other than the first or second, and assigned to the Appellate Divisions of the first or second departments shall, while so assigned, receive from those departments respectively, as now provided by law, such additional sum as is paid to the Justices of those departments. A Justice elected in the third or fourth department assigned by the Appellate Division or designated by the Governor to hold a trial or special term in a judicial district other than that in which he is elected shall receive in addition ten dollars per day for expenses while actually so engaged in holding such term, which shall be paid by the State and charged upon the judicial district where the service is rendered. The compensation herein provided shall be in lieu of and shall exclude all other compensation and allowance to said Justices for expenses of every kind and nature whatsoever. The provisions of this section shall apply to the Judges and Justices now in office and to those hereafter elected. The Judges and Justices hereinbefore mentioned shall receive for their services a compensation established by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during their official terms, except as provided in section five of this article. No person shall hold the office of Judge or Justice of any court longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. No Judge or Justice elected after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, shall be entitled to receive any compensation after the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age; but the compensation of every Judge of the Court of Appeals or Justice of the Supreme Court elected prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, whose term of office has been, or whose present term of office shall be, so abridged, and who shall have served as such Judge or Justice ten years or more, shall be continued during the remainder of the term for which he was elected; but any such Judge or Justice may, with his consent, be assigned by the Governor, from time to time, to any duty in the Supreme Court while his compensation is so continued.

[The first sentence of this section is the first sentence of section 14 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, with amendment. The sentence relating to age limitation is a re-enactment of the same provision contained in section 13 of article 6 of the amended constitution of 1846. The provisions relating to compensation and assignment to duty in the supreme court after the expiration of the age limitation are new.]

Age limitation does not apply to justices of the peace. (Dehring v. People, 2 T. & C. 458; People v. Mann, 97 N. Y. 530.)

Ten years' service need not have been rendered during the term abridged to entitle justice to compensation after expiration. (People *ex rel.* Gilbert v. Wemple, 125 N. Y. 485.)

Retired justice of supreme court is entitled to $1,200 per annum, given by act of legislature for official expenses. (People *ex rel.* v. Wemple, 115 N. Y. 302.)

Trial of impeachments.— § 13. The Assembly shall have the

power of impeachment, by vote of a majority of all the members elected. The Court for the Trial of Impeachments shall be composed of the President of the Senate, the senators, or the major part of them, and the judges of the Court of Appeals, or the major part of them. On the trial of an impeachment against the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall not act as a member of the court. No judicial officer shall exercise his office, after articles of impeachment against him shall have been preferred to the Senate, until he shall have been acquitted. Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to the evidence, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, or removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under this State; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

[Section 1 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended.]

County Courts.— § 14. The existing County Courts are continued, and the Judges thereof now in office shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms. In the county of Kings there shall be two County Judges and the additional County Judge shall be chosen at the next general election held after the adoption of this article. The successors of the several County Judges shall be chosen by the electors of the counties for the term of six years. County Courts shall have the powers and jurisdiction they now possess, and also original jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of money only, where the defendants reside in the county, and in which the complaint demands judgment for a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars. The Legislature may hereafter enlarge or restrict the jurisdiction of the County Courts, provided, however, that their jurisdiction shall not be so extended as to authorize an action therein for the recovery of money only, in which the sum demanded exceeds two thousand dollars, or in which any person not a resident of the county is a defendant.

Courts of Sessions, except in the county of New York, are abolished from and after the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. All the jurisdiction of the Court of Sessions in each county, except the county of New York, shall thereupon be vested in the County Court thereof, and all actions and proceedings then pending in such Courts of Sessions shall be transferred to said County Courts for hearing and determination. Every County Judge shall perform such duties as may be required by law. His salary shall be established by law, payable out of the county treasury. A County Judge of any county may

hold County Courts in any other county when requested by the Judge of such other county.

[Some of the provisions of this section are taken from section 15 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846. The jurisdiction is changed so that the limit is now two thousand dollars instead of one thousand, and courts of sessions are abolished and their jurisdiction conferred upon the county courts.]

Legislature cannot authorize board of supervisors to fix salary of county judge or surrogate. (Healy v. Dudly, 5 Lans. 115.)

When the county judge is surrogate an administrator's bond made to run to the county judge is correct. (Farley v. McConnell, 52 N. Y. 630.)

A county court may entertain an application by a village to extend a street across the tracks of a railroad where the principal place of business of the railroad company is outside of the county. (Matter of Folts Street, 18 App. Div. 568.) (1897.)

Surrogates' courts; surrogates, their powers and jurisdiction; vacancies.—§ 15. The existing Surrogates' Courts are continued, and the Surrogates now in office shall hold their offices until the expiration of their terms. Their successors shall be chosen by the electors of their respective counties, and their terms of office shall be six years, except in the county of New York, where they shall continue to be fourteen years. Surrogates and Surrogates' Courts shall have the jurisdiction and powers which the Surrogates and existing Surrogates' Courts now possess, until otherwise provided by the Legislature. The County Judge shall be Surrogate of his county, except where a separate Surrogate has been or shall be elected. In counties having a population exceeding forty thousand, wherein there is no separate Surrogate, the Legislature may provide for the election of a separate officer to be Surrogate, whose term of office shall be six years. When the Surrogate shall be elected as a separate officer his salary shall be established by law, payable out of the county treasury. No County Judge or Surrogate shall hold office longer than until and including the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. Vacancies occurring in the office of County Judge or Surrogate shall be filled in the same manner as like vacancies occurring in the Supreme Court. The compensation of any County Judge or Surrogate shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office. For the relief of Surrogates' Courts the Legislature may confer upon the Supreme Court in any county having a population exceeding four hundred thousand, the powers and jurisdiction of Surrogates, with authority to try issues of fact by jury in probate cases.

[Some of the provisions of this section are contained in section 15 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846.]

Collateral inheritance tax law confers no power upon surrogate prohibited by the constitution. (Matter of McPherson, 104 N. Y. 306.)

Local judicial officers.—§ 16. The Legislature may, on application of the board of supervisors, provide for the election of local officers, not to exceed two in any county, to discharge the duties of County Judge and of Surrogate, in cases of their inability or of a vacancy, and in such other cases as may be provided by law,

and to exercise such other powers in special cases as are or may be provided by law.

[Section 16 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended.]

Under this section the legislature has power to authorize a special county judge to take a recognizance. (People v. Main, 20 N. Y. 434. And see for a general discussion of this section, People *ex rel.* v. Townsend, 102 *id.* 430.)

Justices of the peace; district court justices.— § 17. The electors of the several towns shall, at their annual town meetings, or at such other time and in such manner as the Legislature may direct, elect Justices of the Peace, whose term of office shall be four years. In case of an election to fill a vacancy occurring before the expiration of a full term, they shall hold for the residue of the unexpired term. Their number and classification may be regulated by law. Justices of the Peace and judges or justices of inferior courts not of record, and their clerks may be removed for cause, after due notice and an opportunity of being heard, by such courts as are or may be prescribed by law. Justices of the Peace and District Court Justices may be elected in the different cities of this State in such manner and with such powers, and for such terms, respectively, as are or shall be prescribed by law; all other judicial officers in cities, whose election or appointment is not otherwise provided for in this article, shall be chosen by the electors of such cities, or appointed by some local authorities thereof.

[Section 18 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended.]

This section does not apply to police justices in New York city, and they may be appointed. (Wenzler v. People, 58 N. Y. 516; People v. Morgan, 5 Daly, 161; affirmed, 58 N. Y. 679.) And the legislature may abolish or abridge the tenure of office of a police justice. (Coulter v. Murray, 15 Abb. [N. S.] 129.)

Legislature cannot provide for election of justices of the peace in any other manner or by any other locality than is prescribed in constitution. (Geraty v. Reid, 78 N. Y. 64.)

This section does not prevent annexing towns to cities, and in effect ending the term of a justice of the peace. (Gertum v. Supervisors of Kings, 109 N. Y. 170.)

An act of legislature extending the term of a district court judge is unconstitutional. (People *ex rel.* v. Bull, 46 N. Y. 57.)

Legislature may confer powers of justices of the peace of towns upon justices in cities. (Ostrander v. People, 29 Hun, 513.)

A justice of the peace in a town is a constitutional officer whose office cannot be abolished, directly or indirectly. (People *ex rel.* Burby v. Howland, 155 N. Y. 270.) (1898.)

The criminal jurisdiction of a justice of the peace may be limited as to a village, and the provision of the general village law conferring upon police justices exclusive jurisdiction of misdemeanors in the village, is constitutional. (People *ex rel.* Saloom v. Whitney, 32 App. Div. 144.) (1898.)

(See also People *ex rel.* Ryan v. Supervisors, 155 N. Y. 295.) (1898.)

Inferior local courts.— § 18. Inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction may be established by the Legislature, but no inferior local court hereafter created shall be a court of record. The Legislature shall not hereafter confer upon any inferior or local court of its creation, any equity jurisdiction or any greater jurisdiction in other respects than is conferred upon

County Courts by or under this article. Except as herein otherwise provided, all judicial officers shall be elected or appointed at such times and in such manner as the Legislature may direct.

[Section 19 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The provisions that no such courts shall be courts of record or possess equity jurisdiction are new.]

An act establishing within a village a court with inferior and local jurisdiction, although he be named a justice of the peace and is given similar powers, is valid. (People *ex rel.* v. Terry, 108 N. Y. 1; Bocock v. Cochran, 32 Hun, 521.)

Act creating office of police justice in village is not void as giving too broad territorial jurisdiction. (Village of Deposit v. Vail, 5 Hun, 310.)

Legislature has power to confer upon a local inferior court, whatever civil or criminal jurisdiction it deems best, subject to constitutional restriction. (Anderson v. Reilly, 66 N. Y. 189.)

This section does not authorize the legislature to provide a district for judicial purposes not bounded by town, county, village or city lines. (People *ex rel.* v. Porter, 90 N. Y. 68.)

Jurisdiction is limited to localities for which such courts were established (Rockwell v. Raymond, 5 N. Y. Supp. 642); legislature may prescribe the jurisdiction. (Conners v. Hilton, 66 How. Pr. 144.)

Act giving exclusive jurisdiction to courts of special sessions is valid. Jurisdiction is not exclusive unless specified. (People v. Austin, 49 Hun, 396.)

Justices of the peace in Rochester possessing no criminal jurisdiction are inferior local courts and may be abolished. (People *ex rel.* v. Common Council of Rochester, 11 Hun, 241.) (As to municipal court of Syracuse, see Curtin v. Barton, 139 N. Y. 505.)

The only limitation upon the jurisdiction of new magistrates created under this provision is that it be local and inferior. (Brandon v. Avery, 22 N. Y. 469.)

The jurisdiction of a local court must be exercised within the locality, and its process cannot be executed outside of it. (Geraty v. Reid, 78 N. Y. 65; Hoag v. Lamont, 60 *id.* 96; Connor v. Hilton, 66 How. Pr. 144.)

An act authorizing the city court of Mount Vernon to authorize the service of its summons outside of the city, held unconstitutional. (Pierson v. Fries, 3 App. Div. 418.) (1896.)

The jurisdiction of a local court cannot be extended by legislation so as to authorize service of process without its territorial limits. (Baird v. Helfer, 12 App. Div. 23 (1896); Ziegler v. Corwin, *Id.* 60.) (1897.)

(See Armstrong v. Kennedy, 23 Misc. Rep. 47.) (1898.)

Although several of the above decisions hold that process of a local court cannot be served without the municipality, they were rendered under the language of section 19 of article VI of the old constitution, which was much narrower than the language of the above section. It is believed that the section was expressly amended to obviate the effect of these decisions, and that under this section process of a local court may, if authorized by the legislature, be served anywhere in the county.

Clerks of courts.— § 19. Clerks of the several counties shall be clerks of the Supreme Court, with such powers and duties as shall be prescribed by law. The Justices of the Appellate Division in each department shall have power to appoint and to remove a clerk, who shall keep his office at a place to be designated by said Justices. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall keep his office at the seat of government. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals and the Clerks of the Appellate Division shall receive

compensation to be established by law and paid out of the public treasury.

[Section 20 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The clerk of appellate division is a new office.]

No judicial officer, except justice of the peace, to receive fees; not to act as attorney or counselor.— § 20. No judicial officer, except Justices of the Peace, shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office; nor shall any Judge of the Court of Appeals, or Justice of the Supreme Court, or any County Judge or Surrogate hereafter elected in a county having a population exceeding one hundred and twenty thousand, practice as an attorney or counselor in any court of record of this State, or act as referee. The Legislature may impose a similar prohibition upon County Judges and Surrogates in other counties. No one shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, Justice of the Supreme Court, or, except in the county of Hamilton, to the office of County Judge or Surrogate, who is not an attorney and counselor of this State.

[This section contains the provisions of section 21 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846. The remainder of the section is new.]

Publication of statutes.— § 21. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all statutes, and shall regulate the reporting of the decisions of the courts; but all laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person.

[Section 23 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended.]

Terms of office of present justices of the peace and local judicial officers.— § 22. Justices of the Peace and other local judicial officers provided for in sections seventeen and eighteen in office when this article takes effect, shall hold their offices until the expiration of their respective terms.

[Section 25 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended.]

Abolition of office of police justice in New York city, held not in violation of this section. (Koch v. Mayor, 152 N. Y. 72 (1897); Stenson v. Koch, 152 N. Y. 87; Matter of Quinn, 152 N. Y. 89.)

Courts of special sessions.— § 23. Courts of Special Sessions shall have such jurisdiction of offenses of the grade of misdemeanors as may be prescribed by law.

[Section 26 of article VI of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Section is not limited to offenses of the grade specified created by statute after the adoption of such section. (People *ex rel.* v. Dutcher, 83 N. Y. 240.)

ARTICLE VII.

State credit not to be given.— Section 1. The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

[Section 9 of article VII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The legislature may require insurance companies to deposit a fund with the state insurance department. (Attorney General v. North Am. Life Ins. Co., 82 N. Y. 172.)

State debts, power to contract.— § 2. The State may, to meet casual deficits or failures in revenues, or for expenses not provided for, contract debts; but such debts, direct or contingent, singly or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed one million of dollars; and the moneys arising from the loans creating such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which they were obtained or to repay the debt so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

[Section 10 of article VII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Neither the legislature nor any state department can create a debt or incur an obligation for or in behalf of the state, except as to the amount and in the manner provided by the constitution. (People *ex rel.* v. Supervisors of Kings Co., 52 N. Y. 550, 563.)

State debts to repel invasions.— § 3. In addition to the above limited power to contract debts, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

[Section 11 of article VII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Limitation of legislative power to create debts.— § 4. Except the debts specified in sections two and three of this article, no debts shall be hereafter contracted by or in behalf of this State, unless such debt shall be authorized by law, for some single work or object, to be distinctly specified therein; and such law shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, the interest on such debt as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within fifty years from the time of the contracting thereof. No such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election. On the final passage of such bill in either house of the Legislature, the question shall be taken by ayes and noes, to be duly entered on the journals thereof, and shall be: "Shall this bill pass, and ought the same to receive the sanction of the people?" The Legislature may at any time after the approval of such law by the people, if no debt shall have been contracted in pursuance thereof, repeal the same; and may

at any time, by law, forbid the contracting of any further debt or liability under such law; but the tax imposed by such act, in proportion to the debt and liability which may have been contracted in pursuance of such law, shall remain in force and be irrepealable, and be annually collected, until the proceeds thereof shall have made the provision hereinbefore specified to pay and discharge the interest and principal of such debt and liability. The money arising from any loan or stock creating such debt or liability shall be applied to the work or object specified in the act authorizing such debt or liability, or for the payment of such debt or liability, and for no other purpose whatever. No such law shall be submitted to be voted on within three months after its passage or at any general election when any other law or any bill shall be submitted to be voted for or against. The Legislature may provide for the issue of bonds of the State to run for a period not exceeding fifty years in lieu of bonds heretofore authorized but not issued and shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax for the payment of the same as hereinbefore required. When any sinking fund created under this section shall equal in amount the debt for which it was created, no further direct tax shall be levied on account of said sinking fund, and the Legislature shall reduce the tax to an amount equal to the accruing interest on such debt. The Legislature may from time to time alter the rate of interest to be paid upon any State debt, which has been or may be authorized pursuant to the provisions of this section, or upon any part of such debt, provided, however, that the rate of interest shall not be altered upon any part of such debt or upon any bond or other evidence thereof, which has been, or shall be created or issued before such alteration. In case the Legislature increases the rate of interest upon any such debt, or part thereof, it shall impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay and sufficient to pay the increased or altered interest on such debt as it falls due and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt within fifty years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall appropriate annually to the sinking fund moneys in amount sufficient to pay such interest and pay and discharge the principal of such debt when it shall become due and payable.

The canal law of 1851 authorizing the raising of a loan to the state on certificates pledging the canal revenues for payment of principal and interest and excluding in terms any other liability on the part of the state than that contained in the statute, with the provision that the state shall not be liable, in any event, to make up any deficiency in the revenues, or to redeem the certificates, and that the certificates should in no event or contingency be so construed as to create a debt or liability of the state, is repugnant to this section. (People v. Newell, 7 N. Y. 9.)

The act of 1872, chapter 700, authorizing, subject to the approval of the people at the next general election, the creation of a debt for purposes therein named, violates this section in providing for the creation of a debt for many different objects. (People *ex rel.* Hopkins v. Board of Supervisors of Kings Co., 52 N. Y. 556.)

This section only relates to state finances and taxes, and not to taxes for

municipal improvements. (People *ex rel.* v. Havemeyer, 3 Hun, 97; People v. Supervisors of Chemango, 8 N. Y. 317; Darlington v. Mayor of N. Y., 31 *id.* 164.) And, therefore, the legislature may direct the issue of town bonds to defray the expense of constructing highways therein without the consent of the inhabitants of such town. (People *ex rel.* v. Flagg, 46 *id.* 401.)

Sinking fund, how kept and invested.— § 5. The sinking funds provided for the payment of interest and the extinguishment of the principal of the debts of the State shall be separately kept and safely invested, and neither of them shall be appropriated or used in any manner other than for the specific purpose for which it shall have been provided.

[Section 13 of article VII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Claims barred by statute of limitations.— § 6. Neither the Legislature, canal board, nor any person or persons acting in behalf of the State, shall audit, allow, or pay any claim which, as between citizens of the State, would be barred by lapse of time. This provision shall not be construed to repeal any statute fixing the time within which claims shall be presented or allowed, nor shall it extend to any claims duly presented within the time allowed by law, and prosecuted with due diligence from the time of such presentment. But if the claimant shall be under legal disability, the claim may be presented within two years after such disability is removed.

[Section 14 of article VII of the amended constitution of 1846, amended by striking out certain provisions probably deemed obsolete.]

Under this section it is not necessary to avoid the limitations to show that presentation has been made to the board of audit or its successor the board of claims. Presentment to the legislature or to any officer or body having jurisdiction to pay, allow or act upon the claim is sufficient, if after such presentation the same has been prosecuted with reasonable diligence. (Corkings v. State, 99 N. Y. 491.)

This does not apply to a claim for services and materials furnished state officers, which is not enforceable in any tribunal until it receives recognition from the legislature, and the limitation does not begin to run until the enabling act has been passed. (O'Hara v. State of N. Y., 112 N. Y. 146.)

Where a meritorious claim against the state was barred at the time of its submission to the board of claims by the intervention of the general statute of limitations, the legislature cannot confer power upon the board of claims to allow or pass upon such claim. (Gates v. State, 128 N. Y. 221.)

The legislature has the right to enlarge the time in which a claim in any particular case may be filed, provided it does not itself audit or permit any other body to audit or allow a claim which, as between citizens, is outlawed. (Parmenter v. State, 135 N. Y. 134, citing Cole v. State, 102 *id.* 48, 53.)

Such limitation can only be said to run against the claimant during the time which he would have been authorized to present his claim before some tribunal qualified to hear and determine his claim by an act of the legislature. (Parmenter v. State, 135 N. Y. 154.)

This section only applies to a case where a tribunal has been constituted by the legislature to hear and determine the claim in controversy, and the

limitation only commences to run from that date. (Supervisors of Cayuga Co. v. State, 153 N. Y. 279.) (1897.)
Section considered. (Coxe v. State, 144 N. Y. 396.) (1895.)

Forest preserve.— § 7. The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed.

[New.]

Canals, not to be sold; not applied to certain canals; disposition of funds.— § 8. The Legislature shall not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the Erie canal, the Oswego canal, the Champlain canal, the Cayuga and Seneca canal, or the Black River canal; but they shall remain the property of the State and under its management forever. The prohibition of lease, sale or other disposition herein contained, shall not apply to the canal known as the Main and Hamburg street canal, situated in the city of Buffalo, and which extends easterly from the westerly line of Main street to the westerly line of Hamburg street. All funds that may be derived from any lease, sale or other disposition of any canal shall be applied to the improvement, superintendence or repair of the remaining portion of the canals.

[Section 6 of article VII of the amended constitution of 1846, amended.]

Under this section the legislature cannot authorize the imposition of a tax or assessment upon lands of a canal by a municipal corporation which may result in its being sold or leased. (Elwood v. City of Rochester, 43 Hun, 102.)
This section does not affect the sale of abandoned canals. (People v. Stephens, 13 Hun, 17; De Witt v. E. T. R. Co., 134 N. Y. 495; Eldridge v. City of Binghamton, 120 *id.* 309, 315.)
No citizen can acquire the prescriptive right to use the waters of the canals (Burbank v. Fay, 5 Lans. 397); but the legislature may authorize the use of surplus waters of canal feeders. (Comstock v. City of Syracuse, 5 N. Y. Supp. 874; Sweet v. City of Syracuse, 129 N. Y. 316.)

No tolls to be imposed; contracts for work and materials; no extra compensation.— § 9. No tolls shall hereafter be imposed on persons or property transported on the canals, but all boats navigating the canals and the owners and masters thereof, shall be subject to such laws and regulations as have been or may hereafter be enacted concerning the navigation of the canals. The Legislature shall annually, by equitable taxes, make provision for the expenses of the superintendence and repairs of the canals. All contracts for work or materials on any canal shall be made

with the persons who shall offer to do or provide the same at the lowest price, with adequate security for their performance. No extra compensation shall be made to any contractor; but if, from any unforeseen cause, the terms of any contract shall prove to be unjust and oppressive, the canal board may, upon the application of the contractor, cancel such contract.

[Section 3 of Article VII of the amended constitution of 1846, amended by striking out certain obsolete provisions relating to the "canal debt sinking fund."]

A discretionary power is vested in the officers authorized to award a contract, to determine who is the "lowest bidder" and what is "adequate security." This provision should be applied according to its spirit and not literally. (People *ex rel.* v. Fay, 3 Lans. 398; People v. Contracting Board, 27 N. Y. 378.)

The canal board cannot, after a contract has been awarded, increase the price of work and materials to be subsequently done or provided under such contract, even if authorized by the legislature. (People *ex rel.* v. Canal Board, 4 Lans. 272.)

This section secures to the state a contract at the lowest prices bid, with security for its performance and the power of enforcing it against the contractor and sureties; the power of modifying such contract, or making further allowances by way of increasing prices or otherwise, has always resided in the legislature, and the provisions of this section do not interfere therewith. (People *ex rel.* v. Dayton, 55 N. Y. 367.)

There is no restriction upon the legislature's relieving a contractor from the effect of a hard bargain. (People *ex rel.* v. Densmore, 1 Supp. Ct. [T. & C.] 280.)

The last sentence in this section was first adopted as an amendment to the section in November, 1874, and the cases here cited, relating to the additional compensation, were decided prior to the adoption thereof, and may be affected by such amendment.

Canal improvement, and cost thereof.— § 10. The canals may be improved in such manner as the Legislature shall provide by law. A debt may be authorized for that purpose in the mode prescribed by section four of this article, or the cost of such improvement may be defrayed by the appropriation of funds from the State treasury, or by equitable annual tax.

[New.]

Payment of state debts.—§ 11. The Legislature may appropriate out of any funds in the treasury, moneys to pay the accruing interest and principal of any debt heretofore or hereafter created, or any part thereof and may set apart in each fiscal year, moneys in the State treasury as a sinking fund to pay the interest as it falls due and to pay and discharge the principal of any debt heretofore or hereafter created under section four of article seven of the constitution until the same shall be wholly paid, and the principal and income of such sinking fund shall be applied to the purpose for which said sinking fund is created and

to no other purpose whatever; and, in the event such moneys so set apart in any fiscal year be sufficient to provide such sinking fund, a direct annual tax for such year need not be imposed and collected, as required by the provisions of said section four of article seven, or of any law enacted in pursuance thereof.

Improvement of highways.— § 12. A debt or debts of the state may be authorized by law for the improvement of highways. Such highways shall be determined under general laws, which shall also provide for the equitable apportionment thereof among the counties. The aggregate of the debts authorized by this section shall not at any one time exceed the sum of fifty millions of dollars. The payment of the annual interest on such debt and the creation of a sinking fund of at least two per centum per annum to discharge the principal at maturity shall be provided by general laws whose force and effect shall not be diminished during the existence of any debt created thereunder. The Legislature may by general laws require the county or town or both to pay to the sinking fund the proportionate part of the cost of any such highway within the boundaries of such county or town and the proportionate part of the interest thereon, but no county shall at any time for any highway be required to pay more than thirty-five hundredths of the cost of such highway, and no town more than fifteenth hundredths. None of the provisions of the fourth section of this article shall apply to debts for the improvement of highways hereby authorized.

ARTICLE VIII.

Corporations, formation of.— Section 1. Corporations may be formed under general laws; but shall not be created by special act, except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws. All general laws and special acts passed pursuant to this section may be altered from time to time or repealed.

[Section 1 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The provision of this section is permissive, not mandatory. (Matter of Taxpayers of Kingston, 40 How. Pr. 444.)

An act reorganizing an old corporation is not within this section (Mosher v. Hilton, 15 Barb. 657); nor an act remedying a technical defect in the organization (Syracuse City Bank v. Davis, 16 *id.* 188); nor an act regulating an existing corporation (Attorney-General v. North Am. Life Ins. Co., 82 N. Y. 172).

A special act for incorporation is not violative of this section by reason of the existence of a general law. Whether an act is necessary or not is in the discretion of the legislature. (People v. Bowen, 21 N. Y. 517.)

The legislature may by special act impose such conditions, restrictions and burdens upon railroad corporations as the public good requires. (People *ex rel.* v. Boston & Albany R. R. Co., 70 N. Y. 569.)

The legislature may pass a special act requiring a railroad corporation organized under the general railroad act to pay a tax upon gross receipts instead of a license fee as before prescribed. Such act may be deemed an amendment of the charter of the company, and so within the power reserved

to the legislature by this section. (Mayor v. Twenty-third street R. R. Co., 113 N. Y. 311.)

Under such reserved power the legislature cannot deprive a corporation of its property, or interfere with or annul its contract with third persons. (*Id.* citing People v. O'Brien, 111 N. Y. 1. See People *ex rel.* Gage v. Lonnas, 54 Hun, 604; People v. O'Brien, 111 N. Y. 2; Booth v. R. W. & O. T. R. R. Co., 44 N. Y. St. Rep. 9, 11.)

A law depriving a turnpike corporation of its right to exact toll for bicycles is unconstitutional, notwithstanding the right of the legislature to alter or amend a charter. (Rochester & C. Turnpike Road Co. v. Joel, 41 App. Div. 43.) (1899.)

Dues of corporations.— § 2. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the corporators and other means as may be prescribed by law.

[Section 2 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

This does not include "dues" to directors. (McDowell v. Sheehan, 129 N. Y. 200.)

Corporations, definition of term.— § 3. The term corporations, as used in this article, shall be construed to include all associations and joint-stock companies having any of the powers or privileges of corporations not possessed by individuals or partnerships. And all corporations shall have the right to sue and shall be subject to be sued in all courts in like cases as natural persons.

[Section 3 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The provision that corporations shall be subject to be used in like cases as natural persons, is an enabling, and not a restricting one, and summary proceedings to enforce a liability are valid. (Matter of Empire City Bank, 18 N. Y. 179.)

This provision was intended to confer on corporations the capacity to be sued, not to define cases in which suits may be maintained against them. (Gray v. City of Brooklyn, 10 Abb. [N. S.] 186; Van Vranken v. City of Schenectady, 31 Hun, 516.)

A provision in a corporate charter that "all applications for injunctions" shall be made only to the supreme court is void, being a violation of this section. (Story v. N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co., 3 Abb. N. C. 478.)

A statute requiring a notice before an action can be maintained against a municipal corporation because of personal injuries received from defective sidewalks, is constitutional. (Smith v. City of Rochester, 46 N. Y. St. Rep. 727, citing McNally v. City of Cohoes, 127 N. Y. 350.)

As to liability of joint stock associations to taxation under statutes taxing corporations, see People *ex rel.* Platt v. Wemple, 117 N. Y. 136; citing Waterbury v. Merchants' Union Express Company, 50 Barb. 158; Westcott v. Fargo, 6 Lans. 319; People *ex rel.* Winchester v. Coleman, 133 N. Y. 279.

Savings bank charters; restrictions upon trustees; special charters not to be granted.— § 4. The Legislature shall, by general law, conform all charters of savings banks, or institutions for savings, to a uniformity of powers, rights and liabilities, and all charters hereafter granted for such corporations shall be made to conform to such general law, and to such amendments as may be made thereto. And no such corporation shall have any capital stock, nor shall the trustees thereof, or any of them, have any interest whatever, direct or indirect, in the profits of such corporations; and no director or trustee of any such bank or institution shall be interested in any loan or use of any money or

property of such bank or institution for savings. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any act granting any special charter for banking purposes; but corporations or associations may be formed for such purposes under general laws.

[Section 4 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The provision relating to the granting of "special charters for banking purposes" relates to banking business that might be carried on at the time of the adoption of the provision in 1846, as authorized by the banking act, passed April 18, 1838; and, therefore, a special charter granted to the United States Deposit Company is valid. (United States Deposit Co. v. Brady, 20 Barb. 119; Pardee v. Fish, 60 N. Y. 265.)

Specie payment.— § 5. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments, by any person, association or corporation, issuing bank notes of any description.

[Section 5 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Registry of bills or notes.— § 6. The Legislature shall provide by law for the registry of all bills or notes, issued or put in circulation as money, and shall require ample security for the redemption of the same in specie.

[Section 6 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Liability of stockholders of banks.— § 7. The stockholders of every corporation and joint-stock association for banking purposes shall be individually responsible to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock in any such corporation or association, for all its debts and liabilities of every kind.

[Section 7 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, amended.]

This section applies to banks chartered before the constitution of 1846. (Matter of Reciprocity Bank, 17 How. Pr. 323.)

The liability of a stockholder under this section is not limited to the amount of capital stock which he has agreed to pay, but it extends to an amount equal to the stock held by him and additional thereto. (Matter of Empire City Bank, 18 N. Y. 179; Briggs v. Penniman, 8 Cow. 387.)

(See Barnes v. Arnold, 23 Misc. Rep. 197.) (1898.)

Billholders of insolvent bank, preferred creditors.— § 8. In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the billholders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment, over all other creditors of such bank or association.

[Section 8 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Credit or money of the state not to be given.— § 9. Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation or private undertaking. This section shall not, however, prevent the Legislature from making such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents, as to it may seem proper. Nor shall it apply to any fund or property now held, or which may hereafter be held, by the State for educational purposes.

[Section 10 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

This provision has reference to moneys raised by taxation throughout the state and paid out of the state treasury, and does not prevent the legislature

from authorizing a board of supervisors to impose a tax for the relief of poor through the instrumentality of a charitable institution. (Shepherd's Fold v. Mayor, etc., of New York, 96 N. Y. 137; White v. The Inebriates' Home for Kings Co., 141 *id.* 123.)

This section refers to private and business corporations not to a municipality. (Supervisors of Cayuga Co. v. State, 153 N. Y. 279.) (1897.)

Limitation of indebtedness of counties, cities, towns and villages; exception as to city of New York.— § 10. No county, city, town or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in, or bonds of, any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town or village be allowed to incur any indebtedness except for county, city, town or village purposes. This section shall not prevent such county, city, town or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law. No county or city shall be allowed to become indebted for any purpose or in any manner to an amount which, including existing indebtedness, shall exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of such county or city subject to taxation, as it appeared by the assessment rolls of said county or city on the last assessment for State or county taxes prior to the incurring of such indebtedness; and all indebtedness in excess of such limitation, except such as now may exist, shall be absolutely void, except as herein otherwise provided. No county or city whose present indebtedness exceeds ten per centum of the assessed valuation of its real estate subject to taxation shall be allowed to become indebted in any further amount until such indebtedness shall be reduced within such limit. This section shall not be construed to prevent the issuing of certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes for amounts actually contained or to be contained in the taxes for the year when such certificates or revenue bonds are issued and payable out of such taxes; nor to prevent the city of New York from issuing bonds to be redeemed out of the tax levy for the year next succeeding the year of their issue, provided that the amount of such bonds which may be issued in any one year in excess of the limitations herein contained shall not exceed one-tenth of one per centum of the assessed valuation of the real estate of said city subject to taxation. Nor shall this section be construed to prevent the issue of bonds to provide for the supply of water; but the term of the bonds issued to provide the supply of water, in excess of the limitation of indebtedness fixed herein, shall not exceed twenty years, and a sinking fund shall be created on the issuing of the said bonds for their redemption, by raising annually a sum which will produce an amount equal to the sum of the principal and interest of said bonds at their maturity. All certificates of indebtedness or revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, which are not retired within five years after their date

of issue, and bonds issued to provide for the supply of water, and any debt hereafter incurred by any portion or part of a city if there shall be any such debt, shall be included in ascertaining the power of the city to become otherwise indebted; except that debts incurred by the city of New York after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and four, and debts incurred by any city of the second class after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight, and debts incurred by any city of the third class after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and ten, to provide for the supply of water, shall not be so included; and except further that any debt hereafter incurred by the city of New York for a public improvement owned or to be owned by the city, which yields to the city current net revenue, after making any necessary allowance for repairs and maintenance for which the city is liable, in excess of the interest on said debt and of the annual instalments necessary for its amortization may be excluded in ascertaining the power of said city to become otherwise indebted, provided that a sinking fund for its amortization shall have been established and maintained and that the indebtedness shall not be so excluded during any period of time when the revenue aforesaid shall not be sufficient to equal the said interest and amortization instalments, and except further that any indebtedness heretofore incurred by the city of New York for any rapid transit or dock investment may be so excluded proportionately to the extent to which the current net revenue received by said city therefrom shall meet the interest and amortization instalments thereof, provided that any increase in the debt incurring power of the city of New York which shall result from the exclusion of debts heretofore incurred shall be available only for the acquisition or construction of properties to be used for rapid transit or dock purposes. The Legislature shall prescribe the method by which and the terms and conditions under which the amount of any debt to be so excluded shall be determined, and no such debt shall be excluded except in accordance with the determination so prescribed. The Legislature may in its discretion confer appropriate jurisdiction on the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the first judicial department for the purpose of determining the amount of any debt to be so excluded. No indebtedness of a city valid at the time of its inception shall thereafter become invalid by reason of the operation of any of the provisions of this section. Whenever the boundaries of any city are the same as those of a county, or when any city shall include within its boundaries more than one county, the power of any county wholly included within such city to become indebted shall cease, but the debt of the county, heretofore existing, shall not, for the purposes of this section, be reckoned as a part of the city debt. The amount hereafter to be raised by tax for county or city purposes, in any county containing a city of

over one hundred thousand inhabitants, or any such city of this State, in addition to providing for the principal and interest of existing debt, shall not in the aggregate exceed in any one year two per centum of the assessed valuation of the real and personal estate of such county or city, to be ascertained as prescribed in this section in respect to county or city debt.

[Section 11 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The most important changes are: (1) applying the limitation of indebtedness to all cities and counties; (2) providing that certificates or bonds issued in anticipation of the collection of taxes, not retired within five years, water bonds, and debts incurred by a part of a city shall be included in ascertaining the power to contract further indebtedness; and (3) providing that power of a county to contract a debt shall cease when the boundaries of county and city shall become the same.]

The legislature has power to compel a town to pay bonds issued for a local improvement, although the statute under which they were issued is unconstitutional. (Knapp v. Town of Newton, 1 Hun, 268; Town of Cherry Creek v. Becker, 123 N. Y. 161.)

This section does not prohibit the legislature from enacting a statute authorizing two cities to construct a public bridge connecting them. (People *ex rel.* v. Kelly, 76 N. Y. 475.)

An issue of bonds to raise money to make immediate payment for local improvements, to be reimbursed by a subsequent assessment on the landowners benefited is not a loaning of city "credit or money" within the prohibition of this section. (People *ex rel.* v. Banks, 67 N. Y. 568.)

The caring for the poor of a city through the instrumentality of a private corporation is not prohibited by this section, and is not a gift of city money. (The Shepherd's Fold v. Mayor of N. Y., 96 N. Y. 137.) And an act providing that a part of city excise money be paid to the use of an inebriate asylum for the care of the inebriates of a certain locality is making a provision for the support of the poor. (White v. The Inebriate Home for Kings Co., 141 *id.* 123.)

The creation of a liability on towns for damages occasioned by defective highways and bridges is not a gift of the money or property of the towns to or in aid of an individual within the meaning of this section. (Bidwell v. Town of Murray, 40 Hun, 190.)

An act authorizing a town holding railroad bonds to exchange them for common stock in the same railroad is unconstitutional. (Town of Wheatland v. Taylor, 29 Hun, 70.)

The creation of a debt for the purchase of lands outside the city limits for a park, is for a "city purpose," and therefore valid. (Matter of Mayor, etc., of New York, 99 N. Y. 569.)

And the creation of a debt for the construction and operation of an electric light system by a city for its own and the use of its inhabitants is for a "city purpose." (Hequembourg v. City of Dunkirk, 49 Hun, 550.)

Municipalities have the right to compromise a claim which they dispute, but which in the end they deem wise and prudent to acknowledge in part. (Hills v. Peekskill Savings Bank, 101 N. Y. 490.)

Stocks and bonds created by the city of New York and held by the commissioners of the sinking fund are not debts to be met in the future by taxation, and are not such debts as the municipality can be called upon to pay. (Bank for Savings in New York City v. Grace, 102 N. Y. 313.)

The issue of bonds by a city for water supply is for a "city purpose" and therefore not within the prohibition of this section. (Sweet v. City of Syracuse, 129 N. Y. 316.)

This section only imposes a limitation upon water bonds, the issue of which passes the limit of indebtedness, and water bonds issued within such limit may be made to run for a longer period than twenty years. (City of Rochester v. Quintard, 136 N. Y. 221.)

In determining the limit of indebtedness, the valuation of real estate in the

city and county is to be taken distributively and not collectively. (Adams v. East River Savings Inst., 136 N. Y. 52.)

A city purpose must be one necessary for the common good and general welfare of the people of the municipality, sanctioned by its citizens, public in character and authorized by the legislature. (Sun Printing Co. v. Mayor, 151 N. Y. 257.) (1897.)

The New York Rapid Transit Act upheld as providing for a city purpose. *Id.*

The "drafted men's act" held unconstitutional, as violative of the provisions prohibiting the giving of money or property in aid of an individual. (Bush v. Board of Supervisors, 159 N. Y. 212.) (1899.)

State board of charities; state commission in lunacy; state commission of prisons.— § 11. The Legislature shall provide for a state board of charities, which shall visit and inspect all institutions, whether state, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, excepting only such institutions as are hereby made subject to the visitation and inspection of either of the commissions, hereinafter mentioned, but including all reformatories except those in which adult males convicted of felony shall be confined; a state commission in lunacy, which shall visit and inspect all institutions, either public or private, used for the care and treatment of the insane (not including institutions for epileptics or idiots); a state commission of prisons which shall visit and inspect all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime, or detained as witnesses or debtors.

[New. For facts creating present state board of charities, see L. 1867, chap. 951; L. 1873, chap. 571, and 1878, chap. 661; R. S., 8th ed., pp. 2137-45. For acts relating to the present state commission in lunacy, see L. 1889, chap. 283, as amended by L. 1890, chap. 273; R. S., 8th ed. (Supp.), 3436.]

Boards appointed by governor.— § 12. The members of the said board and of the said commissions shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and any member may be removed from office by the Governor for cause, an opportunity having been given him to be heard in his defense.

[New.]

Existing laws to remain in force.— § 13. Existing laws relating to institutions referred to in the foregoing sections and to their supervision and inspection, in so far as such laws are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution, shall remain in force until amended or repealed by the Legislature. The visita-

tion and inspection herein provided for shall not be exclusive of other visitation and inspection now authorized by law.

[New.]

Maintenance and support of inmates of charitable institutions.—§ 14. Nothing in this Constitution contained shall prevent the Legislature from making such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents, as to it may seem proper; or prevent any county, city, town or village from providing for the care, support, maintenance and secular education, of inmates of orphan asylums, homes for dependent children or correctional institutions, whether under public or private control. Payments by counties, cities, towns and villages to charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, for care, support and maintenance, may be authorized, but shall not be required by the Legislature. No such payments shall be made for any inmate of such institutions who is not received and retained therein pursuant to rules established by the state board of charities. Such rules shall be subject to the control of the Legislature by general laws.

[New.]

This section created a mere limitation on legislative power and future action by the legislature, but did not render nugatory existing laws. (People *ex rel.* Inebriates' Home v. Comptroller of Brooklyn, 152 N. Y. 399.) (1897.)

This section operated presently so that now the time rules were established by the state board, no payment of inmates of charitable institutions not received or retained in pursuance thereof would be justified. (People *ex rel.* N. Y. Institution for Blind v. Fitch, 154 N. Y. 14.) (1897.)

The New York Institution for the Blind held a charitable institution under this section. (People *ex rel.* N. Y. Institution for Blind v. Fitch, 154 N. Y. 15.) (1897.)

Commissioners continued in office.—§ 15. Commissioners of the state board of charities and commissioners of the state commission in lunacy, now holding office, shall be continued in office for the term for which they were appointed, respectively, unless the Legislature shall otherwise provide. The Legislature may confer upon the commissions and upon the board mentioned in the foregoing sections any additional powers that are not inconsistent with other provisions of the Constitution.

[New.]

ARTICLE IX.

Common schools.— Section 1. The Legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a system of free common schools, wherein all the children of this State may be educated.
[New.]

Regents of the university.— § 2. The corporation created in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, under the name of The Regents of the University of the State of New York, is hereby continued under the name of The University of the State of New York. It shall be governed and its corporate powers, which may be increased, modified or diminished by the Legislature, shall be exercised by not less than nine regents.
[New.]

Common school, literature and the United States deposit funds.— § 3. The capital of the common school fund, the capital of the literature fund, and the capital of the United States deposit fund, shall be respectively preserved inviolate. The revenue of the said common school fund shall be applied to the support of common schools; the revenue of the said literature fund shall be applied to the support of academies; and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars of the revenues of the United States deposit fund shall each year be appropriated to and made part of the capital of the said common school fund.

[Section 1 of article IX of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

A statute authorizing an orphan asylum to share in the common school fund would be in violation of this section. (People *ex rel.* v. Board of Education, 13 Barb. 400.)

The manner of the disposition of the common school fund is left to the legislature. (Dallas v. Fosdick, 40 How. Pr. 249, 252.) But the legislature cannot appropriate therefrom for the construction of an astronomical observatory (People *ex rel.* v. Allen, 42 N. Y. 404); nor for the benefit of a normal school. (Gordon v. Cornes, 47 *id.* 608.)

The words "common schools" as used in this section mean such schools as are open to all, and not confined to any class. (People v. Board of Education, 13 Barb. 400; People *ex rel.* v. Crissley, 45 Hun, 19.)

No aid in denominational schools.— § 4. Neither the State nor any subdivision thereof, shall use its property or credit or any public money, or authorize or permit either to be used, directly or indirectly, in aid or maintenance, other than for examination, or inspection, of any school or institution of learning wholly or

in part under the control or direction of any religious denomination, or in which any denominational tenet or doctrine is taught. [New.]

ARTICLE X.

Sheriffs, clerks of counties, district attorneys and registers; governor may remove.— Section 1. Sheriffs, clerks of counties, district attorneys and registers in counties having registers, shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties, once in every three years and as often as vacancies shall happen, except in the counties of New York and Kings, and in counties whose boundaries are the same as those of a city, where such officers shall be chosen by the electors once in every two or four years as the Legislature shall direct. Sheriffs shall hold no other office and be ineligible for the next term after the termination of their offices. They may be required by law to renew their security, from time to time; and in default of giving such new security, their offices shall be deemed vacant. But the county shall never be made responsible for the acts of the sheriff. The Governor may remove any officer, in this section mentioned, within the term for which he shall have been elected; giving to such officer a copy of the charges against him, and an opportunity of being heard in his defense.

[Section 1 of article X of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The reference to "coroners" is omitted; therefore, that office ceases to be a constitutional one and may be abolished by the legislature. The provision that in counties whose boundaries are the same as cities, these officers shall be elected for two or four years as the legislature shall direct, is new.]

Officers elected to fill vacancies serve for the full term of three years. (People v. Green, 2 Wend. 266; Coutant v. People, 11 *Id.* 511.)

Where the constitution provides for the appointment of an officer in a particular manner the legislature has no power to create a new officer to perform the same duties, or the principal part of the same duties. (Warner v. People, 2 Denio, 272.)

An act depriving the sheriff of the custody and control of the jail and the prisoners therein deprived him of common law powers and duties pertaining to his office prior to the adoption of this section and is unconstitutional. (People *ex rel.* v. Keeler, 29 Hun, 175.)

An act making counties liable for damages caused by mobs and riots is not in conflict with the provision that counties shall not be made liable for acts of sheriff. (Moody v. Supervisors, 46 Barb. 659.)

The provision of this section did not authorize an extension of the term of the district attorney of Kings county in office when the constitution took effect, to four years. (People *ex rel.* Eldred v. Palmer, 154 N. Y. 133.) (1897.)

A statute which is unconstitutional because attempting to deprive justices of peace of their jurisdiction in criminal matters, is also operative in so far as it attempts to deprive a deputy sheriff of compensation for executing the processes of such justices, whether a deputy sheriff be regarded as a constitutional officer or not. (People *ex rel.* Ryan v. Supervisors, 155 N. Y. 295.) (1898.)

Appointment or election of officers, not provided for by this constitution.— § 2. All county officers whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the respective counties or appointed by the boards of supervisors, or other county authorities, as the Legislature shall direct. All city, town and village officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of such cities, towns and villages, or of some division thereof, or appointed by such authorities thereof, as the Legislature shall designate for that purpose. All other officers, whose election or appointment is not provided for by this Constitution, and all officers, whose offices may hereafter be created by law, shall be elected by the people, or appointed, as the Legislature may direct.

[Section 2 of article X of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

The reservation to the electors or local authorities to elect or appoint county, city, town and village officers relates only to such officers as existed at the time of the adoption of the constitution. (People *ex rel.* Draper, 15 N. Y. 532; People v. Pinckney, 32 *id.* 377; Fire Department v. Steamship Co., 106 *id.* 566.)

Firemen in cities and villages are not civil and public officers within the provisions of this section. (People v. Pinckney, 32 N. Y. 377.)

Office of commissioners of taxes in city of New York, comprised functions of office existing at the time of adoption of the constitution and cannot be filled by appointment of the governor. (People v. Raymond, 37 N. Y. 428.)

This constitutional right of local self-government cannot be evaded by a change in the name of an office, nor can an office be divided and the duties assigned to two or more officers of different names. (People *ex rel.* v. Albertson, 55 N. Y. 50.)

Office of commissioner of records in city of New York does not supersede or interfere with that of register and is a new office. (People *ex rel.* v. Palmer, 52 N. Y. 83.)

Act of legislature extending terms of town collectors then in office, is an attempted exercise of the power of appointment and is unconstitutional. (People *ex rel.* v. McKinney, 52 N. Y. 374; People *ex rel.* v. Crooks, 53 *id.* 648.)

Act extending the jurisdiction of park commissioners of New York city over land in Westchester authorized to be acquired by it is not violative of this section. (Matter of Application of Mayor, etc., of New York, 99 N. Y. 569.)

Legislature can clothe officers appointed by it for the purpose of carrying out a public improvement with power to perform acts which at the time of the adoption of the constitution was vested in local officers elected by the people, if such acts had special relation to such improvement. (Astor v. Mayor, etc., 62 N. Y. 567. And see also Fire Department v. Steamship Co., 106 *id.* 566, 577.)

And so the legislature may provide for the widening of a street in a village by the appointment of commissioners. (People *ex rel.* v. McDonald, 69 N. Y. 362; Hanlon v. Supervisors, 57 Barb. 397.)

The provisions of this section include superintendents of the poor, and the legislature may direct that vacancies in such office be filled by boards of supervisors. (People *ex rel.* v. Comstock, 78 N. Y. 356; People *ex rel.* v. Clute, 50 *id.* 451, 459.)

The office of health officer of the port of New York is not a county or city officer, and the governor may appoint. (In Matter of Whiting, 2 Barb. 513.)

A commissioner of loans was a county officer at the time of the adoption of

the constitution of 1846, and the governor cannot appoint. This does not refer to United States loan commissioners. (Matter of Carpenter, 7 Barb. 30.)

President *pro tempore* of board of supervisors is a county authority, and an act authorizing him to appoint commissioners is constitutional. (Matter of Carboy, 27 Hun, 82.)

An act creating a board of water commissioners is constitutional as creating new offices, the duties of which had not devolved upon other officers. (Hequembourg v. Dunkirk, 49 Hun, 550.)

Act vesting appointment of tax commissioners in city of New York upon governors was declared unconstitutional. (People v. Raymond, 37 N. Y. 428.)

An act providing for the appointment of pilot commissioners by the Chamber of Commerce and the presidents of the marine insurance companies is within the provisions of this section relating to the appointment of officers created by the legislature and is valid. (Sturgis v. Spofford, 45 N. Y. 446.)

An act directing that regulations of mayor for admission into the civil service of a city be submitted to the state board of civil service commissioners for their approval, does not interfere with the general powers of the local authorities to appoint. (Rogers v. Common Council of Buffalo, 123 N. Y. 173.)

Where a new town is created out of an old one, an act providing that the officers of the old shall act as the officers of the new town until the next election is constitutional. (People *ex rel.* v. Hayt, 7 Hun, 39.)

An act transferring power from one local board to another is not contrary to this section. (Matter of Lester, 21 Hun, 130.)

The provisions of this section relate to villages incorporated since the adoption of the constitution of 1846, and the part of an act naming village officers would be unconstitutional. (People v. Blake, 49 Barb. 9.)

Trustees of school districts are not "county, city, town or village" officers within the provisions of this section. (People *ex rel.* v. Bennett, 54 Barb. 480.)

The office of school commissioner is created by law, and made elective by the direction of the legislature according to the alternative provided by this section, and an act permitting women to vote for a person to fill such office is unconstitutional. (Matter of Gage, 141 N. Y. 112.)

The legislature cannot extend the term of a town officer after his election, since that would virtually be an appointment to the office during the term of such extension. (People *ex rel.* Le Roy v. Foley, 148 N. Y. 677.) (1896.)

Legislature has no power to elect a town officer, and an act extending the term of a highway commissioner cannot have the effect of extending the term of one already in office. (People *ex rel.* Lovett v. Randall, 151 N. Y. 497.) (1897.)

Laws 1896, chapter 427, the Albany police law, which provided for the appointment of a portion of the police commissioners by a minority of the common council, and possibly by a single member, held unconstitutional; a minority of the common council not being a local authority within the meaning of the constitution. (Rathbone v. Wirth, 150 N. Y. 459.) (1896.)

A provision that not more than one of the police commissioners of a county shall be of the same political opinion on state and national politics, is not violative of this section. (Pearce v. Stephens, 18 App. Div. 101.) (1897.)

The election of a village president by trustees is not violative of this section. (People *ex rel.* Whitehall v. Sturges, 21 Misc. Rep. 605.) (1897.)

Laws 1896, chapter 424, extending terms of coroner chosen for two years, to four years, held unconstitutional. (Matter of Burger, 21 Misc. Rep. 370.) (1897.)

Duration of term.— § 3. When the duration of any office is not provided by this Constitution it may be declared by law, and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment.

[Section 3 of article X of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

When the duration is once declared by law the legislature cannot extend the term of the office so as to affect the present incumbent. (People *ex rel.* v. Ball, 46 N. Y. 57.)

Legislature may abridge the term of office either by express words or may specify an event upon the happening of which it shall end. (People *ex rel.* v. Whitlock, 92 N. Y. 191.)

When the power of appointment is conferred in general terms and without restriction the office is held only during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. (People *ex rel.* v. Robb, 126 N. Y. 180.)

The provision that "such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment" applies only to an office that is continuous. (Bergen v. Powell, 94 N. Y. 591.)

The provision of this section that when the duration of an office is not declared by law, it shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment, relates only to the offices, the tenure of which continues and not to cases in which the power of appointment is exhausted when it is once exercised, or where the tenure is fixed by the statutes. (Jarvis v. Waterway, 84 Hun, 462.) (1895.)

Time of election.— § 4. The time of electing all officers named in this article shall be prescribed by law.

[Section 4 of article X of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Vacancies in office; how filled.— § 5. The Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, and in case of elective officers, no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment longer than the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy.

[Section 5 of article X of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

This section relates only to offices which are certain and fixed as elective offices, not of those which may become so by act of legislature, and therefore does not refer to superintendents of the poor. (People *ex rel.* v. Comstock, 78 N. Y. 356. And see also People *ex rel.* v. Townsend, 102 *id.* 430, 439.)

A construction of the provisions of this section is contained in People v. Keeler, 17 N. Y. 370.)

Political year.— § 6. The political year and legislative term shall begin on the first day of January; and the Legislature shall, every year, assemble on the first Wednesday in January.

[Section 6 of article X of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The time of the assembling of the legislature is changed and made absolute.]

(For interpretation of this section, see People v. Supervisors of Monroe County, 65 Hun, 263, 281.)

Removal from office for misconduct, etc.— § 7. Provision shall be made by law for the removal for misconduct or malversation in office of all officers, except judicial, whose powers and duties are not local or legislative and who shall be elected at general elections, and also for supplying vacancies created by such removal.

[Section 7 of article X of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Office deemed vacant.— § 8. The Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant when no provision is made for that purpose in this Constitution.

[Section 8 of article X of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Compensation of officers.— § 9. No officer whose salary is fixed by the Constitution shall receive any additional compensation. Each of the other state officers named in the Constitution shall, during his continuance in office, receive a compensation, to be fixed by law, which shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected or appointed; nor shall he receive to his use any fees or perquisites of office or other compensation.

[Section 9 of article X of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

As to meaning of word compensation as distinguished from "allowances." (Mangam v. City of Brooklyn, 98 N. Y. 585, 593.)

Compensation of statutory officers not protected by constitution may be increased or decreased by the legislature. (Matter of Mayor, etc., of N. Y., 33 App. Div. 365.) (1898.)

ARTICLE XI.

State militia.— Section 1. All able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, who are residents of the State, shall constitute the militia, subject however to such exemptions as are now, or may be hereafter created by the laws of the United States, or by the Legislature of this State.

[Section 1 of article XI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended.]

Enlistment.— § 2. The Legislature may provide for the enlistment into the active force of such other persons as may make application to be so enlisted.

[This provision is not contained in the amended constitution of 1846, although this power was impliedly granted therein.]

Organization of militia.— § 3. The militia shall be organized and divided into such land and naval, and active and reserve forces, as the Legislature may deem proper, provided however that there shall be maintained at all times a force of not less than ten thousand enlisted men, fully uniformed, armed, equipped, disciplined and ready for active service. And it shall be the duty of the Legislature at each session to make sufficient appropriations for the maintenance thereof.

[New in terms.]

Courts-martial are necessary incidents to the "discipline" of the state militia. (People *ex rel.* v. Daniell, 50 N. Y. 274.)

The provision of a law making the wages of armorers and janitors of armories a county charge, does not violate this section. (Yoedel v. Palmer, 5 App. Div. 86 (1897); Bryant v. Palmer, 152 N. Y. 412.) (1897.)

Appointment of military officers by the Governor.— § 4. The Governor shall appoint the chiefs of the several staff departments, his aides-de-camp and military secretary, all of whom shall hold office during his pleasure, their commissions to expire with the term for which the Governor shall have been elected; he shall also nominate, and with the consent of the Senate appoint, all major-generals.

[The substance of this section is contained in section 3 of article XI of the amended constitution of 1846. A portion of such section is omitted.]

The governor has no power during the recess of the senate to appoint a major-general of the national guard to fill a vacancy. (People v. Molyneux, 40 N. Y. 113.)

Manner of election of military officers prescribed by legislature.— § 5 All other commissioned and non-commissioned officers shall be chosen or appointed in such manner as the Legislature may deem most conducive to the improvement of the militia, provided however that no law shall be passed changing the existing mode of election and appointment unless two-thirds of the members present in each house shall concur therein.

[This section is a substitute for sections 4 and 6 of article XI of the amended constitution of 1846.]

Commissioned officers; their removal.— § 6. The commissioned officers shall be commissioned by the Governor as commander-in-chief. No commissioned officer shall be removed from office during the term for which he shall have been appointed or elected, unless by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor, stating the grounds on which such removal is recommended, or by the sentence of a court-martial, or upon the findings of an examining board organized pursuant to law, or for absence without leave for a period of six months or more.

[Section 5 of article XI of the amended constitution of 1846, amended. The principal change is the removal of commissioned officers upon the findings of an examining board or for absence without leave.]

A commissioned officer, rendered supernumerary by the disbandment of a military company, pursuant to Military Code, is not removed from office within the meaning of this section. (People *ex rel.* v. Hill, 126 N. Y. 497; People *ex rel.* v. Ewen, 17 How. Pr. 375.)

ARTICLE XII.

Organization of cities and villages.— Section 1. It shall be the duty of the Legislature to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages, and to restrict their power of taxation, assessment, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit, so as to prevent abuses in assessments and in contracting debt by such municipal corporation; and the Legislature may regulate and fix the wages or salaries, the hours of work or labor, and make provision for the protection, welfare and safety of persons employed by the state or by any county, city, town, village or other civil division of the State or by any contractor or subcontractor performing work, labor or services for the State, or for any county, city, town, village or other civil division thereof.

[Section 9 of article VIII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

This provision is merely a direction to the legislature for the exercise of a power which had been restricted by former constitutions. (Bank of Chenango v. Brown, 26 N. Y. 467.)

This section authorizes the legislature to restrict the power of incurring indebtedness by municipal corporations, and the degree of such restriction is in the discretion of the legislature. (Sweet v. City of Syracuse, 129 N. Y. 316, 331.)

The legislature is not prohibited from authorizing a municipal corporation to incur an indebtedness of a new and unusual character. (Bank of Rome v. City of Rome, 18 N. Y. 38; Grant v. Courter, 24 Barb. 232; Benson v. Mayor of Albany, *Id.* 248.)

By this section local legislative powers may be delegated to villages and cities. (Consumers' Gas Co. v. Spring Co., 61 Hun, 135; Wallerstein v. Judge, 24 N. Y. St. Rep. 814.)

Classification of cities; general and special city laws; special city laws; how passed by legislature and accepted by cities.— § 2. All cities are classified according to the latest State enumeration, as from time to time made, as follows: The first class includes all cities having a population of one hundred and seventy-five thousand, or more; the second class, all cities having a population of fifty thousand and less than one hundred and seventy-five thousand; the third class, all other cities. Laws relating to the property, affairs or government of cities, and the several departments thereof, are divided into general and special city laws; general city laws are those which relate to all the cities of one or more classes; special city laws are those which relate to a single city, or to less than all the cities of a class. Special city laws shall not be passed except in conformity with the provisions of this

section. After any bill for a special city law, relating to a city, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, the house in which it originated shall immediately transmit a certified copy thereof to the mayor of such city, and within fifteen days thereafter the mayor shall return such bill to the house from which it was sent, or if the session of the Legislature at which such bill was passed has terminated, to the Governor, with the mayor's certificate thereon, stating whether the city has or has not accepted the same. In every city of the first class, the mayor, and in every other city, the mayor and the legislative body thereof concurrently, shall act for such city as to such bill; but the Legislature may provide for the concurrence of the legislative body in cities of the first class. The Legislature shall provide for a public notice and opportunity for a public hearing concerning any such bill in every city to which it relates, before action thereon. Such a bill, if it relates to more than one city, shall be transmitted to the mayor of each city to which it relates, and shall not be deemed accepted unless accepted as herein provided, by every such city. Whenever any such bill is accepted as herein provided, it shall be subject as are other bills, to the action of the Governor. Whenever, during the session at which it was passed, any such bill is returned without the acceptance of the city or cities to which it relates, or within such fifteen days is not returned, it may nevertheless again be passed by both branches of the Legislature, and it shall then be subject as are other bills, to the action of the Governor. In every special city law which has been accepted by the city or cities to which it relates, the title shall be followed by the words "accepted by the city," or "cities," as the case may be; in every such law which is passed without such acceptance, by the words "passed without acceptance of the city," or "cities," as the case may be.

[New. Amended 1907.]

L. 1896, chap. 141, relating to special tax of foreign insurance companies in Long Island City, is a special city law. (See case for consideration of subject. Exempt Fireman Assn. v. Trustees, 34 App. Div. 138.) (1898.)

The liquor tax law held not to be a city law. (People *ex rel.* Einsfeld v. Murray, 149 N. Y. 367.) (1896.)

Election of city officers, when to be held; extension and abridgment of terms.— § 3. All elections of city officers, including supervisors and judicial officers of inferior local courts, elected in any city or part of a city, and of county officers elected in the counties of New York and Kings, and in all counties whose

boundaries are the same as those of a city, except to fill vacancies, shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November in an odd numbered year, and the term of every such officer shall expire at the end of an odd-numbered year. The terms of office of all such officers elected before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, whose successors have not then been elected, which under existing laws would expire with an even-numbered year, or in an odd numbered year and before the end thereof, are extended to and including the last day of December next following the time when such terms would otherwise expire; the terms of office of all such officers, which under existing laws would expire in an even-numbered year, and before the end thereof, are abridged so as to expire at the end of the preceding year. This section shall not apply to any city of the third class, or to elections of any judicial officer, except judges and justices of inferior local courts.

[New.]

This section does not save the office of justice of the peace of Brooklyn from abridgment. (Murphy v. Snitzpan, 15 Misc. Rep. 496.)

As to supervisors appointed to fill vacancies in even-numbered year. (People *ex rel.* Howard v. Wende, 53 N. Y. Supp. 1039.)

ARTICLE XIII.

Oath of office.— Section 1. Members of the Legislature, and all officers executive and judicial, except such inferior officers as shall be by law exempted shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of ————, according to the best of my ability;" and all such officers who shall have been chosen at any election shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the oath or affirmation above prescribed, together with the following addition thereto, as part thereof:

"And I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have not directly or indirectly paid, offered or promised to pay, contributed, or offered or promised to contribute any money or other valuable thing as a consideration or reward for the giving or withholding a vote at the election at which I was elected to

said office, and have not made any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote," and no other oath, declaration or test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust.

[Section 1 of article XII of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

A statute which requires an applicant for appointment to a position in a public office to show his fitness therefor is not an illegal test within the meaning of the provision of this section. (Rogers v. Common Council of City of Buffalo, 123 N. Y. 173.)

The excise commissioners' test oath required by section 3 of chapter 163 of the Laws of 1890 is repugnant to this section. (People *ex rel.* v. Palen, 74 Hun, 289.)

Official bribery and corruption.— § 2. Any person holding office under the laws of this State who, except in payment of his legal salary, fees or perquisites, shall receive or consent to receive, directly or indirectly, anything of value or of personal advantage, or the promise thereof, for performing or omitting to perform any official act, or with the express or implied understanding that his official action or omission to act is to be in any degree influenced thereby, shall be deemed guilty of a felony. This section shall not affect the validity of any existing statute in relation to the offense of bribery.

[Section 1 of article XV of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

A subordinate in the district attorney's office of New York, is a public officer, within the constitutional prohibition against extra compensation. (Merzbach v. Mayor, 19 App. Div. 186.) (1897.)

Offer or promise to bribe.— § 3. Any person who shall offer or promise a bribe to an officer, if it shall be received, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and liable to punishment, except as herein provided. No person offering a bribe shall, upon any prosecution of the officer for receiving such bribe, be privileged from testifying in relation thereto, and he shall not be liable to civil or criminal prosecution therefor, if he shall testify to the giving or offering of such bribe. Any person who shall offer or promise a bribe, if it be rejected by the officer to whom it was tendered, shall be guilty of an attempt to bribe, which is hereby declared to be a felony.

[Section 2 of article XV of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Person bribed or offering a bribe may be a witness.— § 4. Any person charged with receiving a bribe, or with offering or prom-

ising a bribe, shall be permitted to testify in his own behalf in any civil or criminal prosecution therefor.

[Section 3 of article XV of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

Free passes, franking privileges, etc., not to be received by public officer; penalty.— § 5. No public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office, under the laws of this State, shall directly or indirectly ask, demand, accept, receive or consent to receive for his own use or benefit, or for the use or benefit of another, any free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination in passenger, telegraph or telephone rates, from any person or corporation, or make use of the same himself or in conjunction with another. A person who violates any provision of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit his office at the suit of the Attorney-General. Any corporation, or officer or agent thereof, who shall offer or promise to a public officer, or person elected or appointed to a public office, any such free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination, shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to punishment except as herein provided. No person, or officer or agent of a corporation, giving any such free pass, free transportation, franking privilege or discrimination hereby prohibited, shall be privileged from testifying in relation thereto, and he shall not be liable to civil or criminal prosecution therefor if he shall testify to the giving of the same.

[New.]

A notary public is a public officer. (People v. Rathbone, 145 N. Y. 434.) (1895.) A railroad commissioner is included in the inhibition, but he may use a pass issued by the Secretary of State under L. 1882, chap. 353, § 169. (Matter of Bd. of R. R. Commissioners, 11 Misc. Rep. 103.) A railroad policeman appointed under section 58 of R. R. L., is a public officer. (Dempsey v. N. Y. Central R. R. Co., 146 N. Y. 290.) (1895.)

Removal of district attorney for failure to prosecute; expenses of prosecutions for bribery.— § 6. Any district attorney who shall fail faithfully to prosecute a person charged with the violation in his county of any provision of this article which may come to his knowledge, shall be removed from office by the Governor, after due notice and an opportunity of being heard in his defense. The expenses which shall be incurred by any county, in investigating and prosecuting any charge of bribery or attempting to bribe any person holding office under the laws of this State, within such county, or of receiving bribes by any such person

in said county, shall be a charge against the State, and their payment by the State shall be provided for by law.

[Section 4 of article XV of the amended constitution of 1846, without change.]

This section only refers to investigations in bribery proceedings, and an act providing that all the costs and expenses of an investigation of charges against a county officer be borne by the county is not contrary thereto. (People *ex rel.* v. Supervisors, 39 Hun, 442.)

ARTICLE XIV.

Amendments to constitution, how proposed, voted upon and ratified.— Section 1. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate and Assembly; and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, and the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and shall be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if in the Legislature so next chosen, as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments to the people for approval in such manner and at such times as the Legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments by a majority of the electors voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of the Constitution from and after the first day of January next after such approval.

[Section 1 of article XIII of the amended constitution of 1846, amended.]

Future constitutional conventions; how called; election of delegates; compensation; quorum; submission of amendments; officers; rules; vacancies; taking effect.— § 2. At the general election to be held in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and every twentieth year thereafter, and also at such times as the Legislature may by law provide, the question, "Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" shall be decided by the electors of the State; and in case a majority of the electors voting thereon shall decide in favor of a convention for such purpose, the electors of every senate district of the State, as then organized, shall elect three delegates

at the next ensuing general election at which members of the Assembly shall be chosen, and the electors of the State voting at the same election shall elect fifteen delegates-at-large. The delegates so elected shall convene at the capitol on the first Tuesday of April next ensuing after their election, and shall continue their session until the business of such convention shall have been completed. Every delegate shall receive for his services the same compensation and the same mileage as shall then be annually payable to the members of the Assembly. A majority of the convention shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and no amendment to the Constitution shall be submitted for approval to the electors as hereinafter provided, unless by the assent of a majority of all the delegates elected to the convention, the yeas and nays being entered on the journal to be kept. The convention shall have the power to appoint such officers, employees and assistants as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation and to provide for the printing of its documents, journal and proceedings. The convention shall determine the rules of its own proceedings, choose its own officers, and be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its members. In case of a vacancy, by death, resignation or other cause, of any district delegate elected to the convention, such vacancy shall be filled by a vote of the remaining delegates representing the district in which such vacancy occurs. If such vacancy occurs in the office of a delegate-at-large, such vacancy shall be filled by a vote of the remaining delegates-at-large. Any proposed constitution or constitutional amendment which shall have been adopted by such convention, shall be submitted to a vote of the electors of the State at the time and in the manner provided by such convention, at an election which shall be held not less than six weeks after the adjournment of such convention. Upon the approval of such constitution or constitutional amendments, in the manner provided in the last preceding section, such constitution or constitutional amendment, shall go into effect on the first day of January next after such approval.

[The part of this section relating to the calling of future conventions is substantially the same as section 2 of article XIII of the amended constitution of 1846. The remainder of the section is new.]

Amendments of convention and legislature submitted coincidently. § 3. Any amendment proposed by a constitutional convention relating to the same subject as an amendment proposed by the

Legislature, coincidently submitted to the people for approval at the general election held in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, or at any subsequent election, shall, if approved, be deemed to supersede the amendment so proposed by the Legislature.

[New.]

ARTICLE XV.

Time of taking effect.— Section 1. This Constitution shall be in force from and including the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, except as herein otherwise provided.

Done in Convention at the Capitol in the city of Albany, the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and nineteenth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

JOSEPH HODGES CHOATE,
President and Delegate-at-Large.

CHARLES ELLIOTT FITCH,
Secretary.

Schedule Showing Sources of Sections of the New York State Constitution of 1894.

Constitution of 1894.			Constitution of 1846, amended.		
Article	I, Section	1.....	Article	I, Section	1.
	I,	2.....		I,	2.
	I,	3.....		I,	3.
	I,	4.....		I,	4.
	I,	5.....		I,	5.
	I,	6.....		I,	6.
	I,	7.....		I,	7, amended.
	I,	8.....		I,	8.
	I,	9.....		I,	10, amended.
	I,	10.....		I,	11.
	I,	11.....		I,	12.
	I,	12.....		I,	13.
	I,	13.....		I,	14.
	I,	14.....		I,	15.
	I,	15.....		I,	16.
	I,	16.....		I,	17, amended.
	I,	17.....		I,	18.
	I,	18.....	New.		
	II,	1.....	Article	II,	1, amended.
	II,	2.....		II,	2, amended in language
	II,	3.....		II,	3, amended.
	II,	4.....		II,	4, amended.
	II,	5.....		II,	5, amended.
	II,	6.....	New.		
	III,	1.....	Article	III,	1.
	III,	2.....	New.	Superseding article III, sec. 2.	
	III,	3.....	New.	"	III, 3.
	III,	4.....	New.	"	III, 4.
	III,	5.....	New.	"	III, 5.
	III,	6.....	Article	III, Section	6.
	III,	7.....		III,	7.
	III,	8.....		III,	8.
	III,	9.....		III,	9.
	III,	10.....		III,	10, amended.
	III,	11.....		III,	11.
	III,	12.....		III,	12.
	III,	13.....		III,	13.
	III,	14.....		III,	14.
	III,	15.....		III,	15, amended.
	III,	16.....		III,	16.
	III,	17.....		III,	17.
	III,	18.....		III,	18, amended in language
	III,	19.....		III,	19.
	III,	20.....		I,	9.
	III,	21.....		VII,	8.
	III,	22.....	New.		
	III,	23.....	Article	III,	25.
	III,	24.....		III,	20.
	III,	25.....		III,	21.
	III,	26.....		III,	22.
	III,	27.....		III,	23.
	III,	28.....		III,	24.
	III,	29.....	New.		
	IV,	1.....	Article	IV,	1, amended.
	IV,	2.....		IV,	2.
	IV,	3.....		IV,	3.
	IV,	4.....		IV,	4.
	IV,	5.....		IV,	5.

Constitution of 1894.		Constitution of 1846, amended.		
Article	IV, Section 6.....	Article	IV, Section	6.
	IV, 7.....		IV,	7, amended.
	IV, 8.....		IV,	8.
	IV, 9.....		IV,	9.
	V, 1.....		V,	1, amended.
	V, 2.....	New.		
	V, 3.....	Article	V,	3, amended in language
	V, 4.....		V,	4, amended in language
	V, 5.....		V,	5, amended in language
	V, 6.....		V,	6.
	V, 7.....		V,	7.
	V, 8.....		V,	8.
	V, 9.....	New.		
	VI, 1.....	Partly new, superseding article VI, sec. 6.		
	VI, 2.....	Mostly new, superseding article VI, secs. 7 and 28.		
	VI, 3.....	Article	VI, Section	8, amended.
	VI, 4.....		VI,	9, amended.
	VI, 5.....	New. Repealing article VI, sec. 12.		
	VI, 6.....	New.		
	VI, 7.....	Article	VI, Section	2, amended.
	VI, 8.....		VI,	3, amended.
	VI, 9.....	New.		
	VI, 10.....	Article	VI, Section	10.
	VI, 11.....		VI,	11, amended.
	VI, 12.....	Partly new, superseding article VI, secs. 13 and 14.		
	VI, 13.....	Article	VI, Section	1.
	VI, 14.....		VI,	15, amended.
	VI, 15.....	Partly new, and see article VI, sec. 15.		
	VI, 16.....	Article	VI, Section	16, amended.
	VI, 17.....		VI,	18, amended.
	VI, 18.....		VI,	19, amended.
	VI, 19.....		VI,	20, amended.
	VI, 20.....	Partly new, superseding article VI, sec. 21.		
	VI, 21.....	Article	VI, Section	23, amended.
	VI, 22.....		VI,	25, amended.
	VI, 23.....		VI,	26.
	VII, 1.....		VII,	9.
	VII, 2.....		VII,	10.
	VII, 3.....		VII,	11.
	VII, 4.....		VII,	12, amended in language
	VII, 5.....		VII,	13.
	VII, 6.....		VII,	14, amended.
	VII, 7.....	New.		
	VII, 8.....	Article	VII,	6, amended.
	VII, 9.....		VII,	3, amended.
	VII, 10.....	New.		
	VIII, 1.....	Article	VIII,	1.
	VIII, 2.....		VIII,	2.
	VIII, 3.....		VIII,	3.
	VIII, 4.....		VIII,	4.
	VIII, 5.....		VIII,	5.
	VIII, 6.....		VIII,	6.
	VIII, 7.....		VIII,	7, amended.
	VIII, 8.....		VIII,	8.
	VIII, 9.....		VIII,	10.
	VIII, 10.....		VIII,	11, amended.
	VIII, 11–15...	New.		
	IX, 1.....	New.		
	IX, 2.....	New.		

Constitution of 1894.			Constitution of 1846, amended.		
Article	IX, Section	3.....	Article	IX, Section	1.
	IX,	4.....	New.		
	X,	1.....	Article	X,	1, amended.
	X,	2.....		X,	2.
	X,	3.....		X,	3.
	X,	4.....		X,	4.
	X,	5.....		X,	5.
	X,	6.....		X,	6, amended.
	X,	7.....		X,	7.
	X,	8.....		X,	8.
	X,	9.....		X,	9.
	XI,	1.....		XI,	1, amended.
	XI,	2.....		XI,	2, amended.
	XI,	3.....		XI,	3, amended.
	XI,	5.....		XI,	4, amended.
	XI,	4.....		XI,	5, amended.
	XI,	6.....		XI,	6, amended.
	XII,	1.....		VIII,	9.
	XII,	2.....	New.		
	XII,	3.....	New.		
	XIII,	1.....	Article	XII,	1.
	XIII,	2.....		XV,	1.
	XIII,	3.....		XV,	2.
	XIII,	4.....		XV,	3.
	XIII,	5.....	New.		
	XIII,	6.....	Article	XV,	4.
	XIV,	1.....		XIII,	1, amended.
	XIV,	2.....		XIII,	2, amended.
	XIV,	3.....	New.		
	XV,	1.....	Article	XIV,	13.

Schedule Showing Disposition of Sections of the New York State Constitution of 1846, Amended.

Constitution of 1846, amended.			Constitution of 1894.		
Article	I, Section	1.....	Re-enacted in Article	I, Section	1.
	I,	2.....	"	I,	2.
	I,	3.....	"	I,	3.
	I,	4.....	"	I,	4.
	I,	5.....	"	I,	5.
	I,	6.....	"	I,	6.
	I,	7.....	Amended by	I,	7.
	I,	8.....	Re-enacted in	I,	8.
	I,	9.....	"	III,	20.
	I,	10.....	Amended by	I,	9.
	I,	11.....	Re-enacted in	I,	10.
	I,	12.....	"	I,	11.
	I,	13.....	"	I,	12.
	I,	14.....	"	I,	13.
	I,	15.....	"	I,	14.
	I,	16.....	"	I,	15.
	I,	17.....	Amended by	I,	16.
	I,	18.....	Re-enacted in	I,	17.
	II,	1.....	Amended by	II,	1.
	II,	2.....	"	II,	2.
	II,	3.....	"	II,	3.
	II,	4.....	"	II,	4.
	II,	5.....	"	II,	5.
	III,	1.....	Re-enacted in	III,	1.

Constitution of 1846, amended.		Constitution of 1894.
Article III, Section 2.....	Superseded by	Article III, Section 2.
III, 3.....	"	III, 3.
III, 4.....	"	III, 4.
III, 5.....	"	III, 5.
III, 6.....	Re-enacted in	III, 6.
III, 7.....	"	III, 7.
III, 8.....	"	III, 8.
III, 9.....	"	III, 9.
III, 10.....	Amended by	III, 10.
III, 11.....	Re-enacted in	III, 11.
III, 12.....	"	III, 12.
III, 13.....	"	III, 13.
III, 14.....	"	III, 14.
III, 15.....	Amended by	III, 15.
III, 16.....	Re-enacted in	III, 16.
III, 17.....	"	III, 17.
III, 18.....	Amended by	III, 18.
III, 19.....	Re-enacted in	III, 19.
III, 20.....	"	III, 24.
III, 21.....	"	III, 25.
III, 22.....	"	III, 26.
III, 23.....	"	III, 27.
III, 24.....	"	III, 28.
III, 25.....	"	III, 23.
IV, 1.....	Amended by	IV, 1.
IV, 2.....	Re-enacted in	IV, 2.
IV, 3.....	"	IV, 3.
IV, 4.....	"	IV, 4.
IV, 5.....	"	IV, 5.
IV, 6.....	"	IV, 6.
IV, 7.....	Amended by	IV, 7.
IV, 8.....	Re-enacted in	IV, 8.
IV, 9.....	"	IV, 9.
V, 1.....	Amended by	V, 1.
V, 2.....	"	V, 1, 2.
V, 3.....	Amended in language,	Article V, Section 3.
V, 4.....	" "	V, 4.
V, 5.....	" "	V, 5.
V, 6.....	Re-enacted in	Article V, Section 6.
V, 7.....	"	V, 7.
V, 8.....	"	V, 8.
VI, 1.....	"	VI, 13.
VI, 2.....	Amended by	VI, 7.
VI, 3.....	"	VI, 8.
VI, 4.....	(Causes referred to commissioners of appeals.) Abrogated.	
VI, 5.....	(Commissioners of appeals.) Abrogated.	
VI, 6.....	Superseded by	Article VI, Section 1.
VI, 7.....	"	VI, 2.
VI, 8.....	Amended by	VI, 3.
VI, 9.....	"	VI, 4.
VI, 10.....	Re-enacted in	VI, 10.
VI, 11.....	Amended by	VI, 11.
VI, 12.....	(City courts) repealed by article VI, sec. 5.	
VI, 13.....	Superseded by	Article VI, Section 12.
VI, 14.....	"	VI, 12.
VI, 15.....	Amended by	VI, 14.
VI, 16.....	"	VI, 16.
VI, 17.....	(Question of election or appointment of judges.) Abrogated.	

Constitution of 1846, amended.		Constitution of 1894.
Article VI,	Section 18.....	Amended by Article VI, Section 17.
VI,	19.....	" VI, 18.
VI,	20.....	" VI, 19.
VI,	21.....	Superseded by VI, 20.
VI,	22.....	" VI, 9.
VI,	23.....	Amended by VI, 21.
VI,	24.....	(First election of judges.) Abrogated.
VI,	25.....	Amended by Article VI, Section 22.
VI,	26.....	Re-enacted in VI, 23.
VII,	1.....	(Canal debt, etc.) Abrogated.
VII,	2.....	(General fund debt, etc.) Abrogated.
VII,	3.....	Amended by Article VII, Section 9.
VII,	4.....	(Loans to incorporated companies.) Abrogated.
VII,	5.....	(Provisions for payment of canal debt.) Abrogated.
VII,	6.....	Re-enacted in Article VII, Section 8.
VII,	7.....	(Salt springs.) Abrogated.
VII,	8.....	Re-enacted in Article III, Section 21.
VII,	9.....	" VII, 1.
VII,	10.....	" VII, 2.
VII,	11.....	" VII, 3.
VII,	12.....	Amended in language, Article VII, Section 4.
VII,	13.....	Re-enacted in Article VII, Section 5.
VII,	14.....	Amended by VII, 6.
VIII,	1.....	Re-enacted in VIII, 1.
VIII,	2.....	" VIII, 2.
VIII,	3.....	" VIII, 3.
VIII,	4.....	" VIII, 4.
VIII,	5.....	" VIII, 5.
VIII,	6.....	" VIII, 6.
VIII,	7.....	Amended by VIII, 7.
VIII,	8.....	Re-enacted in VIII, 8.
VIII,	9.....	" XII, 1.
VIII,	10.....	" VIII, 9.
VIII,	11.....	" VIII, 10.
IX,	1.....	" IX, 3.
X,	1.....	Amended by X, 1.
X,	2.....	Re-enacted in X, 2.
X,	3.....	" X, 3.
X,	4.....	" X, 4.
X,	5.....	" X, 5.
X,	6.....	Amended by X, 6.
X,	7.....	Re-enacted in X, 7.
X,	8.....	" X, 8.
X,	9.....	" X, 9.
XI,	1.....	Superseded by XI, 1.
XI,	2.....	" XI, 5.
XI,	3.....	Amended by XI, 4.
XI,	4.....	" XI, 5.
XI,	5.....	" XI, 6.
XI,	6.....	Superseded by XI, 5.
XII,	1.....	Re-enacted in XIII, 1.
XIII,	1.....	Amended by XIV, 1.
XIII,	2.....	" XIV, 2.
XIV,	1.....	(First election of senators, etc.) Abrogated.
XIV,	2.....	(First election of governor and lieutenant-governor.) Abrogated.
XIV,	3.....	(State officers to remain in office.) Abrogated.
XIV,	4.....	(First election of judges, etc.) Abrogated.
XIV,	5.....	(Pending suits.) Abrogated.

Constitution of 1846, amended.		Constitution of 1894.		
Article XIV, Section	6.....	(Masters in chancery.) Abrogated.		
XIV,	7.....	(Vacancy in office of chancellor.)		Abrogated.
XIV,	8.....	(Offices abolished.) Abrogated.		
XIV,	9.....	(Chancellors and justices eligible.)		Abrogated.
XIV,	10.....	(Expiration of term.) Abrogated.		
XIV,	11.....	(Judicial officers may take fees.)		Abrogated.
XIV,	12.....	(Local courts.) Abrogated.		
XIV,	13.....	Amended by Article	XV, Section	1.
XV,	1.....	Re-enacted in	XIII,	2.
XV,	2.....	"	XIII,	3.
XV,	3.....	"	XIII,	4.
XV,	4.....	"	XIII,	6.

VOTE OF THE PEOPLE

UPON THE

CONSTITUTION AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

Nov. 4, 1845.	For convention to consider and alter Constitution..	213,257
	Against . .	33,860
Nov. 3, 1846.	For amended Constitution	221,528
	Against . .	92,436
Feb. 15, 1854.	For amendment of section 3 of article 7, for speedy completion of canals	185,771
	Against . .	60,526
Nov. 6, 1866.	For a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same	352,854
	Against . .	256,364
Nov. 2, 1869.	For the amended Constitution	223,935
	Against . .	290,456
Nov. 2, 1869.	For the amended Judiciary article	247,240
	Against . .	246,442
Nov. 2, 1869.	For a uniform rule of assessment and taxation of real and personal property	183,812
	Against . .	273,260
Nov. 2, 1869.	For the property qualification for colored men	282,403
	Against . .	249,802
Nov. 5, 1872.	For amendment of article 6, relating to Commission of Appeals	176,038
	Against . .	9,196
Nov. 4, 1873.	For appointment of Judges of Court of Appeals and of Supreme Court	115,337
	Against . .	319,979
Nov. 4, 1873.	For appointment of Judges of county and certain city courts	110,725
	Against . .	319,660
Nov. 3, 1874.	For amendment of article 2	357,635
	Against . .	177,033
Nov. 3, 1874.	For amendment of article 3, sections 1 to 8	325,904
	Against . .	206,029
Nov. 3, 1874.	For amendment of article 3, sections 17 to 25	435,313
	Against . .	98,050

Nov. 3, 1874.	For amendment of article 4	336,197
	Against	196,125
Nov. 3, 1874.	For amendment of article 7	428,190
	Against	104,139
Nov. 3, 1874.	For amendment of article 8, sections 4 and 11	337,891
	Against	194,234
Nov. 3, 1874.	For amendment of article 8, section 10	336,237
	Against	195,047
Nov. 3, 1874.	For amendment of article 10	335,548
	Against	194,333
Nov. 3, 1874.	For amendment of article 12	352,514
	Against	179,365
Nov. 3, 1874.	For new article 15	351,693
	Against	177,923
Nov. 3, 1874.	For new article 16	446,883
	Against	85,758
Nov. 7, 1876.	For amendment of article 5, section 3	533,153
	Against	81,832
Nov. 7, 1876.	For amendment of article 5, section 4	530,226
	Against	80,358
Nov. 4, 1879.	For amendment of article 6, section 6	95,331
	Against	25,578
Nov. 2, 1880.	For amendment of article 6, sections 12 and 13	221,903
	Against	111,225
Nov. 7, 1882.	For amendment of section 3 of article 7	486,105
	Against	163,151
Nov. 7, 1882.	For amendment of article 6	248,784
	Against	75,644
Nov. 4, 1884.	For amendment of section 11 of article 8	499,661
	Against	9,161
Nov. 2, 1886.	For a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same	*574,993
	Against	†30,766
Nov. 6, 1888.	For the proposed amendment to section 6 of article 6.	‡998,114
	Against	§55,822
Nov. 6, 1894.	For Revised Constitution	410,097
	Against	327,402
Nov. 6, 1894.	For Legislative Apportionment	404,335
	Against	350,625

* Including 218,376 informal votes.
† Including 3,735 informal votes.
‡ Including 187,418 informal votes.
§ Including 5,679 informal votes.

Nov. 6, 1894.	For Canal improvement	442,088
	Against	327,645
Nov. 6, 1894.	For county judges and Court of Sessions in the county of Kings	391,350
	Against	332,505
Nov. 6, 1894.	For additional justices of the Supreme Court	395,233
	Against	341,713
Nov. 3, 1896.	For the proposed amendment to section 7 of article 7, relating to the Forest Preserve	321,486
	Against	710,505
Nov. 7, 1899.	For amendment to section 26, article 3	325,182
	Against	144,667
Nov. 7, 1899.	For amendment to section 2, article 6	283,880
	Against	137,408
Nov. 7, 1899.	For amendment to section 7, article 6	279,469
	Against	132,064
Nov. 7, 1899.	For amendment to section 10, article 8	315,475
	Against	145,450
Nov. 5, 1901.	For amendment to section 18, article 3	354,881
	Against	309,245
Nov. 7, 1905.	For amendment to section 10, article 8	363,117
	Against	129,424
Nov. 7, 1905.	For section 11, article 7 (new section)	307,768
	Against	134,773
Nov. 7, 1905.	For amendment to section 1, article 6	297,893
	Against	133,999
Nov. 7, 1905.	For amendment to section 1, article 12	338,570
	Against	133,606
Nov. 7, 1905.	For section 12, article 7 (new section)	383,188
	Against	117,181
Nov. 7, 1905.	For amendment to section 4, article 7	293,552
	Against	127,364
Nov. 7, 1905.	For amendment to section 2, article 6	288,227
	Against	125,649
Nov. 5, 1907.	For amendment to section 10, article 8	352,905
	Against	137,721
Nov. 5, 1907.	For amendment to section 2, article 12	309,159
	Against	123,919
Nov. 2, 1909.	For amendment to section 27, article 3	253,774
	Against	223,331
Nov. 2, 1909.	For amendment to section 12, article 6	278,415
	Against	249,576
Nov. 2, 1909.	For amendment to section 4, article 7	279,352
	Against	216,541
Nov. 2, 1909.	For amendment to section 10, article 8	290,795
	Against	207,781
Nov. 8, 1910.	For amendment to section 7, article 6	332,300
	Against	339,592

Nov. 7, 1911.	For amendment to section 6, article 3.....	262,490
	Against	414,404
Nov. 7, 1911.	For amendment to section 2, article 6.....	267,194
	Against	352,830
Nov. 7, 1911.	For amendment to section 14, article 6.....	247,764
	Against	360,859
Nov. 7, 1911.	For amendment to section 6, article 1.....	254,095
	Against	357,881
Nov. 7, 1911.	For amendment to section 4, article 4.....	252,791
	Against	376,455
Nov. 7, 1911.	For amendment to section 8, article 7.....	282,893
	Against	324,465
Nov. 7, 1911.	For amendment to section 7, article 1.....	274,846
	Against	322,782

THE STATE SENATE.

Its History — Membership under Various Apportionments — Present Senate.

The Lieutenant-Governor is, *ex officio*, presiding officer of the Senate. He can not participate in debates, nor vote, except in cases of a tie. In his absence the Senate elects one of its own members to act as president, *pro tem.*, and while so acting he has the right to vote. Under the first Constitution the Senate consisted of twenty-four members, apportioned among four great districts. After the first election they were divided by lot into four classes, so that the terms of six should expire each year. An additional Senator was to be added to each district whenever, by a septennial census, it was shown that the number of electors in the district had increased one-twenty-fourth. This increase was to be allowed until the number reached 100.

The census of 1795 made the number forty-three. In 1801, the rule being found unequal in its operation, the Constitution was amended so as to fix the number permanently at thirty-two, which has ever since been retained.

The principal change made by the Constitution of 1821, in the legislative branch of the government, was the election of State officers by joint ballot, and the conferring of the appointing power upon the Governor and Senate. The following officers were thus appointed, besides several local and minor officers:* Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Judges of County Courts, Surrogates, Masters and Examiners in Chancery, Notaries Public, Supreme Court Commissioners, Loan Commissioners, Inspectors and Measurers for commercial purposes, Recorders and Marshals of cities, Commissioners of Deeds in this State, Superintendent of Salt Springs, Harbor Masters, Port Wardens and Pilots, Directors in certain Banks, Inspectors and Clerks of Prisons, Indian agents, etc., Inspectors of turnpikes, Canal Appraisers, Major-Generals, Brigade Inspectors and Chiefs of the Staff departments, except Adjutant-General (appointed by the Governor) and Commissary-General. At the time of the adoption of the new Constitution, 2,238 officers were thus appointed.

The power of appointment by the Governor and Senate is limited to Superintendent of Public Works, Superintendent of Prisons, Superintendents of the Bank and Insurance Departments, Railroad Commissioners, Capitol Commissioner, Commissioners of Claims, Civil Service Commissioners, Commissioners in Lunacy, Commissioner of Statistics of Labor, Members of Board of State Charities, State Assessors, Trustees of Asylums for Idiots and Insane, Port Wardens and Harbor Masters of New York, Health Officer and Captain of the Port of New York, Commissioners of Emigration, and other civil officers, Major-Generals and Commissary-General.

* For present apportionment of the Senatorial districts pursuant to Chap. 727, Laws of 1907. See page 597

† See Documents, Convention of 1846, Vol. 1, No. 41, for a list of these officers in each county.

When deliberating upon appointments to office, the Senate is said to be in *executive session*, and they usually on such occasions sit with closed doors; their votes and debates are not preserved, and their proceedings are recorded separately in volumes kept by their clerk. Executive sessions of the Senate have been repeatedly convened at times when the Legislature was not in session, and when important offices were to be filled.

The State was divided into eight great Senatorial districts, each of which was entitled to four Senators, one being elected every year. Term of office, four years. Under the present Constitution, the Senate consists of fifty members, who are elected each even year, one in each Senatorial district. The Senate districts must consist of contiguous territory, and no county can be divided unless entitled to two or more Senators. A census is required to be taken every ten years (1875, 1885, etc.), and an apportionment must be made by the Legislature at its first session after the return of every enumeration.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

First Constitution.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT. *By Constitution*—Kings, New York, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk and Westchester—entitled to nine Senators. *Act of February* 7, 1791—Same counties—entitled to eight Senators. *Act of March* 4, 1795—Same counties—entitled to nine Senators until 1808, and to five from 1808 to 1815. *Act of April* 17, 1815—Dutchess, Kings, New York, Putnam, Queens, Richmond, Rockland, Suffolk and Westchester—entitled to six Senators.

MIDDLE DISTRICT. *By Constitution*—Dutchess, Orange and Ulster—entitled to six Senators. *Act of February* 7, 1791—Same counties and same representation. *Act of March* 4, 1796—Columbia, Dutchess, Orange and Ulster; Delaware from March 10, 1797, 1; Chenango from March 15, 1798, 1; Greene from March 25, 1800, 1; Sullivan from March 27, 1809, 1—entitled to twelve Senators until 1808, and to seven from 1808 to 1815. *Act of April* 17, 1815—Albany, Chenango, Columbia, Delaware, Greene, Orange, Otsego, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster—entitled to nine Senators

EASTERN DISTRICT. *By Constitution*—Charlotte 2, Cumberland 3, Gloucester 3, and Columbia, from April 4, 1786, 1—entitled to three Senators *Act of February* 7, 1791—Clinton, Columbia, Rensselaer and Washington—entitled to five Senators. *Act of March* 4, 1796—Albany, Clinton, Rensselaer, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, from March 1, 1799, 1; Montgomery from 1804, Franklin from March 11, 1808, 1; Schenectady from March 7, 1809, 1; and Warren from March 12, 1813, 1—entitled to eleven Senators until 1808, and eight from 1808 to 1815. *Act of April* 17, 1815—Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Montgomery, Rensselaer, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren, Washington and Hamilton, from April 12, 1816, 1—entitled to eight Senators

WESTERN DISTRICT. *By Constitution*—Albany, Tryon 4, and Ontario from January 27, 1789, 1 entitled to six members *Act of February* 7, 1791—Albany, Herkimer, Montgomery, Ontario, Otsego, Saratoga, Tioga from February 16, 1791, 1; Onondaga from March 5, 1794, and Schoharie from April 6, 1795, 1—entitled to five members. *Act of March* 4, 1796—Allegany, Herkimer, Montgomery until 1803; Onondaga, Ontario, Otsego, Schoharie, Tioga, Steuben from March 18, 1796, 1; Oneida from March 15, 1798, 1; Cayuga from March 8, 1799, 1; St. Lawrence from March 8, 1802, 1; Genesee from March 30, 1802, 1; Seneca from March 29, 1804, 1; Jefferson and Lewis from March 28, 1805, 1; Madison from March 21, 1806, 1; Broome from March 28, 1806, 1; Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara from March 11, 1808, 1; and Cortland from April 8, 1808, 1—entitled to eleven members until 1803, nine from 1803 until 1808, and twelve from 1808 to 1815. *Act of April* 17, 1815—Allegany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauque, Cortland, Genesee, Madison, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Seneca, Steuben, Tioga, Oswego, from March 1, 1816, 1, and Tompkins from April 17, 1817, 1—entitled to nine members.

Second Constitution.

1. Kings, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk and New York, until Act passed May 23, 1836; Kings, Richmond and New York after that date.

2. Dutchess, Putnam, Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, Ulster and Westchester, until April 16, 1836, when Delaware was annexed, and May 23, 1836, when Queens and Suffolk were added and Delaware transferred.

3. Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schenectady and Schoharie, until May 23, 1836, when Delaware was annexed

4. Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Warren and Washington, until May 23, 1836 when Herkimer was added, and April 18, 1838, when Fulton was annexed.

1 Date of organization.
2 Now Washington county
3 Now in Vermont
4 Name changed to Montgomery April 2, 1784.

5 Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Madison, Oneida and Oswego, until May 13, 1836, when Otsego was annexed and Herkimer transferred.

6 Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Tioga and Tompkins, until April 18, 1826, when Steuben was annexed and Delaware transferred; March 29, 1836, Chemung was added, and May 23 of the same year, Allegany, Cattaraugus, Livingston and Steuben were annexed and Otsego and Cortland transferred.

7. Cayuga, Onondaga, Ontario, and Seneca, until February 5, 1873, when Yates was added; April 11, 1823, when Wayne was annexed, and May 23, 836, when Cortland was added.

8. Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, Erie, Genesee, Livingston, Monroe, Niagara and Steuben, until November 13, 1824, when Orleans was added; April 18, 1826, when Steuben was transferred, and May 23, 1836, when Allegany, Cattaraugus and Livingston were transferred, and May 14, 1841, when Wyoming was annexed.

Constitution of 1846.

1 Queens, Richmond, Suffolk.
2 Kings.
3 New York, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th wards.
4 New York, 7th, 10th, 13th and 17th wards.
5 New York, 8th, 9th and 14th wards.
6 New York, 11th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d wards.
7 Putnam, Rockland, Westchester.
8 Columbia, Dutchess.
9 Orange, Sullivan.
10 Greene, Ulster.
11 Albany, Schenectady.
12 Rensselaer
13 Saratoga, Washington.
14 Clinton, Essex, Warren,
15 Franklin, St Lawrence.
16 Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Montgomery.
17 Delaware, Schoharie.
18 Chenango, Otsego.
19 Oneida
20 Madison, Oswego.
21 Jefferson, Lewis.
22 Onondaga.
23 Broome, Cortland, Tioga.
24 Cayuga, Wayne.
25 Seneca, Tompkins, Yates.
26 Chemung, Steuben.
27 Monroe.
28 Genesee, Niagara, Orleans.
29 Livingston, Ontario.
30 Allegany, Wyoming.
31 Erie.
32 Cattaraugus, Chautauque.

Census of 1855—Act of April 13, 1857.

1 Queens, Richmond, Suffolk.
2 Brooklyn, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 19th and 20th wards.
3 Brooklyn, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th and 15th wards, and country towns of Kings county.
4 New York, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 14th wards.
5 New York, 10th, 11th, 13th and 17th wards.
6 New York, 9th, 15th, 16th and 18th wards.
7 New York, 12th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d wards.
8 Putnam, Rockland, Westchester.
9 Orange, Sullivan.
10 Greene, Ulster.
11 Columbia, Dutchess.
12 Rensselaer, Washington.
13 Albany.
14 Delaware, Schenectady, Schoharie.
15 Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga.
16 Clinton, Essex, Warren.
17 Franklin, St. Lawrence.
18 Jefferson, Lewis.
19 Oneida.
20 Herkimer, Otsego.
21 Oswego.
22 Onondaga.
23 Chenango, Cortland, Madison.
24 Broome, Tioga, Tompkins.
25 Cayuga, Wayne.
26 Ontario, Seneca, Yates.
27 Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben.
28 Monroe.
29 Genesee, Niagara, Orleans.
30 Allegany, Livingston, Wyoming.
31 Erie.
32 Cattaraugus, Chautauque.

Census of 1865—Act of April 25, 1866.

1 Queens, Richmond, Suffolk.
2 Brooklyn, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 15th, 19th and 20th wards.
3 Brooklyn, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th wards, and country towns of Kings county.
4 New York, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 13th and 14th wards.
5 New York, 8th, 9th, 15th and 16th wards.
6 New York, 10th, 11th and 17th wards.
7 New York, 18th, 20th and 21st wards.
8 New York, 12th, 19th and 22d wards.
9 Putnam, Rockland, Westchester.
10 Orange, Sullivan.
11 Columbia, Dutchess.
12 Rensselaer, Washington.
13 Albany.
14 Greene, Ulster.
15 Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga, Schenectady.
16 Clinton, Essex, Warren.
17 Franklin, St. Lawrence.
18 Jefferson, Lewis.
19 Oneida.
20 Herkimer, Otsego.
21 Madison, Oswego.
22 Cortland, Onondaga.
23 Chenango, Delaware, Schoharie.
24 Broome, Tioga, Tompkins.
25 Cayuga, Wayne.
26 Ontario, Seneca, Yates.
27 Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben.
28 Monroe.
29 Genesee, Niagara, Orleans.
30 Allegany, Livingston, Wyoming.
31 Erie.
32 Cattaraugus, Chautauqua.

Census of 1875—Act of April 23, 1879.

1 Queens, Suffolk.
2 Brooklyn, 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th and 23d wards; Flatbush, Gravesend, New Utrecht.
3 Brooklyn, 3d, 4th, 7th, 11th, 13th, 19th, 20th, 21st and 23d wards.
4 Brooklyn, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 24th and 25th wards; New Lots, Flatlands.
5 New York, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th (part), 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th (part) and 14th wards; Governor's, Bedloe's and Ellis islands; Richmond county.

6 New York, 4th (part), 7th, 11th and 13th wards.
7 New York, 10th, 15th (part), 17th, 18th (part) and 21st (part) wards.
8 New York, 9th (part), 15th (part), 16th, 18th (part), 20th (part) and 21st (part) wards.
9 New York, 18th (part), 19th (part) and 21st (part) wards.
10 New York, 12th (part), 19th (part), 20th (part), 21st (part) and 22d (part) wards.
11 New York, 12th (part), 20th (part), 22d (part), 23d and 24th wards.
12 Rockland, Westchester.
13 Orange, Sullivan.
14 Greene, Schoharie, Ulster.
15 Columbia, Dutchess, Putnam.
16 Rensselaer, Washington.
17 Albany.
18 Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, Saratoga, Schenectady.
19 Clinton, Essex, Warren.
20 Franklin, Lewis, St. Lawrence.
21 Jefferson, Orange.
22 Oneida.
23 Herkimer, Madison, Otsego.
24 Broome, Chenango, Delaware.
25 Cortland, Onondaga.
26 Cayuga, Seneca, Tioga, Tompkins.
27 Allegany, Chemung, Steuben.
28 Ontario, Schuyler, Wayne, Yates.
29 Monroe, Orleans.
30 Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Wyoming.
31 Erie.
32 Cattaraugus, Chautauqua.

Census of 1892—Act of April 30, 1892.

1 Counties of Queens and Suffolk.
2 Brooklyn, 7th, 9th, 10th, 12th and 22d wards.
3 Brooklyn, 13th, 19th, 21st, 23d and 25th wards.
4 Brooklyn, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th and 27th wards.
5 Brooklyn, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th and 20th wards.
6 Brooklyn, 8th, 24th, 26th and 28th wards, the towns of Gravesend, Flatbush, Flatlands and New Utrecht, and the county of Richmond.
7 New York, 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 8th, 9th and 16th wards, together with Bedloe's, Governor's and Ellis islands.
8 New York, 4th, 6th, 7th, 11th and 13th wards.
9 New York, 10th, 14th, 15th and 17th wards.
10 New York, 18th, 20th and 21st wards.
11 That part of the 22d ward in the city of New York between Fortieth street and Fifty-second street, that part of the 19th ward between Fortieth street and Fifty-ninth street, and Blackwell's island.
12 That part of the 22d ward in the city of New York between Fifty-second street and Seventy-second street, and that part of the 19th ward between Fifty-ninth street and Seventy-second street, and such portions of Central park as may be within said limits.
13 That part of the 22d ward in the city of New York north of Seventy-second street, that part of the 19th ward north of Seventy-second street, that part of the 12th ward north of Eighty-sixth street and west of Seventh avenue, and the 23d ward, and such portions of Central park as may be within said limits.
14 That part of the 12th ward in the city of New York north of Eighty-sixth street and east of Seventh avenue, together with Ward's island and Randall's island.
15 Twenty-fourth ward of the city of New York, and the counties of Putnam and Westchester.
16 Counties of Dutchess, Orange and Rockland.
17 Counties of Greene, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster.
18 Counties of Columbia and Rensselaer.
19 County of Albany.
20 Counties of Herkimer, Montgomery, Saratoga and Schenectady.
21 Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Warren and Washington.
22 Counties of Jefferson, Oswego and St. Lawrence.
23 Counties of Lewis, Oneida and Otsego.
24 Counties of Madison and Onondaga.
25 Counties of Broome, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware and Tioga.
26 Counties of Cayuga, Ontario, Tompkins, Wayne and Yates.
27 Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Seneca and Steuben.
28 County of Monroe
29 Counties of Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming.
30 Buffalo, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 19th and 20th wards.
31 Buffalo, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th and 25th wards, together with all that portion of Erie county lying outside of the city of Buffalo.
32 Counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegany.

Constitution of 1894.

1 Suffolk and Richmond.
2 Queens.
3 Brooklyn, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th wards.
4 Brooklyn, 7th, 18th, 19th and 21st wards.
5 Brooklyn, 8th, 10th, 12th and 13th wards, and the ward of Brooklyn which was formerly the town of Gravesend
6 Brooklyn, 9th, 11th, 20th and 22d wards of the city of Brooklyn.
7 Brooklyn, 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th wards.
8 Brooklyn, 23d, 24th, 25th and 29th wards, and the town of Flatlands, Kings county.
9 Brooklyn, 18th, 26th, 27th and 28th wards.
10 New York, within and bounded by a line beginning at Canal street and the Hudson river, and running thence along Canal street, Hudson street, Dominick street, Varick street, Broome street, Sullivan street, Spring street, Broadway, Canal street, the Bowery, Division street, Grand street and Jackson street, to the East river and thence around the southern end of Manhattan island, to the place of beginning, and also Governor's, Bedloe's and Ellis islands.
11 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of district No. 10, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of Broadway and Canal street, and running thence along Broadway, Fourth street, the Bowery and Third avenue, St. Mark's place, Avenue A, Seventh street, Avenue B, Clinton street, Rivington street, Norfolk street, Division street, Bowery and Canal street, to the place of beginning.
12 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of districts Nos. 10 and

11 and within and bounded by a line beginning at Jackson street and the East river, and running thence through Jackson street, Grand street, Division street, Norfolk street, Rivington street, Clinton street, Avenue B, Seventh street, Avenue A, St. Mark's place, Third avenue, East Fourteenth street to the East river, and along the East river, to the place of beginning.

18 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of district No. 10, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson river at the foot of Canal street, and running thence along Canal street, Hudson street, Dominick street, Varick street, Broome street, Sullivan street, Spring street, Broadway, Fourth street, the Bowery and Third avenue, Fourteenth street, Sixth avenue, West Fifteenth street, Seventh avenue, West Nineteenth street, Eighth avenue, West Twentieth street, and the Hudson river, to the place of beginning.

14 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of districts Nos. 12 and 13, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East Fourteenth street and the East river, and running thence along East Fourteenth street Irving place, East Nineteenth street, Third avenue, East Twenty-third street, Lexington avenue, East Fifty-third street, Third avenue, East Fifty-second street, and the East river, to the place of beginning.

15 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of district number 13, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of West Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, and running thence along Sixth avenue, West Fifteenth street, Seventh avenue, West Fortieth street, Eighth avenue, and the transverse road across Central park at Ninety-seventh street, Fifth avenue, East Ninety-sixth street, Lexington avenue, East Twenty-third street, Third avenue, East Nineteenth street, Irving place and Fourteenth street, to the place of beginning.

16 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of district number 13, and within and bounded by a line beginning at Seventh avenue and West Nineteenth street, and running thence along West Nineteenth street, Eighth avenue, West Twentieth street, the Hudson river, West Forty-sixth street, Tenth avenue, West Forty-third street, Eighth avenue, West Fortieth street and Seventh avenue, to the place of beginning.

17 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of district number 16, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of Eighth avenue and West Forty-third street, and running thence along West Forty-third street, Tenth avenue, West Forty-sixth street, the Hudson river, West Eighty-ninth street, Tenth or Amsterdam avenue, West Eighty-sixth street, Ninth or Columbus avenue, West Eighty-first street and Eighth avenue, to the place of beginning.

18 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of district number 14, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of East Fifty-second street and the East river, and running thence along East Fifty-second street, Third avenue, East Fifty-third street, Lexington avenue, East Eighty-fourth street, Second avenue, East Eighty-third street and the East river, to the place of beginning; and also Blackwell's island.

19 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of district number 17, and within and bounded by a line beginning at West Eighty-ninth street and the Hudson river, and running thence along the Hudson river and Spuyten Duyvil creek around the northern end of Manhattan island; thence southerly along the Harlem river to the north end of Fifth avenue; thence along Fifth avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, Fourth or Park avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth street, Fifth avenue, the transverse road across central park at Ninety-seventh street, Eighth avenue, West Eighty-first street, Ninth or Columbus avenue, West Eighty-sixth street, Tenth or Amsterdam avenue and West Eighty-ninth street, to the place of beginning.

20 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of districts numbers 18 and 15, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East Eighty-third street and the East river, running thence through East Eighty-third street, Second avenue, East Eighty-fourth street, Lexington avenue, East Ninety-sixth street, Fifth avenue, East One Hundred and Tenth street, Fourth or Park avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth street to the Harlem river, and along the Harlem and East rivers to the place of beginning; and also Randall's island and Ward's island.

21 New York, that part of the county of New York lying north of districts numbers 19 and 20, within and bounded by a line beginning at East One Hundred and Nineteenth street and the Harlem river, and running thence along East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, Fourth or Park avenue, One Hundred and Twenty ninth street, Fifth avenue and the Harlem river, to the place of beginning; and all that part of the county of New York not before described.

22 Westchester.

23 Orange, Rockland.

24 Dutchess, Columbia, Putnam.

25 Ulster, Greene.

26 Delaware, Chenango, Sullivan.

27 Montgomery, Fulton, Hamilton, Schoharie.

28 Saratoga, Schenectady, Washington.

29 Albany.

30 Rensselaer.

31 Clinton, Essex, Warren.

32 St. Lawrence, Franklin.

33 Otsego, Herkimer.

34 Oneida.

35 Jefferson, Lewis.

36 Onondaga.

37 Oswego, Madison.

38 Broome, Cortland, Tioga.

39 Cayuga, Seneca.

40 Chemung, Tompkins, Schuyler.

41 Steuben, Yates.

42 Ontario, Wayne.

43 Monroe county, towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Rush and Webster, and the 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 14th, 15th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 18th wards of the city of Rochester as constituted in 1894.

44 Monroe county, the towns of Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Hamlin, Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden and Wheatland, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 20th wards of the city of Rochester, as constituted in 1894.

45 Niagara, Genesee, Orleans.

46 Allegany, Livingston, Wyoming.

47 Buffalo, the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 15th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th wards of the city of Buffalo, as constituted in 1894.

48 Buffalo, the 4th, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 16th wards of the city of Buffalo as constituted in 1894.

49 Buffalo, 17th, 18th and 25th wards as constituted in 1894; and the towns of Erie county.

50 Chautauqua, Cattaraugus.

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

First Session.

1777—September 9 to October 7, at Kingston.
1778—January 15 to April 4, June 22 to 30, at Poughkeepsie.

President—Pierre Van Cortlandt.
Clerk—Robert Benson.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Stephen Hendrickson (March 11, 1778)
Doorkeeper and Messenger—Victor Bicker.

Southern District.
Isaac Roosevelt,
John Morin Scott,
Dr. John Jones,[3]
Jonathan Lawrence,
Lewis Morris,
William Floyd,
William Smith,
Pierre Van Cortlandt,[4]
Philip Livingston, Jr.,[5]
Richard Morris.[6]
Arthur Parks,
Levi Pawling,
Jesse Woodhull.

Middle District.
Henry Wisner,
Jonathan Landon,
Zephaniah Platt,

Eastern District.
William Duer.[7]
Col. John Williams,[8]
Alexander Webster.

Western District.
Isaac Paris,
Abraham Yates, Jr.,
Dirck W. Ten Broeck,
Anthony Van Schaick,
Jellis Fonda,
Rinier Mynderse.

Second Session.

1778—October 13 to November 6.
1779—January 27 to March 17.

Clerk—Robert Benson.

Southern District.
William Floyd,
Sir James Jay, Knight,[9]
Jonathan Lawrence,
Richard Morris,
Isaac Roosevelt,
John Morin Scott,
William Smith,
Isaac Stoutenburgh.[10]
Zephaniah Platt,
Henry Wisner,
Jesse Woodhull.

Middle District.
Jonathan Landon,
Arthur Parks,
Levi Pawling,

Eastern District.
Ebenezer Russell.

Western District.
Rinier Mynderse,
Jacob G. Klock,
Dirck W. Ten Broeck,
Anthony Van Schaick,
Abraham Yates, Jr.

Third Session.

1779—August 24 to October 25, at Kingston.
1780—January 17 to March 14, at Albany.
1780—April 22 to July 2, at Kingston.

Clerk—Robert Benson.

Southern District.
William Floyd,
Sir James Jay,
Jonathan Lawrence,
Lewis Morris,[11]
Richard Morris,
Isaac Roosevelt,
John Morin Scott,
William Smith,
Isaac Stoutenburgh.
Stephen Ward.[12]
Zephaniah Platt,
Henry Wisner,
Jesse Woodhull.

Middle District.
Ephraim Paine,
Arthur Parks,
Levi Pawling,

Eastern District.
Elisha Tozer,[13]
Alexander Webster.

Western District.
Jellis Fonda,
Jacob G. Klock,
Rinier Mynderse,
Abraham Ten Broeck,
Anthony Van Schaick,
Abraham Yates, Jr.

Fourth Session.

1780—September 7 to October 10, at Poughkeepsie.
1781—January 17 to March 31, at Albany.
1781—June 15 to July 1, at Poughkeepsie.

Clerk—Robert Benson.

Southern District.
William Floyd,
Sir James Jay,
Jonathan Lawrence,
Lewis Morris,
Isaac Roosevelt,
John Morin Scott,
William Smith,
Isaac Stoutenburgh,
Stephen Ward.
Zephaniah Platt,
Henry Wisner,
Jesse Woodhull.

Middle District.
Ephraim Paine,[14]
Arthur Parks,
Levi Pawling,

Eastern District.
Ebenezer Russell,
Alexander Webster.

Western District.
Jellis Fonda,
Jacob G. Klock,
Rinier Mynderse,
Philip Schuyler,
Abraham Ten Broeck,
Abraham Yates, Jr.

Fifth Session.

1781—October 10 to November 8
1782—February 23 to April 14.

Clerk—Robert Benson.

Southern District.
William Floyd,
Sir James Jay,[15]
Jonathan Lawrence,
Isaac Roosevelt,
John Morin Scott,
William Smith,
Isaac Stoutenburgh,
Stephen Ward.
Levi Pawling,
Zephaniah Platt,
Henry Wisner.

Middle District.
John Haring,
Thomas Palmer,
Arthur Parks,

Eastern District.
Alexander Webster.

Western District.
Jacob G. Klock,
Henry Oothoudt,
Philip Schuyler,
Abraham Ten Broeck,
William B. Whiting,
Abraham Yates, Jr.

Sixth Session.

1782—July 8 to 25, a Poughkeepsie.
1783—January 27 to March 27, at Kingston.

Clerk—Robert Benson.

Southern District.
James Duane,[16]
William Floyd,
Jonathan Lawrence,
Isaac Roosevelt,
William Smith,
Isaac Stoutenburgh,
Stephen Ward
Arthur Parks,
Zephaniah Platt.

Middle District.
William Allison,
John Haring,
Ephraim Paine,[17]
Thomas Palmer,

Eastern District.
Alexander Webster,
John Williams.

Western District.
Jacob G. Klock,
Henry Oothoudt,
Philip Schuyler,
Abraham Ten Broeck,
William B. Whiting,
Abraham Yates, Jr.

Seventh Session.[18]

1784—January 21 to May 12, at New York.

Clerks—Robert Benson, till February 18; Abraham B. Bancker.

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1 Dispersed at the approach of the enemy.
2 Appointed by Convention, May 8, 1777.
3 Vacated from ill health, Feb. 26, 1778.
4 Chosen Lieutenant-Governor, June 30, 1778.
5 Died before second meeting.
6 Appointed by Assembly, March 4, 1778, *vice* Jones.
7 Vacated at the end of first meeting.
8 Expelled for misconduct. See *Council Minutes*, A. Vol. 1, p. 64, Secretary's office, for an account of an attempt to remove him.
9 Appointed by Assembly, October 7, 1778, *vice* Livingston, deceased.
10 Appointed October 13, *vice* Van Cortlandt, Lieutenant-Governor.
11 Appointed Chief Justice of New York Supreme Court, October 23, 1779.
12 Appointed by Assembly *vice* R. Morris, February 15, 1780.
13 Attended third meeting only.
14 Expelled March 15, 1781, for neglect of duty.
15 Seat declared vacant from inability to attend, being a prisoner.
16 Appointed by Assembly, July 22, 1784, in place of Sir James Jay, a prisoner, and absent on parole.
17 *Vice* Pawling, deceased.
18 A new classification of Senators was made January 27, 1784.

Southern District.
James Duane,
William Floyd,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Alexander McDougall,
Lewis Morris,
Isaac Roosevelt,
Isaac Stoutenburgh,
Samuel Townsend,
Stephen Ward.

Middle District.
William Allison,
Joseph Gasherie,
John Haring,
Thomas Palmer,[1]
Ephraim Paine,
Arthur Parks,
Jacobus Swartwout

Eastern District.
Alexander Webster,
John Williams

Western District.
Andrew Finck, Jr.,
Jacob G. Klock,
Henry Oothoudt,
Philip Schuyler,
William B. Whiting,
Abraham Yates, Jr.

Eighth Session.

1784—October 18 to November 29.
1785—January 24 to April 27.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.
James Duane,
William Floyd,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Alexander McDougall,
Lewis Morris,
Isaac Roosevelt,
Isaac Stoutenburgh,
Samuel Townsend,
Stephen Ward.

Middle District.
William Allison,
Joseph Gasherie,
John Haring,
Ephraim Paine,
Arthur Parks,
Jacobus Swartwout

Eastern District.
Ebenezer Russell,
Alexander Webster,
John Williams.

Western District.
Andrew Finck, Jr.,
Jacob G. Klock,
William B. Whiting,
Abraham Yates, Jr.

Ninth Session.

1786—January 16 to May 5.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.
William Floyd,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Alexander McDougall,[2]
Lewis Morris,
Isaac Roosevelt,
Isaac Stoutenburgh,
Thomas Tredwell,
Samuel Townsend,
Stephen Ward.

Middle District.
William Allison,
Joseph Gasherie,
John Haring,
Arthur Parks,
Jacobus Swartwout.

Eastern District.
David Hopkins,
Ebenezer Russell,
John Williams.

Western District.
Volkert P. Douw,
Andrew Finck, Jr.,
Philip Schuyler,
Peter Van Ness,
Abraham Yates, Jr.

Tenth Session.

1787—January 18 to April 21.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.
William Floyd,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Lewis Morris,
Isaac Stoutenburgh,
Samuel Townsend,
Thomas Tredwell,
John Vanderbilt,
Stephen Ward.

Middle District.
Joseph Gasherie,
John Haring,
John Hathorn,
Cornelius Humfrey,
Arthur Parks,
Jacobus Swartwout.

Eastern District.
David Hopkins,
Ebenezer Russell,
John Williams

Western District.
Volkert P. Douw,
Andrew Finck, Jr.,
Peter Schuyler
Philip Schuyler,
Peter Van Ness,
Abraham Yates, Jr.

Eleventh Session.

1788—January 11 to March 22, at Poughkeepsie.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.
James Duane,
William Floyd,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
John Lawrence,
Lewis Morris,
Thomas Tredwell,
John Vanderbilt,
Samuel Townsend.

Middle District.
John Haring,
John Hathorn,
Anthony Hoffman,
Arthur Parks,
Jacobus Swartwout,
Cornelius Humfrey.

Eastern District.
David Hopkins,
Ebenezer Russell,
John Williams.

Western District.
Volkert P. Douw,
Jellis Fonda,
Peter Schuyler,
Philip Schuyler,
Peter Van Ness,
Abraham Yates, Jr.

Twelfth Session.

1788-9—December 11 to March 3.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.
James Duane,
John Lawrence,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Paul Micheau,
Lewis Morris,
Isaac Roosevelt,
Samuel Townsend,
Thomas Tredwell,
John Vanderbilt.

Middle District.
James Clinton,
John Hathorn,
John Haring,
Anthony Hoffman,
Cornelius Humfrey,
Jacobus Swartout.

Eastern District.
David Hopkins,
Edward Savage,
John Williams.

Western District.
Volkert P. Douw,
Jellis Fonda,
Peter Schuyler,
Philip Schuyler,
Peter Van Ness,
Abraham Yates, Jr.

Thirteenth Session.

1789—July 6 to 16 at Albany.
1, 90—January 12 to April 6, at New York.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.
James Duane, 3
John Lawrence, 4
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Philip Livingston,
Paul Micheau,
Lewis Morris,
Isaac Roosevelt,
Samuel Townsend, 5
John Vanderbilt.

Middle District.
John Cantine,
James Carpenter,
James Clinton,
John Hathorn,[4]
Anthony Hoffman,
Jacobus Swartwout.

Eastern District.
Edward Savage,
Alexander Webster,
John Williams.

Western District.
Volkert P. Douw,

1 Seat declared vacant from expiration of term, January 21, 1784.
2 Died June 9, 1786.
3 Seat vacant January 27, 1789, from having been appointed a Judge in United States Court.
4 Seat vacant from being elected to Congress
5 Died before expiration of term, November 24, 1790.

Jellis Fonda,
Peter Schuyler,
Philip Schuyler,1
Peter Van Ness,
Abraham Yates, Jr.

Fourteenth Session.

1791 — January 5 to March 24, at New York.

Clerk — Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.

David Gelston,
Samuel Jones,2
Peter Leffertts,3
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Philip Livingston,
Paul Micheau,
Isaac Roosevelt,
Philip Van Cortlandt.

Middle District.

John Cantine,
James Carpenter,
James Clinton,
David Pye,

Jacobus Swartwout.
Thomas Tillotson. 4

Eastern District.

Edward Savage,
Alexander Webster,
John Williams.

Western District.

Volkert P. Douw.
Jellis Fonda,
Leonard Gansevoort,5
Peter Schuyler,
Peter Van Ness,
Stephen Van Rensselaer.

Fifteenth Session.

1792 — January 5 to April 12.

Clerk — Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.

David Gelston,
Samuel Jones,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Philip Livingston,
Paul Micheau,
Isaac Roosevelt,
Joshua Sands,
Philip Van Cortlandt.

Middle District.

John Cantine,
James Carpenter,
James Clinton,
David Pye,
Thomas Tillotson,

Jacobus Swartwout.

Eastern District

William Powers,
Edward Savage,
Alexander Webster,
John Williams.

Western District.

Volkert P. Douw,
Leonard Gansevoort,
Peter Schuyler,
Philip Schuyler,
Peter Van Ness,
Stephen Van Rensselaer.

Sixteenth Session.

1792-3 — November 6 to March 12.

Clerk — Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.

Henry Cruger,
David Gelston,
Samuel Jones,
Philip Livingston,
Joshua Sands,
John Schenck,
Selah Strong,
Philip Van Cortlandt.

Middle District.

John Cantine,
James Carpenter,
Joseph Hasbrouck,
David Pye,
Jacobus Swartwout,

Thomas Tillotson.

Eastern District.

John Livingston,
William Powers,
Alexander Webster,
John Williams,
Robert Woodworth.

Western District.

Volkert P Douw,
John Frey,6
Leonard Gansevoort.
Philip Schuyler,
Stephen Van Rensselaer.

Seventeenth Session.

1794 — January 7 to March 27.

Clerk — Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.

Matthew Clarkson,7
Henry Cruger,
David Gelston,
Samuel Jones,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Joshua Sands,
John Schenck,
Selah Strong.

Middle District.

John Cantine,
Joseph Hasbrouck,
Reuben Hopkins,
David Pye,
Jacobus Swartwout,

Thomas Tillotson.

Eastern District.

Zina Hitchcock,
John Livingston,
William Powers,
John Williams,
Robert Woodworth.

Western District.

John Frey,
Michael Myers,
Philip Schuyler,
Stephen Van Rensselaer,
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven.

Eighteenth Session.

1795—January 6 to 14, at Poughkeepsie; January 20 to April 9, at New York.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.

Matthew Clarkson,
Henry Cruger,
Richard Hatfield,
Samuel Jones,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Joshua Sands,
John Schenck,
Selah Strong.

Middle District.

John Cantine,
John D. Coe,
Joseph Hasbrouck,
Reuben Hopkins,
Jacobus Swartwout,
Thomas Tillotson.

Eastern District.

Zina Hitchcock,
John Livingston,
William Powers,
John Williams,
Robert Woodworth.

Western District.

John Frey,
Michael Myers.
Philip Schuyler,
Stephen Van Rensselaer,
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven.

Nineteenth Session.

1796 — January 6 to April 11.

Clerk — Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.

Henry Cruger,
Richard Hatfield,
Samuel Jones,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Philip Livingston,8
Joshua Sands,
John Schenck,
Selah Strong.

Middle District.

John Cantine,
John D Coe,
Joseph Hasbrouck,
Reuben Hopkins,
Abraham Schenck,

Thomas Tillotson.

Eastern District.

Zina Hitchcock,
John Livingston,
Ebenezer Russell,
Ambrose Spencer,9
Robert Woodworth.

Western District.

John Frey,
Michael Myers,
Philip Schuyler,
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven.

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1 Vacant from being chosen United States Senator.
2 *Vice* Lawrence.
3 *Vice* Duane.
4 *Vice* Hoffman.
5 *Vice* Philip Schuyler.
6 *Vice* Peter Schuyler, deceased.
7 *Vice* Philip Van Cortlandt.
8 *Vice* Matthew Clarkson.
9 *Vice* John Williams.

Twentieth Session.[1]

1796—November 1 to 11, at New York.
1797—January 3 to April 3, at Albany.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.

Samuel Haight,
Richard Hatfield,
Samuel Jones,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Philip Livingston,
Andrew Onderdonk,[2]
Joshua Sands,
Selah Strong,
James Watson.
Zina Hitchcock,
Francis Nicoll,
Ebenezer Russell,
James Savage,
Peter Silvester,
Ambrose Spencer,
Anthony Ten Eyck,
Moses Vail,
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven.

Middle District.

John D. Coe,
Reuben Hopkins,
Robert Sands,
Abraham Schenck,
Christopher Tappen,
Thomas Tillotson,
William Thompson,
John Cantine

Western District.

Abraham Arndt,
Johannes Deitz,
John Frey,
Thomas R. Gold,
James Gordon,
Vincent Matthews,
Jacob Morris,
Thomas Morris,
Michael Myers,
John Richardson,
Jedediah Sanger,
Philip Schuyler,
Joseph White.

Eastern District.

Leonard Bronk,
Ebenezer Clark,
Leonard Gansevoort,

Twenty-first Session.

1798—January 2 to April 6.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.

Samuel Haight,
Richard Hatfield,
Samuel Jones,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Philip Livingston,
Selah Strong,
James Watson.
Ebenezer Clark,
Leonard Gansevoort,
James Gordon,
Zina Hitchcock,
Francis Nicoll,
Ebenezer Russell,
Anthony Ten Eyck,
Moses Vail,
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven,
Abraham VanVechten.

Middle District.

John Addison,
Peter Cantine, Jr.,
John D. Coe,
James G. Graham,
Robert Sands,
James Savage,
Abraham Schenck,
Peter Silvester,
Ambrose Spencer,
Thomas Tappen,
William Thompson,
Thomas Tillotson.

Western District.

Abraham Arndt,
John Frey,
Thomas R. Gold,
Vincent Matthews,
Jacob Morris,
Thomas Morris,
Michael Myers,
Seth Phelps,
Jedediah Sanger,
Joseph White.

Eastern District.

Leonard Bronk,

Twenty-second Session.

1798—August 9 to 27.
1799—January 3 to April 3.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker

Southern District.

De Witt Clinton,
William Denning,
David Gelston,
Samuel Haight,
Richard Hatfield,
Samuel Jones,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
John Schenck,
Selah Strong.
Peter Cantine, Jr.,
Ebenezer Foote,
James G. Graham,
Robert Sands,
James Savage,
Abraham Schenck,
Peter Silvester,
Ambrose Spencer,
Christopher Tappen,
William Thompson,
Thomas Tillotson.

Middle District.

John Addison,

Eastern District.

Leonard Bronk,
Ebenezer Clark,
James Gordon,
Zina Hitchcock,
Ebenezer Russell,
John Sanders,
Anthony Ten Eyck,
Moses Vail,
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven,
Abraham VanVechten.
John Frey,
Leonard Gansevoort,
Frederick Gettman,
Thomas R. Gold,
Vincent Matthews,
Jacob Morris,
Thomas Morris,
Michael Myers,
Seth Phelps.
Jedediah Sanger,
Joseph White.

Western District.

William Beekman,

Twenty-third Session.

1800—January 28 to April 8.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.

De Witt Clinton,
John B. Coles,
William Denning,
David Gelston,
Samuel Haight,
Richard Hatfield,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
John Schenck,
Selah Strong.

Eastern District.

Leonard Bronk,
Ebenezer Clark,
Leonard Gansevoort,
James Gordon,
Zina Hitchcock,
Ebenezer Russell,
John Sanders,
Anthony Ten Eyck,
Moses Vail,
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven,
Abraham VanVechten.

Middle District.

John Addison,
Isaac Bloom,
Peter Cantine, Jr.,
Ebenezer Foote,
James G. Graham,
John Hathorn,
Robert Sands,
James Savage,
Peter Silvester,
Ambrose Spencer,
John Suffern,
William Thompson.

Western District.

William Beekman,
John Frey,
Frederick Gettman,
Thomas R. Gold,
Moss Kent,
Vincent Matthews,
Jacob Morris,
Thomas Morris,
Michael Myers,
Seth Phelps,
Jedediah Sanger.

Twenty-fourth Session.

1800—November 4 to 7.
1801—January 27 to April 8.

Clerk—Abraham B. Bancker.

Southern District.

De Witt Clinton,
John B. Coles,
William Denning,
David Gelston,
Richard Hatfield,
Benjamin Huntting,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Ebenezer Purdy,
John Schenck.
Leonard Gansevoort,
James Gordon,
Zina Hitchcock,
Stephen Lush,
Ebenezer Russell,
John Sanders,
Anthony Ten Eyck,
Moses Vail,
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven,
Abraham VanVechten.

Middle District.

Isaac Bloom,
Jacobus S. Bruyn,
Peter Cantine, Jr.,
Ebenezer Foote,
James G. Graham,
John Hathorn,
John C. Hogeboom,
Ambrose Spencer,
John Suffern,
Solomon Sutherland,
David Van Ness,
James W. Wilkin.

Western District.

William Beekman,
John Frey,
Frederick Gettman,
Thomas R. Gold,
Moss Kent,
Vincent Matthews,
Thomas Morris,
Michael Myers,
Seth Phelps,
Robert Roseboom,
Jedediah Sanger.

Eastern District.

Ebenezer Clark,

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1 Composed of 43 members.
2 Died before expiration of term, of yellow fever, September 24, 1797.

Twenty-fifth Session.

1802 — January 26 to April 5.

Clerks — Abraham B. Bancker. April 5, Henry I. Bleecker.

Southern District
De Witt Clinton,
John B. Coles,
William Denning,
David Gelston,
Richard Hatfield,
Benjamin Huntting,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Ebenezer Purdy,
John Schenck.

Middle District.
Isaac Bloom,
Jacobus S. Bruyn,
Ebenezer Foote,
James G. Graham,
John Hathorn,
John C. Hogeboom,
Ambrose Spencer,
John Suffern,
Solomon Sutherland,
Peter A. Van Bergen,
David Van Ness,
James W. Wilkin

Eastern District.
Ebenezer Clark,
Leonard Gansevoort,
James Gordon,
Zina Hitchcock,
Christopher Hutton,
Stephen Bush,
Ebenezer Russell,
John Sanders,
Edward Savage,
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven,
John Tayler,
Abraham VanVechten.

Western District.
William Beekman,
Lemuel Chipman,
Isaac Foote,
John Frey,
Frederick Gettman,
Thomas R. Gold,
Moss Kent,
Vincent Matthews,
John Meyer,
Robert Roseboom,
Jedediah Sanger.

Twenty-sixth Session.

1803 — January 25 to April 6.

Clerk — Henry I. Bleecker.

Southern District.
William Denning,
Richard Hatfield,
Benjamin Huntting,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Ebenezer Purdy,
John Schenck

Middle District.
Abraham Adriance,
Peter A. Van Bergen,
Jacobus S. Bruyn,
John Hathorn,
John C. Hogeboom,
John Suffern,
Solomon Sutherland,
James W. Wilkin.

Eastern District.
James Gordon,
Zina Hitchcock,
Ebenezer Russell,
Edward Savage,
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven,
Abraham VanVechten

Western District.
Joseph Annin,
Lemuel Chipman,
Asa Danforth,
Isaac Foote,
Moss Kent,
Vincent Matthews,
Robert Roseboom,
Jedediah Sanger,
Jacob Snell,
Matthias B. Tallmadge,
George Tiffany.

Twenty-seventh Session.

1804 — January 31 to April 11.

Clerk — Henry I. Bleecker.

Southern District.
John Broome,
William Denning,
Benjamin Huntting,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Ebenezer Purdy,
John Schenck.

Middle District.
Abraham Adriance,
Joshua H. Brett,
Jacobus S. Bruyn,
James Burt,
John C. Hogeboom,
Robert Johnston,
Peter A. Van Bergen,
James W. Wilkin.

Eastern District.
James Gordon,
Edward Savage,
John Tayler,
Thomas Tredwell.
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven,
Abraham VanVechten,
Simon Veeder
John Woodworth.

Western District.
Joseph Annin,
Lemuel Chipman,
Asa Danforth,
Isaac Foote,
Caleb Hyde,
Robert Roseboom,
Jacob Snell
Matthias B Tallmadge,
George Tiffany,
Jedediah Sanger.

Twenty-eighth Session.

1804 — November 6 to 12.
1805 — January 23 to April 10.

Clerk — Henry I. Bleecker.

Southern District.
William Denning,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Ebenezer Purdy,
John Schenck,
Thomas Thomas.

Middle District.
Abraham Adriance,
Samuel Brewster,
Jacobus S. Bruyn,
Joshua H. Brett,
James Burt,
Stephen Hogeboom,
Robert Johnston.

Eastern District.
Edward Savage,
Stephen Thorn,
John Tayler,
Thomas Tredwell,
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven,
Abraham VanVechten,
Simon Veeder,
John Woodworth.

Western District.
Joseph Annin,
Lemuel Chipman,
Asa Danforth,
Isaac Foote,
Henry Huntington,
Caleb Hyde,
Jedediah Peck,
Jacob Snell,
Matthias B Tallmadge.
George Tiffany.

Twenty-ninth Session.

1806 — January 28 to April 7.

Clerk — Henry I. Bleecker.

Southern District.
De Witt Clinton,[1]
William Denning,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Ebenezer Purdy,[2]
John Schenck,
Thomas Thomas.

Middle District.
Peter C. Adams,
Abraham Adriance,
Joshua H. Brett,
Samuel Brewster,
James Burt,
James G. Graham,
Stephen Hogeboom,
Robert Johnston.

Eastern District.
Adam Comstock,
Edward Savage,
John Tayler,
Stephen Thorn,
Thomas Tredwell,
John Veeder,
John Woodworth,
Joseph C. Yates.

Western District.
Joseph Annin,
Asa Danforth,
Henry Huntington,
Caleb Hyde,
Nathaniel Locke,
John Nicholas,
Jedediah Peck,
George Tiffany.

Thirtieth Session.

1807 — January 27 to April 7.

Clerks — Henry I. Bleecker. February 2, Solomon Southwick.

Southern District.
De Witt Clinton,
Benjamin Coe,
William Denning,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Thomas Thomas,
Jonathan Ward.

Middle District.
Peter C. Adams,
Elisha Barlow,
Joshua H. Brett,
Samuel Brewster,
James Burt,
James G. Graham,
Stephen Hogeboom,
Robert Johnson.

Eastern District.
Adam Comstock,
Edward Savage,
Jacob Snell,
John Tayler,
Stephen Thorn,
Thomas Tredwell,
John Woodworth,
John Veeder,
Joseph C. Yates.

Western District.
John Ballard,
Salmon Buell,
Jacob Gebhard,
Henry Huntington,
Caleb Hyde,
Nathaniel Lock,
John Nicholas,
Jedediah Peck,
Nathan Smith.

1 *Vice* Broome, elected Lieutenant-Governor.

2 Resigned March 16, 1806.

Thirty-first Session.

1808—January 26 to April 11.

Clerks—Solomon Southwick. Feb. 12, Sebastian Visscher.

Southern District.

De Witt Clinton,
Benjamin Coe,
William Denning,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Thomas Thomas,
Jonathan Ward.
Isaac Kellogg,
John McLean,
Charles Selden,
Jacob Snell,
John Tayler,
Stephen Thorn,
John Veeder,
Joseph C. Yates.1

Middle District.

Peter C. Adams,
Elisha Barlow,
Joshua H. Brett,
Samuel Brewster,
James Burt,
James G. Graham,
Stephen Hogeboom,
Robert Williams.

Western District.

John Ballard,
Salmon Buell,
William Floyd,2
Jacob Gebhard,
Nathaniel Locke,
John Nicholas,
Jedediah Peck,
Alexander Rea,
Nathan Smith.

Eastern District.

Adam Comstock,

Thirty-second Session.

1808—November 1 to 8.
1809—January 18 to March 30.

Clerk—Sebastian Visscher.

Southern District.

De Witt Clinton,
Benjamin Coe,
William W. Gilbert,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Jonathan Ward.
Isaac Kellogg,
John McLean,
Charles Selden,
Jacob Snell,
John Tayler,
John Veeder.

Middle District.

Peter C. Adams,
Elisha Barlow,
Joshua H. Brett,
James Burt,
James G. Graham,
Edward P. Livingston,
Robert Williams.

Western District.

John Ballard,
Francis A. Bloodgood,
Salmon Buell,
Jacob Gebhard,
Silas Halsey,
Nathaniel Locke,
Walter Martin,
John Nicholas,
Alexander Rea,
Luther Rich,
Sylvanus Smalley,
Nathan Smith

Eastern District.

Adam Comstock,
David Hopkins,

Thirty-third Session.

1810—January 30 to April 6.

Clerk—Sebastian Visscher.

Southern District.

Israel Carl,
De Witt Clinton,
Benjamin Coe,
William W. Gilbert,
Jonathan Ward.
John McLean,
Daniel Paris,
Charles Selden,
Jacob Snell,
John Stearns,
John Tayler.

Middle District.

Elisha Barlow,
Joshua H. Brett,
Johannes Bruyn,
James Burt,
Samuel Haight,
Edward P. Livingston,
Robert Williams.

Western District.

John Ballard,
Francis A. Bloodgood,
Salmon Buell,
Jacob Gebhard,
Amos Hall,
Walter Martin,
Seth Phelps,
Jonas Platt,
Alexander Rea,
Luther Rich,
Sylvanus Smalley,
Nathan Smith.

Eastern District.

David Hopkins,
Isaac Kellogg,

Thirty-fourth Session.

1811—January 29 to April 9.

President pro tempore—John Tayler.3
Clerk—Sebastian Visscher.

Southern District.

Israel Carl,
DeWitt Clinton,
Benjamin Coe,
William W Gilbert,
Ebenezer White.
John McLean,
Daniel Paris,
Charles Selden,
John Stearns,
John Tayler,
Henry Yates, Jr.

Middle District

Joshua H. Brett,
Johannes Bruyn,
Samuel Haight,
Morgan Lewis,
Edward P. Livingston,
James W. Wilkin,
Robert Williams.

Western District.

Francis A. Bloodgood,
Amos Hall,
Reuben Humphreys,
Walter Martin,
Seth Phelps,
Jonas Platt,
Alexander Rea,
Luther Rich,
Sylvanus Smalley,
Nathan Smith,
Philetus Swift,
Henry A. Townsend.

Eastern District.

David Hopkins,
Isaac Kellogg,

Thirty-fifth Session.

1812—January 28 to June 19.

Clerk—Sebastian Visscher.

Southern District.

Israel Carl,
Benjamin Coe,
William W. Gilbert,
Nathan Sanford,
Ebenezer White.
David Hopkins,
Ruggles Hubbard,
Daniel Paris,
John Stearns,
John Tayler,
Henry Yates, Jr.

Middle District.

Johannes Bruyn,
Samuel Haight,
Morgan Lewis,
Edward P Livingston,
Erastus Root,
William M. Taber,
James W. Wilkin.

Western District.

Francis A. Bloodgood
Amos Hall,
Reuben Humphreys,
Walter Martin,
Seth Phelps,
Jonas Platt,
Luther Rich,
Casper M Rouse,
Sylvanus Smalley,
Nathan Smith,
Philetus Swift,
Henry A. Townsend.

Eastern District.

Elisha Arnold,
Kitchell Bishop,

Thirty-sixth Session.

1812—November 3 to 11.
1813—January 12 to April 18.

Clerk—Sebastian Visscher.

Southern District.

Israel Carl,
Elbert H. Jones,
Peter W. Radcliff,
Nathan Sanford,
Ebenezer White.

Middle District.

Johannes Bruyn,
Samuel Haight,
Morgan Lewis,
Erastus Root,
William M. Taber,
Martin Van Buren,
James W. Wilkin.
Amos Hall,
Reuben Humphreys,
Seth Phelps,
Jonas Platt.

Eastern District.

Elisha Arnold,
Kitchell Bishop,
Ruggles Hubbard
Daniel Paris,
John Stearns,
John Tayler,
Gerrit Wendell,
Henry Yates, Jr.

Western District.

Russell Attwater,
Francis A. Bloodgood,
Archibald S Clarke,
Henry Hager.
Casper M Rouse,
Nathan Smith,
Philetus Swift,
Henry A. Townsend.

1 Vacant from accepting a seat in Supreme Court. Act, April 11, 1808, § 47.
2 *Vice* Huntington, resigned.
3 Chosen January 29 and served during the session.

Thirty-seventh Session.

1814 — January 25 to April 15.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.

Southern District.

Jonathan Dayton,
Elbert H. Jones,
Peter W. Radcliff,
Nathan Sanford,
Ebenezer White,
Kitchell Bishop,
James Cochran,
Ruggles Hubbard,
Samuel Stewart,
Gerrit Wendell,
Henry Yates, Jr.

Middle District.

Lucas Elmendorff,
Morgan Lewis,
Erastus Root,
William M. Taber,
Martin Van Buren,
Samuel G. Verbryck,
James W. Wilkin.

Western District.

Russell Attwater,
Francis A. Bloodgood.
Henry Bloom,
Archibald S. Clarke,
Henry Hager,
Reuben Humphreys,
Perley Keyes,
Casper M. Rouse,
Nathan Smith,
Farrand Stranahan,
Philetus Swift,
Henry A. Townsend.

Eastern District.

Elisha Arnold,

Thirty-eighth Session.

1814 — September 20 to October 24.
1815 — January 31 to April 18.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.

Southern District.

Darius Crosby,
Jonathan Dayton,
Elbert H. Jones,1
Peter W. Radcliff,
Nathan Sanford,
James Cochran,
Ruggles Hubbard,
Guert Van Schoonhoven
Samuel Stewart,
George Tibbits,
Gerrit Wendell.

Middle District.

Moses I. Cantine,
Lucas Elmendorff,
Erastus Root,
William Ross,
William M. Taber,
Martin Van Buren,
Samuel G. Verbryck.

Western District.

Russell Attwater,
Bennet Bicknell,
Francis A. Bloodgood,
Henry Bloom,
Archibald S. Clarke,
Henry Hager,
Perley Keyes,
Chauncey Loomis,
John I. Prendergast,
Casper M. Rouse,
Farrand Stranahan,
Philetus Swift.

Eastern District.

Elisha Arnold,
Kitchell Bishop,

Thirty-ninth Session.

1815 — January 13 to April 17.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.

Southern District.

Jacob Barker,
Darius Crosby,
Jonathan Dayton,
Peter R. Livingston,
Peter W. Radcliff,
Samuel G. Verbryck.
Russell Attwater,
James Cochran,
Henry J. Frey,
Ralph Hascall,
Perley Keyes,
John I. Prendergast,
Samuel Stewart,
George Tibbits,
Gerrit Wendell.

Middle District

Moses I. Cantine,
Lucas Elmendorff
Henry Hager,
Isaac Ogden,
William Ross,
Martin Van Buren,
Abraham Van Vechten.

Western District.

Stephen Bates,
Bennet Bicknell,
Francis A. Bloodgood,
Henry Bloom,
Archibald S. Clarke,
Chauncey Loomis,
Henry Seymour,
Farrand Stranahan.

Eastern District.

David Allen,

Fortieth Session.

1816 — November 5 to 12.
1817 — January 14 to April 14.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.

Southern District.

Walter Bowne,
Darius Crosby,
Jonathan Dayton,
John D. Ditmis,
Peter R. Livingston,
Samuel G. Verbryck.
James Cochran,
Henry J. Frey,
Ralph Hascall,
Perley Keyes,
John I. Prendergast,
Samuel Stewart,
George Tibbits.

Middle District.

Moses I. Cantine,
Lucas Elmendorff,
John Noyes,
Isaac Ogden,
William Ross,
Peter Swart,
Martin Van Buren,
Abraham Van Vechten.

Western District.

Stephen Bates,
Bennet Bicknell,
Henry Bloom,
Ephraim Hart,
John Knox,
Chauncey Loomis,
William Mallory,
Henry Seymour,
Philetus Swift.

Eastern District.

David Allen,

Forty-first Session.

1818 — January 27 to April 21.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.

Southern District.

Stephen Barnum,
Walter Bowne,
Darius Crosby,
Jonathan Dayton,
John D. Ditmis,
Peter R. Livingston.

Eastern District.

David Allen,
Henry J. Frey,
Ralph Hascall,
John I. Prendergast,
Roger Skinner,
George Tibbits,
Henry Yates, Jr.,
Samuel Young.

Middle District.

Moses I. Cantine,
Jabez D. Hammond,
John Lounsbery,
John Noyes,
Isaac Ogden,
William Ross,
Peter Swart,
Martin Van Buren,
Abraham Van Vechten.

Western District.

Stephen Bates,
Bennet Bicknell,
Ephraim Hart,
John Knox,
William Mallory,
Jedidah Prendergast,
Henry Seymour,
Philetus Swift,
Isaac Wilson.

Forty-second Session.

1819 — January 5 to April 3.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.

Southern District.

Stephen Barnum,
Walter Bowne,
Darius Crosby,2
Jonathan Dayton,
John D. Ditmis,
Peter R. Livingston.

Eastern District.

Levi Adams,
David Allen,
Henry J. Frey,
Ralph Hascall,
George Rosecrantz,
Roger Skinner,
Henry Yates, Jr.,
Samuel Young.

Middle District.

Moses Austin,
Jabez D. Hammond,
John Lounsbery,
John Noyes,
Isaac Ogden,
William Ross,
Peter Swart,
Martin Van Buren,
Abraham Van Vechten.

Western District.

Gamaliel H. Barstow,
Stephen Bates,
Perry G. Childs,
David E. Evans,
Ephraim Hart,
John Knox,
William Mallory,
Henry Seymour,
Isaac Wilson.

1 Resigned March 6, 1815, on account of ill health.
2 Elected in 1818, but died before the session began.

Forty-third Session.

1820—January 14 to April 14.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.

Southern District.	*Eastern District.*
Stephen Barnum,	Levi Adams,
Walter Bowne,	Thomas Frothingham,
Jonathan Dayton,	Duncan McMartin, Jr,
John D. Ditmis.	Benjamin Mooers,
Peter R. Livingston,	George Rosecrantz,
John Townsend.	Roger Skinner,
	Henry Yates, Jr.,
	Samuel Young.

Middle District.	*Western District.*
Moses Austin,	Gamaliel H. Barstow,
Charles E. Dudley,	Perry G. Childs.
Jabez D. Hammond,	David E. Evans,
John Lounsbery,	Gideon Granger,
John T. More,	Ephraim Hart,
John Noyes,	John Knox,
William Ross,	William Mallory,
Peter Swart,	Lyman Paine,
Martin Van Buren.	Isaac Wilson.

Forty-fourth Session.

1820—November 7 to 20.
1821—January 9 to April 3.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.

Southern District.	*Middle District.*
Stephen Barnum,	Moses Austin,
Walter Bowne,	William C. Bouck,
Jonathan Dayton,	Charles E. Dudley,
John Lefferts,	Jabez D. Hamnond,
Peter R. Livingston,	John Lounsbery,
John Townsend.	Tilly Lynde,
	John I. Miller,
	John T. More,
	William Ross.

Eastern District.	*Western District.*
Levi Adams,	Gamaliel H. Barstow,
Thomas Frothingham,	Perry G Childs,
Duncan McMartin, Jr.,	David E. Evans,
Benjamin Mooers,	Oliver Forward,
George Rosecrantz,	Gideon Granger,
Roger Skinner,	Ephraim Hart,
Henry Yates Jr.,	Elijah W. Miles,
Samuel Young.	Lyman Paine,
	Isaac Wilson.

Forty-fifth Session.

1822—January 1 to April 17.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.

Southern District.	*Eastern District.*
Walter Bowne,	Levi Adams,
Abraham Garnee,	Thomas Frothingham,
Abel Huntington,	David C. Judson,
John Lefferts,	Duncan McMartin, Jr.,
Peter R. Livingston	Benjamin Mooers,
John Townsend.	George Rosecrantz,
	Daniel Shipherd.

Middle District.	*Western District.*
Moses Austin,	Gamaliel H. Barstow,
William C. Bouck,	Perry G. Childs,
Charles E. Dudley,	David E. Evans,
Abraham Hasbrouck,	Oliver Forward,
Tilly Lynde,	Ephraim Hart,
John I. Miller,	Samuel M. Hopkins,
John T. More,	Archibald McIntyre,
William Ross,	Elijah W. Miles,
John L. Viele.	Lyman Paine.
	Henry Seymour.

SECOND CONSTITUTION.

[The names of Senators are arranged under the several districts in the order of their classes, the first having but one year to serve, and the last being the one elected for a full term.]

Forty-sixth Session.

1823—January 1 to April 24.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.

First District.	*Fifth District.*
John A. King,	Samuel Beardsley,
Walter Bowne,	Alvin Bronson,
John Lefferts,	Thomas Greenly,
Jasper Ward.	Sherman Wooster.

Second District.	*Sixth District.*
John Hunter,	Samuel Hathaway,
John Sudam,	Farrand Stranahan,
Stephen Thorn,	Tilly Lynde,
James Burt.	Isaac Ogden.

Third District.	*Seventh District.*
Edward P. Livingston,	Silas Bowker,
Jacob Sutherland,1	Bryam Green,
Charles E Dudley,	Jesse Clark,
James Mallory	Jonas Earll, Jr.

Fourth District.	*Eighth District.*
David Erwin,	Timothy H. Porter,
Melancton Wheeler,	David Eason.
John Cramer,	Heman J Redfield,
Archibald McIntyre.	Joseph Spencer.

Forty-seventh Session.

1824—January 6 to April 12; August 2 to 6; November 2 to 27.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.

First District.	*Fifth District.*
Walter Bowne,	Alvin Bronson,
John Lefferts,	Thomas Greenly,
Jasper Ward,	Sherman Wooster,
David Gardiner.	Perley Keyes.

Second District.	*Sixth District.*
John Sudam,	Farrand Stranahan,
Stephen Thorn,	Tilly Lynde,
James Burt,	Isaac Ogden,
William Nelson.	Latham A. Burrows.

Third District.	*Seventh District.*
Edward P Livingston,2	Bryam Green,
Charles E. Dudley,	Jesse Clark,
James Mallory,	Jonas Earll, Jr.,
Jacob Haight.	Jedediah Morgan.

Fourth District.	*Eighth District.*
Melancton Wheeler,	David Eason,
John Cramer,	Heman J Redfield,
Archibald McIntyre,	John Bowman,3
Silas Wright, Jr.	James McCall.

1 Did not take his seat in the Senate. 2 Elected *vice* Sutherland. 3 *Vice* Spencer, deceased.

Forty-eighth Session.

1825—January 4 to April 21.
Clerk—John F. Bacon.

First District.	*Second District.*
John Lefferts,	Stephen Thorn,
Jasper Ward,	James Burt,
David Gardiner,	William Nelson,
Cadwallader D. Colden.	Wells Lake

Third District.	*Sixth District.*
Charles E. Dudley,	Tilly Lynde,
James Mallory,	Isaac Ogden,
Jacob Haight,	Latham A. Burrows,
Richard McMichael.	Stukely Ellsworth.

Fourth District.	*Seventh District.*
John Cramer,	Jesse Clark,
Archibald McIntyre,	Jonas Earll, Jr.
Silas Wright, Jr.,	Jedediah Morgan,
John Crary.	John C. Spencer.

Fifth District.	*Eighth District.*
Thomas Greenly,	Heman J. Redfield,
Sherman Wooster,	John Bowman,
Perley Keyes,	James McCall,
George Brayton	Samuel Wilkeson.

Forty-ninth Session.

1826—January 3 to April 18.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James Livingston.
Doorkeeper—James D. Wasson.

First District.	*Fifth District.*
Jasper Ward,1	Sherman Wooster,
David Gardiner,	Perley Keyes,
Cadwallader D Colden,	George Brayton,2
Joshua Smith.	Charles Stebbins.

Second District.	*Sixth District.*
James Burt,	Isaac Ogden,
William Nelson,	Latham A. Burrows,
Wells Lake,	Stukely Ellsworth,
Peter R. Livingston.	Peter Hager, 2d.

Third District.	*Seventh District.*
James Mallory,	Jonas Earll, Jr.,
Jacob Haight,	Jedediah Morgan,3
Richard McMichael,	John C. Spencer,
Ambrose L. Jordan.	Truman Hart.

Fourth District.	*Eighth District.*
Archibald McIntyre,	John Bowman,
Silas Wright, Jr.,	James McCall,
John Crary,	Samuel Wilkeson,
John L. Viele.	Ethan B Allen.

Fiftieth Session.

1827—January 2 to April 7; June 27 to July 24; Sept. 11 to Dec 4.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James Livingston.
Doorkeeper—James D. Wasson.

First District.	*Second District.*
David Gardiner.	William Nelson,
Cadwallader D. Colden,4	Wells Lake,
Joshua Smith,	Peter R. Livingston,
Robert Bogardus.	Benjamin Woodward.

Third District.	*Sixth District.*
Jacob Haight,	Latham A. Burrows,
Richard McMichael,	Stukely Ellsworth,
Ambrose L. Jordan,	Peter Hager, 2d,
John McCarty.	Thomas G. Waterman.

Fourth District.	*Seventh District.*
Silas Wright, Jr.,	Victory Birdseye,6
John Crary,	John C. Spencer,
John L. Viele,	Truman Hart,
Duncan McMartin, Jr.	William M. Oliver.

Fifth District.	*Eighth District.*
Perley Keyes,	James McCall,
Charles Dayan,5	Samuel Wilkeson,
Charles Stebbins,	Ethan B Allen,
Truman Enos.	Charles H. Carroll.

Fifty-first Session.

1828—January 1 to April 21; September 9 to December 10.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James Livingston.
Doorkeeper—James D. Wasson.

First District.	*Fifth District.*
Jacob Tyson,7	Charles Dayan,
Joshua Smith,	Charles Stebbins,
Robert Bogardus,	Truman Enos,
John I. Schenck.	Nathaniel S. Benton.

Second District.	*Sixth District.*
Wells Lake,	Stukely Ellsworth,
Peter R. Livingston,	Peter Hager, 2d,
Benjamin Woodward,	Thomas G. Waterman,
Walker Todd.	Grattan H. Wheeler.

Third District.	*Seventh District.*
Richard McMichael,	John C. Spencer,
Ambrose L. Jordan,	Truman Hart,
John McCarty,	William M. Oliver,
Moses Warren.	George B. Throop.

Fourth District.	*Eighth District.*
John Crary,	Samuel Wilkeson,
John L. Viele,	Ethan B Allen,
Duncan McMartin, Jr.,	Charles H. Carroll,8
Reuben Sanford.	Timothy H. Porter.

Fifty-second Session.

1829—January 6 to May 5.

President pro tempore—William M. Oliver.9
Clerk—John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James Livingston.
Doorkeeper—James D. Wasson.

First District.	*Fourth District.*
Joshua Smith.	John L Viele,
Robert Bogardus,10	Duncan McMartin, Jr.,
John I. Schenck,	Reuben Sanford,
Stephen Allen.	John McLean, Jr.

Second District.	*Fifth District.*
Peter R. Livingston,	Charles Stebbins,
Benjamin Woodward,	Truman Enos.
Walker Todd,	Nathaniel S. Benton,
Samuel Rexford.	William H. Maynard.

Third District.	*Sixth District.*
Ambrose L. Jordan,11	Peter Hager, 2d,
John McCarty,	Thomas G. Waterman,
Moses Warren,	Grattan H Wheeler,
Lewis Eaton.	John F. Hubbard.

1 Resigned March 1, 1826
2 Resigned April 18, 1826.
3 Died
4 Resigned August 30, 1827.
5 *Vice* Brayton, resigned.
6 *Vice* Morgan, deceased.
7 *Vice* Colden, resigned
8 Resigned, March, 1828.
9 Chosen January 5, and served through the session.
10 Resigned, May 4, 1829.
11 Resigned, January 7, 1829.

Seventh District.	*Eighth District.*
Truman Hart,	Ethan B. Allen,
William M. Oliver,	George H. Boughton,1
George B Throop,	Timothy H. Porter,
Hiram F. Mather.	Moses Hayden.

Fifty-third Session.

1830—January 5 to April 20.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James Livingston.
Doorkeeper—James D. Wasson.

First District.	*Fifth District.*
Jonathan S. Conklin,2	Truman Enos,
John I Schenck,	Nathaniel S Benton,
Stephen Allen,	William H Maynard,
Alpheus Sherman.	Alvin Bronson.

Second District.	*Sixth District.*
Benjamin Woodward,	Thomas G Waterman,
Walker Todd,	Grattan H. Wheeler,
Samuel Rexford.	John F. Hubbard,
Nathaniel P.Tallmadge.	Levi Beardsley.

Third District.	*Seventh District.*
John McCarty,	William M. Oliver,
Moses Warren,	George B. Throop,
Lewis Eaton,	Hiram F. Mather,
William Deitz.	Thomas Armstrong.

Fourth District.	*Eighth District.*
Duncan McMartin, Jr.,	George H Boughton,
Reuben Sanford,	Timothy H. Porter,
John McLean, Jr.,	Moses Hayden, 3
Isaac Gere.	Albert H. Tracy.

Fifty-fourth Session.

1831—January 4 to April 26.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James Livingston.
Doorkeeper—James D. Wasson.

First District.	*Fifth District.*
John I. Schenck,	Nathaniel S. Benton,
Stephen Allen,	William H. Maynard,
Alpheus Sherman,	Alvin Bronson,
Jonathan S. Conklin.	Henry A. Foster.

Second District.	*Sixth District.*
Walter Todd,	Grattan H. Wheeler,
Samuel Rexford,	John F. Hubbard,
Nathan'l P Tallmadge,	Levi Beardsley,
David M. Westcott.	Charles W. Lynde.

Third District.	*Seventh District.*
Moses Warren,	George B. Throop,
Lewis Eaton,	Hiram F. Mather,
William Deitz,	Thomas Armstrong,
Herman I Quack'nboss.	William H. Seward.

Fourth District.	*Eighth District*
Reuben Sanford,	Timothy H. Porter,
John McLean, Jr.,	Philo C. Fuller,4
Isaac Gere,	Albert H. Tracy,
William I. Dodge.	Trumbull Cary.

Fifty-fifth Session.

1832—Jan. 3 to April 26; June 21 to July 2.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James Livingston.
Doorkeeper—James D. Wasson.

First District.	*Fifth District.*
Stephen Allen,	William H. Maynard,
Alpheus Sherman,	Alvin Bronson.
Jonathan S. Conklin,	Henry A. Foster,
Harmon B. Cropsey.	Robert Lansing.

Second District.	*Sixth District.*
Samuel Rexford,	John F. Hubbard,
Nathan'l P. Tallmadge,	Levi Beardsley,
David M. Westcott,	Charles W. Lynde,
Allan Macdonald.	John G. McDowell.

Third District.	*Seventh District.*
Lewis Eaton,	Hiram F. Mather,
William Deitz,	Thomas Armstrong,
Herman I Quack'nboss,	William H Seward,
John W. Edmonds.	Jehiel H. Halsey.

Fourth District.	*Eighth District.*
John McLean, Jr.,	Philo C. Fuller,
Isaac Gere,	Albert H. Tracy,
William I. Dodge,	Trumbull Cary,
Josiah Fisk.	John Birdsall.

Fifty-sixth Session.

1833—January 1 to April 30.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James Livingston.
Doorkeeper—James D. Wasson.

First District.	*Fifth District.*
Alpheus Sherman,	Alvin Bronson,
Jonathan S. Conklin,	Henry A. Foster,
Harmon B Cropsey,	Robert Lansing,
Myndert Van Schaick.	John G. Stower.

Second District.	*Sixth District.*
Nathaniel P Tallmadge,	Levi Beardsley,
David M. Westcott,	Charles W. Lynde,
Allan Macdonald,	John G. McDowell,
John Sudam.	John F. Hubbard.

Third District.	*Seventh District.*
William Deitz,	Thomas Armstrong,
Herman I Quackenboss,	William H. Seward,
John W. Edmonds,	Jehiel H. Halsey,
Peter Gansevoort.	Samuel L. Edwards.

Fourth District.	*Eighth District.*
Isaac Gere,	Albert H. Tracy,
William I. Dodge,	Trumbull Cary,
Josiah Fisk,	John Birdsall,
Louis Hasbrouck.	John Griffin.

Fifty-seventh Session.

1834—January 7 to May 6.

Clerk—John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James Livingston.
Doorkeeper—James D. Wasson.

First District.	*Third District.*
Jonathan S. Conklin,	Herman I Quackenboss
Harmon B. Cropsey.	John W. Edmonds,
Myndert Van Schaick,	Peter Gansevoort,
Charles L. Livingston.	John C. Kemble.

Second District.	*Fourth District.*
David M. Westcott.	William I Dodge,
Allan Macdonald	Josiah Fisk,
John Sudam.	Louis Hasbrouck,5
Leonard Maison	Isaac W. Bishop.

1 *Vice* Carroll, resigned.
2 *Vice* Bogardus, resigned.
3 Died February 14, 1830.
4 *Vice* Hayden, deceased.
5 Died August 20, 1834.

Fifth District.
Henry A. Foster,
Robert Lansing,
John G. Stower,
Francis Seger.

Seventh District.
William H. Seward,
Jehiel H. Halsey,
Samuel L. Edwards,
Thomas Armstrong.

Sixth District.
Charles W. Lynde,
John [illegible]. McDowell,
John F. Hubbard,
Ebenezer Mack.

Eighth District.
Trumbull Cary,
John Birdsall,[1]
John Griffin,
Albert H. Tracy.

Fifty-eighth Session.

1835 — January 6 to May 11.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James Livingston.
Doorkeeper — James D. Wasson.

First District.
Harmon B. Cropsey,
Myndert Van Schaick,
Charles L Livingston,
Coe S. Downing.

Fifth District.
Robert Lansing,
John G. Stower,[3]
Francis Seger,
Abijah Beckwith.

Second District.
Allan Macdonald,
John Sudam,
Leonard Maison,
John P. Jones.

Sixth District.
John G McDowell,
John F. Hubbard,
Ebenezer Mack,
Levi Beardsley.

Third District.
John W. Edmonds,
Peter Gansevoort,
John C. Kemble,
Abraham L. Lawyer.

Seventh District.
Jehiel H Halsey,
Samuel L Edwards,
Thomas Armstrong,
Chester Loomis.

Fourth District.
Josiah Fisk,
Samuel Young,[2]
Isaac W. Bishop,
Jabez Willes

Eighth District.
Chauncey J. Fox,[4]
John Griffin,
Albert H Tracy,
Isaac Lacy.

Fifty-ninth Session

1836 — January 5 to May 26

Clerk — John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James Livingston.
Doorkeeper — James D. Wasson.

First District.
Myndert Van Schaick,
Charles L Livingston,
Coe S. Downing,
Henry Floyd Jones.

Fifth District.
David Wager,[7]
Francis Seger,
Abijah Beckwith,
Micah Sterling.

Second District.
Ebenezer Lounsbery,[5]
Leonard Maison,
John P. Jones,
John Hunter.

Sixth District.
John F. Hubbard,
Ebenezer Mack,
Levi Beardsley,
George Huntington.

Third District.
Peter Gansevoort,
John C. Kemble,[6]
Abraham L. Lawyer,
James Powers.

Seventh District.
Samuel L. Edwards,
Thomas Armstrong,
Chester Loomis,
John Beardsley.

Fourth District.
Samuel Young,[6]
Isaac W. Bishop,[6]
Jabez Willes,
David Spraker.

Eighth District.
John Griffin,
Albert H. Tracy,
Isaac Lacy,
Chauncey J. Fox.

Sixtieth Session.

1837 — January 3 to May 16.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James Livingston.
Doorkeeper — James D. Wasson.

First District
Charles L. Livingston,
Coe S. Downing,
Henry Floyd Jones,
Fred'k A. Tallmadge.

Fifth District.
Francis Seger,
Abijah Beckwith,
Micah Sterling,
David Wager.

Second District.
Leonard Maison,
John P. Jones,
John Hunter,
Henry H. Van Dyck.

Sixth District.
Ebenezer Mack,
Levi Beardsley,
George Huntington,
Daniel S. Dickinson.

Third District.
Alonzo Z. Paige,[8]
Abraham L. Lawyer,
James Powers,
Noadiah Johnson.

Seventh District.
Thomas Armstrong,
Chester Loomis,
John Beardsley,
Samuel L. Edwards.

Fourth District.
John McLean,[9]
Jabez Willes,
David Spraker,
Samuel Young.

Eighth District.
Albert H. Tracy,
Isaac Lacy,
Chauncey J. Fox,
Samuel Works.

Sixty-first Session.

1838 — January 2 to April 18.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James Livingston.
Doorkeeper — James D. Wasson.

First District.
Coe S Downing,
Henry Floyd Jones,
Fred'k A. Tallmadge,
Gulian C. Verplanck.

Fifth District.
Abijah Beckwith,
Micah Sterling,
David Wager,
Avery Skinner.

Second District.
John P. Jones,
John Hunter,
Henry H. Van Dyck,
Henry A. Livingston.

Sixth District.
Levi Beardsley,
George Huntington,
Daniel S. Dickinson,
Laurens Hull.

Third District.
Abraham L. Lawyer,
James Powers,
Noadiah Johnson,
Edward P. Livingston.

Seventh District.
Chester Loomis,
John Beardsley,
Samuel L. Edwards,
John Maynard.

Fourth District.
Jabez Willes,
David Spraker,
Samuel Young,
Martin Lee.

Eighth District.
Isaac Lacy,
Chauncey J. Fox,
Samuel Works,
William A. Moseley.

Sixty-second Session.

1839 — January 1 to May 7.

Clerk — John F. Bacon.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James Livingston.
Doorkeeper — James D. Wasson.

First District.
Henry Floyd Jones,
Frederick A Tallmadge,
Gulian C. Verplanck,
Gabriel Furman.

Second District.
John Hunter,
Henry H. Van Dyck,
Henry A. Livingston,
Daniel Johnson.

1 Resigned June 5, 1834.
2 *Vice* Hasbrouck, deceased.
3 Resigned September 29, 1835.
4 *Vice* Birdsall, resigned.
5 *Vice* Sudam.
6 Resigned May 22, 1836.
7 *Vice* Stower resigned.
8 *Vice* Kemble, resigned.
9 *Vice* Bishop, resigned.

Third District.	*Sixth District.*
James Powers,	George Huntington,
Noadiah Johnson,1	Daniel S. Dickinson,
Edward P. Livingston,2	Laurens Hull,
Alonzo C. Paige.	Alvah Hunt.

Fourth District.	*Seventh District.*
David Spraker,	John Beardsley,
Samuel Young,	Samuel L. Edwards,
Martin Lee,	John Maynard,
Bethuel Peck.	Robert U. Nicholas.

Fifth District.	*Eighth District.*
Michael Sterling,	Chauncey J. Fox,
David Wager,	Samuel Works,
Avery Skinner,	William A. Moseley,
Joseph Clark.	Henry Hawkins.

Sixty-third Session.

1840—January 7 to May 14.

Clerk — Samuel G. Andrews.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Richard M. Meigs.
Doorkeeper — Philip M. Dezeng.

First District.	*Fifth District.*
Frederick A. Tallmadge,	David Wager,
Gulian C. Verplanck,	Avery Skinner,
Gabriel Furman,	Joseph Clark,
Minthorne Tompkins.	Sumner Ely.

Second District.	*Sixth District.*
Henry H. Van Dyck,	Daniel S. Dickinson,
Henry A. Livingston,	Laurens Hull,
Daniel Johnson,	Alvah Hunt,
John Hunter.	Andrew B. Dickinson.

Third District.	*Seventh District.*
Mitchell Sanford,3	Samuel L. Edwards,
Friend Humphrey,4	John Maynard,
Alonzo C. Paige,	Robert U. Nicholas,
Erastus Root.	Mark H. Sibley

Fourth District.	*Eighth District.*
Samuel Young,	Samuel Works,
Martin Lee,	William A. Moseley,
Bethuel Peck,	Henry Hawkins,
James G. Hopkins.	Abram Dixon.

Sixty-fourth Session.

1841 — January 5 to May 26.

Clerk — Samuel G. Andrews.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Richard M. Meigs.
Doorkeeper — Philip M. Dezeng.

First District.	*Fourth District.*
Gulian C. Verplanck,	Martin Lee,
Gabriel Furman,	Bethuel Peck,
Minthorne Tompkins,5	James G. Hopkins,
John B. Scott.	John W. Taylor.

Second District.	*Fifth District*
Henry A. Livingston,	Avery Skinner,
Daniel Johnson,	Joseph Clark,
John Hunter,	Sumner Ely,
Robert Denniston.	Henry A. Foster.

Third District.	*Sixth District.*
Friend Humphrey,	Laurens Hull,
Alonzo C. Paige,	Alvah Hunt,
Erastus Root,	Andrew B. Dickinson,
Henry W. Strong.	Nehemiah Platt

Seventh District.	*Eighth District.*
John Maynard,6	William A. Moseley,
Robert U. Nicholas,	Henry Hawkins,
Mark H. Sibley,7	Abram Dixon,
Elijah Rhoades.	Samuel Works.

Sixty-fifth Session.

1842—January 4 to April 12; August 16 to September 7.

Clerk — Samuel G. Andrews.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Charles Nivens.
Doorkeeper — Joel Gillett.

First District.	*Fifth District.*
Gabriel Furman,	Joseph Clark,
Morris Franklin,8	Sumner Ely,
John B. Scott,	Henry A. Foster,
Isaac L. Varian.	William Ruger.

Second District.	*Sixth District.*
Daniel Johnson,	Alvah Hunt,
John Hunter,	Andrew B. Dickinson,
Robert Denniston,	Nehemiah Platt,
Abraham Bockee.	James Faulkner.

Third District.	*Seventh District.*
Alonzo C. Paige,	Robert C. Nicholas,
Erastus Root,	Lyman Sherwood, 10
Henry W. Strong,	Elijah Rhoades,
Erastus Corning.	William Bartlit.

Fourth District.	*Eighth District.*
Bethuel Peck,	Henry Hawkins,
James G. Hopkins,	Abram Dixon,
John W. Taylor,9	Samuel Works,
Edmund Varney.	Gideon Hard.

Sixty-sixth Session.

1843 — January 3 to April 18.

Clerk — Isaac R. Elwood.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Charles Nivens.
Doorkeeper — Joel Gillett.

First District.	*Fifth District.*
Morris Franklin,	Sumner Ely,
John B. Scott,	Henry A. Foster,
Isaac L. Varian,	William Ruger,12
John A. Lott.	Carlos P. Scovil.

Second District.	*Sixth District.*
John Hunter,	Andrew B. Dickinson,
Robert Denniston,	Nehemiah Platt,
Abraham Bockee,	James Faulkner,
Abraham A. Deyo.	Calvin T. Chamberlain.

Third District.	*Seventh District.*
Erastus Root,	Lyman Sherwood,
Henry W. Strong,	Elijah Rhoades,
Erastus Corning,	William Bartlit,
John C. Wright.	John Porter.

Fourth District.	*Eighth District.*
James G. Hopkins,	Abram Dixon,
Sidney Lawrence,11	Samuel Works,
Edmund Varney,	Gideon Hard,
Thomas B. Mitchell.	Harvey Putnam.

1 Died April 4, 1839.
2 Resigned, October 9, 1839
3 *Vice* N. Johnson, deceased.
4 *Vice* Livingston, resigned.
5 Resigned March 8, 1841.
6 Resigned March 4, 1841.
7 Resigned May 28, 1841.
8 *Vice* Tompkins, resigned.
9 Resigned August 19, 1842.
10 *Vice* Sibley, resigned.
11 *Vice* John W. Taylor.
12 Died.

Sixty-seventh Session.

1844 — January 2 to May 7.

Clerk — Isaac R. Elwood.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Charles Nivens.
Doorkeeper — Joel Gillett.

First District.	*Fifth District.*
John B Scott,	Henry A. Foster,2
Isaac L. Varian,	George C. Sherman,3
John A. Lott,	Carlos P. Scovil,
David R. Floyd Jones.	Thomas Barlow.

Second District.	*Sixth District.*
Robert Denniston,	Nehemiah Platt,
Abraham Bockee,	James Faulkner,
Abraham A. Deyo,	Calvin T. Chamberlain,
Joshua B. Smith.	Clark Burnham.

Third District.	*Seventh District.*
Henry W. Strong,1	Elijah Rhoades,
Erastus Corning,	William Bartlit,
John C. Wright,	John Porter,
Stephen C. Johnson.	Albert Lester.

Fourth District.	*Eighth District.*
Sidney Lawrence,	Samuel Works,
Edmund Varney,	Gideon Hard,
Thomas B Mitchell,	Harvey Putnam,
Orville Clark.	Frederick F. Backus.

Sixty-eighth Session.

1845 — January 7 to May 14.

Clerk — Isaac R. Elwood.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Charles Nivens.
Doorkeeper — Jared S. Halsey.

First District.	*Fifth District.*
Isaac L. Varian,	George C. Sherman,
John A. Lott,	Carlos P. Scovil,
David R. Floyd Jones,	Thomas Barlow,
George Folsom.	Enoch B. Talcott.

Second District.	*Sixth District.*
Abraham Bockee,	James Faulkner,
Abraham A. Deyo,	Calvin T. Chamberlain,
Joshua B. Smith,	Clark Burnham,
Robert Denniston.	George D. Beers.

Third District.	*Seventh District.*
Erastus Corning,	William Bartlit,
John C. Wright,	John Porter,
Stephen C. Johnson,	Albert Lester.
Joshua P. Beekman.	Henry J Sedgwick.

Fourth District.	*Eighth District.*
Edmund Varney,	Gideon Hard,
Thomas B. Mitchell,	Harvey Putnam,
Orville Clark.	Frederick F. Backus,
Augustus C. Hand.	Carlos Emmons.

Sixty-ninth Session.

1846 — January 6 to May 13.

Clerk — Isaac R. Elwood.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Charles Bryan.
Doorkeeper — Jared S. Halsey.

First District.	*Fifth District.*
John A. Lott,	Carlos P. Scovil,
David R. Floyd Jones,	Thomas Barlow,
George Folsom,	Enoch B. Talcott,
Edward Sanford.	Joshua A. Spencer.

Second District.	*Sixth District.*
Abraham A. Deyo,	Calvin T. Chamberlain,
Joshua B. Smith,	Clark Burnham,
Robert Denniston,	George D. Beers,
Saxton Smith.	Thomas J. Wheeler.

Third District.	*Seventh District.*
John C. Wright,	John Porter,
Stephen C. Johnson,	Albert Lester,
John P. Beekman,	Henry J. Sedgwick,
W.H.Van Schoonhoven	Richard H Williams.

Fourth District.	*Eighth District.*
Thomas B. Mitchell,	Harvey Putnam,
Orville Clark.	Frederick F Backus,
Augustus C Hand,	Carlos Emmons,
Samuel Young.	Gideon Hard.

Seventieth Session.

1847 — January 5 to May 13; Sept. 8 to Dec. 15.

Clerk — Isaac R. Elwood.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Charles Bryan.
Doorkeeper — Jared S. Halsey.

First District.	*Fifth District.*
David R. Floyd Jones,	Thomas Barlow,
George Folsom,	Enoch B Talcott,
Edward Sanford,	Joshua A. Spencer,
John Townsend.	Nelson J. Beach

Second District.	*Sixth District.*
Joshua B. Smith,	Clark Burnham,
Robert Denniston,	George D. Beers,
Saxton Smith,	Thomas J. Wheeler,
Harvey R. Morris.	Samuel H. P. Hall.

Third District	*Seventh District.*
Stephen C. Johnson,	Albert Lester,
John P. Beekman,	Henry J. Sedgwick,
W.H Van Schoonhoven	Richard H. Williams,
Ira Harris.	Abraham Gridley.

Fourth District	*Eighth District.*
Orville Clark,	Frederick F. Backus,
Augustus C. Hand,	Carlos Emmons,
Samuel Young,	Gideon Hard,
Thomas Crook.	Francis H. Ruggles.

1 Resigned December 3, 1844.
2 Resigned, December 6, 1844.
3 In place of Ruger, deceased.

THIRD CONSTITUTION.

Seventy-first and second Sessions.

1848—January 4 to April 12.
1849—January 2 to April 11.

Clerk—Andrew H. Calhoun.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Senter M. Giddings.
Doorkeeper—Rensselaer Van Valkenburgh.

1 John G. Floyd.
2 David A. Bokee.
3 William Hall
4 John L. Lawrence.
5 Samuel Frost.
6 William S. Johnson.
7 Saxton Smith.
8 Alexander J. Coffin.
9 Samuel J. Wilkin.
10 Platt Adams.
11 Valentine Tredwell.
12 Albert R. Fox.
13 James M. Cook.
14 James S. Whallon.
15 John Fine.
16 Thomas Burch.
17 John M. Betts.
18 David H. Little.
19 Thomas E. Clark.
20 Thomas H. Bond.
21 John W. Tamblin.
22 George Geddes.
23 Samuel H. P. Hall.
24 William I. Cornwell.
25 Timothy S. Williams
26 William M. Hawley.
27 Jerome Fuller.
28 A. Hyde Cole.
29 Allen Ayrault.1
30 Charles Colt.2
31 John W. Brownson.
31 John T. Bush
32 Frederick S. Martin.

Seventy-third and fourth Sessions.

1850—January 1 to April 10.
1851—Jan. 7 to April 17; June 10 to July 11.

Clerk—William H. Bogart.
Sergeant-at-Arms—George W. Bull.
Doorkeeper—Rensselaer Van Valkenburgh.

1 William H. Brown 3
2 John A. Cross.
3 Richard S. Williams
4 Clarkson Crolius.
5 James S. Beekman.20
6 Edwin D. Morgan
7 Benjamin Brandreth 21
8 John Snyder.4
9 Joseph Halsted.5
10 Marius Schoonmaker.6
11 Stephen H. Johnson 26
12 Thomas B. Carroll.
13 James M. Cook.
14 Thomas Crook.
15 William A. Dart 3
16 George H. Fox.4
16 John Sanford.5
17 Sydney Tuttle.3
18 John Noyes.3
19 Charles A. Mann.4
19 Benj. N. Huntington.5
20 Asahel Stone.4
21 Alanson Skinner.4
21 Caleb Lyon 5
22 George Geddes.
23 Levi Dimmick.7
24 William Beach.
25 Henry B. Stanton 3
26 Geo. B. Guinnip.4 8
26 Wm. J. Gilbert.8
27 Samuel Miller.
28 Alonzo S. Upham.
29 Charles Colt
30 Chas. D. Robinson.
31 George R. Babcock.
32 Robert Owens, Jr.

Seventy-fifth and sixth Sessions.

1852—January 6 to April 16.
1853—January 4 to April 15; May 24 to July 21.

Clerk—Ira P. Barnes.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles Lee.
Doorkeeper—Abner N. Beardsley.

1 James E. Cooley.
2 John Vandecbilt.
3 William McMurray.
4 Obadiah Newcomb.
5 James W. Beekman.10
6 Edwin D. Morgan.
7 Abraham B. Conger.
8 John H. Otis.
9 Nathaniel Jones.
10 George T. Pierce.
11 Azor Tabor.
12 W. H. Van Schoonhoven.
13 Daniel S. Wright.
14 Eli W. Rogers.
15 Henry B. Smith.
16 Simeon Snow.
17 Henry E. Bartlett.
18 Harmon Bennett.
19 Benj. N. Huntington
20 James Platt.
21 Ashley Davenport.
22 James Munroe.
23 Nathan Bristol.
24 William Beach.
25 Josiah B. Williams.
26 Francis R. E. Cornell
27 Micajah W. Kirby.
28 Alonzo S. Upham.
29 Myron H. Clark.
30 John A. McElwain.
31 George R. Babcock.
32 Elisha Ward.

Seventy-seventh and eighth Sessions.

1854—January 3 to April 17.
1855—January 2 to April 14.

Clerk—Hugh J. Hastings.
Sergeant-at-Arms—J. Garlinghouse.
Doorkeeper—Samuel B. Tuell

1 Hugh Halsey.
2 James Hutchins.
3 Thomas J. Barr.
4 Thos. R. Whitney.
5 Mark Spencer.
6 Erastus Brooks.
7 Wm. H. Robertson.
8 Robert A. Barnard.
9 John D. Watkins.
10 Eliakim Sherrill.
11 Clarkson F. Crosby.
12 Elisha N. Pratt.
13 James C. Hopkins.
14 George Richards.
15 Zenas Clark.
16 George Yost.
17 Peter S. Danforth.
18 Ebenezer Blakely.9
18 Adam Storing.10
19 Daniel G. Dorrance.
20 Simeon C Hotchcock
21 Robert Lansing.
22 James Munroe.
23 Geo. W. Bradford.
24 William Clark.
25 Josiah B. Williams.
26 Andw. B. Dickinson
27 William S. Bishop.
28 Ben Field.
29 Myron H. Clark.11
29 Wm. H. Goodwin.12
30 Martin Butts.
31 James O. Putnam.
32 Alvah H. Walker.

Seventy-ninth and Eightieth Sessions.

1856—January 1 to April 9.
1857—January 6 to April 18.

Clerk—Samuel P. Allen.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Samuel B. Tuell.
Doorkeeper—William Coppernoll.

1 James Rider.
2 Cyrus P. Smith
3 Daniel E. Sickles.13
4 Joseph H. Petty.
5 Mark Spencer.
6 Erastus Brooks.
7 John W. Ferdon.14
8 William Kelly.
9 Edward M. Madden.
10 George S. Nichols.
11 John W. Harcourt.
12 Amos Briggs.
13 Justin A. Smith.
14 William Hotchkiss.
15 Zenas Clark.15
15 Bloomfield Usher.15
16 Fred'k P. Bellinger
17 Joseph H. Ramsey.
18 Addison M. Smith.
19 E. J. Richardson.
20 M. Lindley Lee.
21 Gardner Towne.
22 James Noxon.
23 Geo. W. Bradford.
24 Samuel C. Cuyler.
25 James Huntington.
26 John K. Hale.
27 John E. Paterson.
28 Alonzo S. Upham.
29 Sidney Sweet.
30 John B. Halstead.
31 James Wadsworth.
32 Roderick White.16
32 John P. Darling.17

Eighty-first and second Sessions.

1858—January 5 to April 19.
1859—January 4 to April 19.

Clerk—Samuel P. Allen.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Henry W. Dwight.
Doorkeeper—Richard U. Owens.

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1 Resigned June 2, 1848.
2 Elected *vice* Ayrault, 1848.
3 Resigned April 17, 1851; re-elected May 27, 1851.
4 Resigned April 17, 1851; not re-elected.
5 Elected May 27, 1851, to fill vacancy.
6 Resigned July 26, 1851.
7 Resigned November 12, 1851.
8 On special election, May 27, G. B. Guinnip and William J. Gilbert, each received 4,490 votes. The State Canvassers determined *no choice*. The Senate admitted Gilbert by a resolution passed July 2, 1851.
9 Vacated in favor of Storing, March 13, 1854.
10 *Vice* Blakely, March 14, 1854.
11 Resigned January 1, 1855; elected Governor.
12 Elected *vice* Clark, resigned; sworn in February 5, 1855.
13 Contested by Thomas J. Barr.
14 Contested by Benjamin Brandreth.
15 Clark resigned February 13, 1857; Bloomfield Usher, elected March 6, 1857, *vice* Clark, resigned.
16 Died at Olean, May 26, 1856.
17 Elected November, 1856, *vice* White, deceased.

1 Joshua B. Smith.
2 Samuel Sloan.
3 Francis B. Spinola.
4 John C. Mather.
5 Smith Ely, Jr.
6 Richard Schell.
7 John Doherty.1
8 Benj. Brandreth.
9 Osmer B. Wheeler.
10 George W. Pratt.
11 W. G. Mandeville 2
11 H. C. Wetmore.3
12 John D. Willard.
13 George Y. Johnson.
14 Edward I. Burhans.
15 George G. Scott.
16 Ralph A. Loveland.
17 Wm. A. Wheeler.
18 Joseph A. Willard.
19 Alrick Hubbell.
20 Addison H. Laflin.
21 Cheney Ames.
22 James Noxon.
23 John J. Foote.
24 Lyman Truman.
25 Alex. B. Williams.
26 Truman Boardman.
27 Alex. S. Diven.
28 John E. Paterson.
29 Horatio J. Stow.4
29 Geo. D. Lamont.5
30 John B. Halstead.
31 Jas. Wadsworth.6
31 Erast. S. Prosser.7
32 John P. Darling.

Eighty-third and fourth Sessions.

1860 — January 3 to April 17.
1861 — January 1 to April 16.

Clerk — James Terwilliger.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James C. Clark.
Doorkeeper — Peter Kilmer.

1 Edw. A. Lawrence.
2 Thos. A. Gardner.
3 Francis B Spinola.
4 J. McLeod Murphy.
5 Bernard Kelly.
6 Benj. F. Manierre.
7 Rich'd B. Connolly.
8 H. D. Robertson.
9 Robert Y. Grant.
10 Joshua Fiero, Jr.
11 John H. Ketcham.
12 Volney Richmond.
13 Andrew J. Colvin.
14 Joseph H. Ramsey.
15 Isaiah Blood.
16 Nathan Lapham.
17 C. C. Montgomery.
18 James A. Bell.
19 William H. Ferry.
20 Francis M. Rotch.
21 Andrew S. Warner.
22 Allen Munro.
23 Perrin H. McGraw.
24 Lyman Truman.
25 Alex. B. Williams.
26 Thomas Hillhouse.
27 S. H. Hammond.
28 Ephraim Goss.
29 Peter P. Murphy.
30 David H. Abell.
31 Erastus S. Prosser.
32 Walter L. Sessions.

Eighty-fifth and sixth Sessions.

1862 — January 7 to April 23.
1863 — January 6 to April 25.

Clerk — James Terwilliger.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Richard U. Owens.
Doorkeeper — Orville Griffin.

1 Monroe Henderson.
2 Jesse C. Smith
3 Henry C. Murphy
4 Chr'n B Woodruff.
5 Chas G. Cornell.
6 John J. Bradley.
7 R. B. Connolly
8 H. D. Robertson.
9 Henry R. Low
10 Jacob S. Freer.
11 Wm. J. Tobey.
12 Ralph Richards
13 John V. L. Pruyn.
14 Jos. H. Ramsey.
15 John Willard 8
16 Wm Clark 9
16 Russell M. Little.
17 C. C. Montgomery.
18 James A. Bell.
19 Alex. H. Bailey.
20 George A. Hardin.
21 Richard K. Sanford.
22 Allen Munro
23 Henry A. Clark.
24 Lyman Truman.
25 C. M. Abbott.
26 Charles J. Folger.
27 Charles Cook.
28 Lysander Farrar.
29 Alm'or Hutchinson.
30 Wilkes Angel.
31 John Ganson.
32 Horace C. Young.

Eighty-seventh and eighth Sessions.

1864 — January 5 to April 23.
1865 — January 3 to April 28.

Clerk — James Terwilliger.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Azel B. Hall.
Doorkeeper — Lawrence Van Duzen.

1 Robert Christie, Jr.
2 Demas Strong.
3 Henry C. Murphy.
4 Chr'n B. Woodruff.
5 Luke F. Cozans.
6 Wm Laimbeer, Jr.
7 Thos. C. Fields.
8 Saxton Smith.
9 Arch. C. Niven 10
9 Henry R. Low.11
10 George Beach.
11 John B Dutcher.
12 Fred. H Hastings.
13 Ira Shafer.
14 Orson M Allaben.
15 James M. Cook.
16 Palmer E. Havens.
17 Albert Hobbs.
18 James A. Bell.
19 Alex. H. Bailey.
20 Geo. H. Andrews.
21 Cheney Ames
22 Andrew D. White.
23 Frederick Juliand.
24 Ezra Cornell.
25 Step'n K. Williams.
26 Charles J. Folger.
27 Stephen T. Hayt
28 George G. Munger.
29 Dan H. Cole.
30 Wilkes Angel.
31 Jas. M. Humphrey.
32 Norman M. Allen.

Eighty-ninth and Ninetieth Sessions.

1866 — January 2 to April 20.
1867 — January 1 to April 20.

Clerk — James Terwilliger.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Arthur Hotchkiss.
Doorkeeper — H. B. Young.

1 Nicholas B. La Bau.
2 Henry R. Pierson.
3 Henry C. Murphy.
4 Benjamin Wood.
5 Chas. G. Cornell.
6 Abraham Lent.
7 Thomas Murphy.
8 E. G Sutherland.
9 Henry R Low.
10 George Chambers.
11 Edw. G Wilbor.
12 James Gibson.
13 Lorenzo D. Collins.
14 Chas Stanford.
15 Adam W. Kline.
16 Moss K. Platt.
17 Abel Godard.
18 John O'Donnell.
19 Samuel Campbell.
20 Geo. H. Andrews.
21 John J. Wolcott.
22 Andrew D. White.
23 James Barnett.
24 Ezra Cornell.
25 Step'n K. Williams.
26 Charles J. Folger.
27 Stephen T. Hayt.
27 John I. Nicks.12
28 Thomas Parsons.
29 Richard Crowley.
30 W. J. Humphrey.
31 David S. Bennett.
32 Walter L. Sessions.

Ninety-first and second Sessions.

1868 — January 7 to May 6.
1869 — January 5 to May 10.

Clerk — James Terwilliger.
Sergeant-at-Arms — John H. Kemper.
Doorkeeper — Charles V. Schram.

1 Lewis A. Edwards.
2 James F Pierce.
3 Henry C. Murphy.
4 Wm M. Tweed.
5 Michael Norton.
6 Thos. J. Creamer.
7 John J. Bradley.
8 Henry W. Genet.
9 Wm Cauldwell.
10 Wm M Graham.
11 Abiah W. Palmer.
12 Francis N. Thayer.
13 A. Bleecker Banks.
14 George Beach.
15 Charles Stanford.
16 Matthew Hale.
17 Abrm. X. Parker.
18 John O'Donnell.
19 Samuel Campbell.
20 J. B. Van Petten.
21 Abner C. Mattoon.
22 Geo. N. Kennedy.
23 J. F. Hubbard, Jr.
24 O. W. Chapman.
25 Stephen K. Williams.
26 Charles J. Folger.
27 John I. Nicks.
28 Lewis H. Morgan.
29 Richard Crowley.
30 W. J. Humphrey.
31 Asher P. Nichols.
32 Lorenzo Morris.

Ninety-third and fourth sessions.

1870 — January 5 to April 26.
1871 — January 3 to April 28.

Clerk — Hiram Calkins.
Sergeant-at-Arms — George H. Graham.
Doorkeeper — Alexander Waterman.

1 Died April 20, 1859. 2 Contested by H. C. Wetmore, who was admitted April 5, 1859. 3 *Vice* Mandeville. 4 Died at Clifton Springs February 19, 1859. 5 Elected *vice* Stow, deceased. 6 Resigned August 18, 858. 7 Elected November, 1858, *vice* Wadsworth. 8 Died. 9 Elected December 4, *vice* Willard, deceased. 10 Contested by Henry R. Low, who succeeded January 17, 1865. 11 Awarded Niven's seat January 17, 1865. 12 Elected *vice* Hayt, resigned.

1 Samuel H. Frost.
2 James F. Pierce.
3 Henry C. Murphy.
4 William M. Tweed.
5 Michael Norton.
6 Thos. J. Creamer.
7 John J. Bradley.
8 Henry W. Genet.
9 Wm. Cauldwell.
10 Wm. M. Graham.
11 George Morgan.
12 Francis S. Thayer.
13 A. Bleecker Banks.
14 Jacob Hardenbergh
15 Isaiah Blood.1
16 Chris. F. Norton.
17 Abrm. X. Parker.
18 Norris Winslow.
19 George H Sanford
20 Aug. R. Elwood.
21 William H. Brand.
22 George N. Kennedy.
23 J. F. Hubbard, Jr.
24 O. W. Chapman.
25 Wm. B. Woodin.
26 A V. Harpend'g,Jr.2
27 Theodore L. Minier.
28 Jarvis Lord.
29 George Bowen.
30 James Wood.
31 Loran L. Lewis.
32 Allen D. Scott.

Ninety-fifth and sixth Sessions.

1872 — January 2 to May 14.
1873 — January 7 to May 30.

Clerk 3 — Charles R. Dayton.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Edwin J. Loomis.
Doorkeeper — Daniel K. Schram.

1 Townsend D. Cock.
2 John C. Perry.
3 Henry C. Murphy.
4 William M. Tweed.
5 E C. Benedict.
6 Aug. Weismann.
7 James O'Brien.
8 D. F. Tiemann.
9 Wm. H Robertson.
10 E. M. Madden.
11 Abiah W. Palmer.
12 Isaac V. Baker, Jr.
13 Charles H. Adams.
14 Jacob Hardenbergh
15 Webster Wagner.
16 Samuel Ames.
17 Wells S. Dickinson.
18 Norris Winslow.
19 Samuel S. Lowery.
20 Arch. C. McGowan.
21 William Foster.
22 Daniel P. Wood.
23 James H. Graham.
24 Thos. I. Chatfield.
25 Wm. B. Woodin.
26 William Johnson.
27 Gabriel T. Harrower
28 Jarvis Lord.
29 George Bowen.
30 James Wood.
31 Loran L. Lewis.
32 Norman M. Allen.

Ninety-seventh and eighth Sessions.

1874 — January 6 to April 30.
1875 — January 5 to May 22.

Clerk — Henry A. Glidden.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Daniel K. Schram.
Doorkeeper — Frederick M. Burton.

1 John A. King.
2 John W. Coe.
3 John C. Jacobs.
4 John Fox.
5 James W. Booth.
6 Jacob A. Gross.
7 Thos. A. Ledwith.
8 Hugh H. Moore.
9 Wm. H Robertson.
10 Edward M. Madden.
11 Benjamin Ray.
12 R. A. Parmenter.
13 Jesse C. Dayton.
14 Henry C. Connelly.
15 Webster Wagner.
16 Franklin W. Tobey.
17 Wells S. Dickinson.
18 A. C. Middleton
19 Samuel S. Lowery.
20 Arch. C. McGowan.
21 Charles Kellogg.
22 Daniel P. Wood.
23 Jas. G. Thompson.
24 John H. Selkreg.
25 William B Woodin.
26 William Johnson.
27 George B. Bradley.
28 Jarvis Lord.
29 Dan H. Cole.
30 Abijah J. Wellman.
31 John Ganson.
32 Albert G. Dow.

Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Sessions.

1876 — January 4 to May 3.
1877 — January 2 to May 24.

President pro tem. — William H. Robertson.5
Clerk — Henry A. Glidden.
Sergeant-at-Arms — John W. Corning.
Doorkeeper — Frederick M. Burton.
Stenographer — Hudson C. Tanner.

1 L. Bradford Prince.
2 John R. Kennaday.
3 John C. Jacobs.
4 John Morrissey.
5 James W. Booth.
6 Casper A. Baaden.
7 James W. Gerard.
8 Francis M. Bixby.
9 Wm. H. Robertson.
10 Daniel B. St. John.
11 B. Platt Carpenter.
12 Thomas Coleman.
13 Hamil on Harris.
14 A. Schoonmaker, Jr.
15 Webster Wagner.
16 Franklin W. Tobey.
17 Darius A. Moore.
18 James F. Starbuck.
19 Theodore S. Sayre.
20 David P. Loomis.
21 Benjamin Doolittle.
22 Dennis McCarthy.
23 Wm. C. Lamont.
24 John H. Selkreg.
25 Wm. B Woodin.
26 S. H. Hammond.
27 George B Bradley.
28 Wm. N. Emerson.
29 Dan H. Cole.
30 Abijah J. Wellman.
31 Sherman S Rogers.
31 E Carlton Sprague.
32 Com. P. Vedder.

One Hundred First and Second Sessions.

1878 — January 1 to May 15.
1879 — January 7 to May 22.

President pro tem. — William H. Robertson.
Clerk — John W. Vrooman.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Weldman Dominick.
Doorkeeper — James G. Caw.
Stenographer — Hudson C. Tanner.

1 James M. Oakley.
2 James F. Pierce.
3 John C. Jacobs.
4 Edward Hogan.
5 Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.
6 Lewis S. Goebel.
7 John Morrissey.
8 Thos. C. Ecclesine.
9 Wm H. Robertson.
10 Daniel B. St. John.
11 S. H. Wendover.
12 Charles Hughes.
13 Hamilton Harris.
14 Addison P. Jones.
15 Webster Wagner.
16 Wm. W. Rockwell.
17 Dolphus S. Lynde.
18 Henry E. Turner.
19 Alex. T. Goodwin.
20 Samuel S. Edick.
21 John W. Lippitt.
22 Dennis McCarthy.
23 Nathan'l C. Marvin.
24 P. W. Hopkins.6
24 Edwin G. Halbert.7
25 Theo. M. Pomeroy.
26 Erwin Hicks.
27 Ira Davenport.
28 George Raines.
29 Lewis S Payne.
30 James H. Loomis.
31 Ray V. Pierce.
32 Loren B. Sessions.

One Hundred Third and Fourth Sessions.

1880 — January 6 to May 26.
1881 — January 4 to July 23.

President pro tem. — Wm. H. Robertson, Dennis McCarthy.8
Clerk — John W. Vrooman.
Sergeant-at-Arms — John W. Corning.
Doorkeeper — James G. Caw.
Stenographer — Hudson C. Tanner.

1 John Birdsall.
2 William H. Murtha.
3 Fred. A. Schroeder.
4 John C Jacobs.
5 Edward Hogan.
6 Jacob Seebacher.
7 Ferdinand Eidman.
8 Robert H. Strahan.
9 Francis M. Bixby.
10 Wm Waldorf Astor.
11 George H Forster.
12 Wm. H Robertson.
13 Edward M. Madden.
14 Charles A. Fowler.
15 S. H. Wendover.
16 Isaac V. Baker, Jr.
17 Waters W Braman.
18 Webster Wagner.
19 Wm. W Rockwell.
20 Dolphus S. Lynde.
21 Bradley W nslow.
22 James Stevens.
23 Albert M. Mills.
24 Edwin G Halbert.
25 Dennis McCarthy.
26 Wm. B. Woodin.
27 Ira Davenport.
28 George P. Lord.
29 Edmund L. Pitts.
30 James H. Loomis.
31 Benj. H. Williams.
32 Loren B. Sessions.

1 Died November 29, 1870, at his residence. 2 Died April 23, 1871, at Albany. 3 James Terwilliger elected Clerk January 2, 1872; resigned February 14, and Dayton elected February 17, 1872. 4 In place of Hardenbergh, died April 23, 1872 5 President *pro tempore*, also in 1874 and 1875. 6 Died at Albany, February 7, 1879. 7 Elected March 25, 1879. 8 Elected July 22, 1881, in place of Robertson, resigned.

One Hundred Fifth and Sixth Sessions.

1883—January 3 to June 2.
1883—January 2 to May 4.

President pro tem. — John C. Jacobs.1
Clerk — John W. Vrooman.
Sergeant-at-Arms — John W. Corning.
Doorkeeper — Charles F. Brady.
Stenographer — Hudson C. Tanner.

1 James W. Covert.
2 John J. Kiernan.
3 Charles H. Russell.
4 John C. Jacobs.
5 John G. Boyd.
6 Thomas F. Grady.
7 James Daly.
8 John W. Browning.
9 James Fitzgerald.
10 Joseph Koch.
11 Frank P. Treanor.
12 Henry C. Nelson.
13 James Mackin.
14 Addison P. Jones.
15 Homer A. Nelson.
16 Chas. L. MacArthur.
17 Abraham Lansing.
18 Webster Wagner 2
18 Alex. B. Baucus.3
19 Shepard P. Bowen.
20 Dolphus S. Lynde.
21 Frederick Lansing.
22 Robert H. Roberts.
23 Alex. M. Holmes.
24 Edward G. Thomas.
25 Dennis McCarthy.
26 David H. Evans.
27 Sumner B. Idwin.
28 George P. Lord
29 Edmund L. Pitts.
30 Timothy E. Ellsworth
31 Robert C. Titus.
32 Norman M. Allen.

One Hundred Seventh and Eighth Sessions.

1884—January 1 to May 16.
1885—January 6 to May 15, May 15 to 22.

President pro tem. — Dennis McCarthy.
Clerk — John W. Vrooman.
Sergeant-at-Arms — George A. Goss.
Doorkeeper — David W. Bogert.
Stenographer — Hudson C. Tanner.

1 James Otis.
2 John J. Kiernan.
3 Albert Daggett.
4 John C. Jacobs.
5 Michael C. Murphy.
6 Timothy J. Campbell.
7 James Daly.
8 Frederick S. Gibbs.
9 John J. Cullen.
10 J. Hampden Robb.
11 George W. Plunkitt
12 Henry C. Nelson.
13 Henry R. Low.
14 John Van Schaick.
15 Thomas Newbold.
16 Albert C. Comstock.
17 John B. Thacher.
18 James Arkell.
19 Shepard P. Bowen.
20 John I. Gilbert
21 Frederick Lansing.
22 Henry J. Coggeshall
23 Andrew Davidson.
24 Edward B. Thomas.
25 Dennis McCarthy.
26 Edward S. Esty.
27 J. Sloat Fassett.
28 Thomas Robinson
29 Charles S. Baker.
30 Timothy E. Ellsworth
31 Robert C. Titus.
32 Com'dore P. Vedder.

One Hundred Ninth and Tenth Sessions.

1886 — January 5 to May 20.
1887 — January 4 to May 26.

President pro tem. — Edmund L. Pitts.
Clerk — John W. Vrooman.
Sergeant-at-Arms — James C. Murray.
Doorkeeper — John H. Houck.
Stenographer — Harris A. Corell.

1 Edward F. Fagan.
2 James F. Pierce.
3 Stephen M. Griswold.
4 Jacob Worth.
5 Michael C. Murphy.
6 Edward F. Reilly.
7 James Daly.
8 Thos. C. Dunham.
9 John J. Cullen.
10 Wm. C. Traphagen.
11 George W. Plunkitt
12 Henry C. Nelson.
13 Henry R. Low.
14 Henry C. Connelly
15 Jacob W. Hoysradt.
16 Albert C. Comstock.
17 Amasa J. Parker, Jr.
18 Edward Wemple.
19 Rowland C. Kellogg.
20 Charles L. Knapp.
21 George B. Sloan.
22 Henry J. Coggeshall
23 John E. Smith.
24 Matthew W. Marvin.
25 Francis Hendricks.
26 Charles F. Baragar
27 J. Sloat Fassett.
28 John Raines.
29 Edmund L. Pitts.
30 Edward C. Walker.
31 Daniel H. McMillan
32 Com'dore P. Vedder

One Hundred Eleventh and Twelfth Sessions.

1888—January 3 to May 11; July 17 to 20.
1889—January 1 to May 16.

President pro tem. — Henry R. Low.4
J. Sloat Fassett.5
Clerk — John S. Kenyon.
Sergeant-at-Arms — John W. Corning.
Doorkeeper — Charles V. Schram.
Stenographer — Harris A. Corell.

1 Simeon S. Hawkins.
2 James F. Pierce.
3 Eugene F. O'Connor.
4 Jacob Worth
5 Michael C. Murphy.
6 Edward F. Reilly.
6 Thomas F. Grady.6
7 Geo. F. Langbein.
8 Cornelius Van Cott.7
9 Charles A. Stadler.
10 Jacob A. Cantor.
11 Eugene S. Ives
12 Wm. H. Robertson.
13 Henry R. Low.4
13 Peter Ward 8
14 John J. Linson.
15 Gilbert A. Deane.
16 Michael F. Collins.
17 Henry Russell.
18 John Foley.
19 Rowland C. Kellogg.
20 George Z. Erwin.
21 George B. Sloan.
22 Henry J. Coggeshall.
23 Frank B. Arnold.
24 William Lewis.
25 Francis Hendricks.
26 William L. Sweet.
27 J. Sloat Fassett.
28 John Raines.
29 Don'd McNaughton.
8 Edward C. Walker.
31 John Laughlin.
32 Com. P. Vedder

One Hundred Thirteenth and Fourteenth Sessions.

1890—January 6 to May 9.
1891—January 6 to April 30.

President pro tem. — J. Sloat Fassett.
Clerk — John S. Kenyon.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Charles V. Schram.
Doorkeeper — Edward R. Gibbons.
Stenographer — George H. Thornton.

1 Edward Hawkins.
2 John C. Jacobs.
3 James W. Birkett.
4 Patk H. McCarren.
5 William L. Brown.
6 John F. Ahearn
7 George F. Roesch.
8 Dispenard Stewart
9 Charles A. Stadler.
10 Jacob A. Cantor.
11 Eugene S. Ives.
12 Wm. H. Robertson.
13 Wm. P. Richardson.
14 John J. Linson.
15 Gilbert A. Deane
16 Michael F. Collins.9
17 Norton Chase.10
18 H. J. Donaldson.
19 Louis W. Emerson.
20 George Z. Erwin.
21 George B. Sloan.
22 Henry J. Coggeshall.
23 Titus Sheard.
24 Edmund O'Connor.
25 Francis Hendricks.
26 Thomas Hunter.
27 J. Sloat Fassett.
28 Charles T. Saxton
29 Don'd McNaughton
30 G. S. Van Gorder.
31 John Laughlin.
32 Com. P. Vedder.

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1 At the session of 1882 there was no choice. Dennis McCarthy was the nominee of the Republican caucus and John C. Jacobs of the Democratic caucus. January 11, 1883, John C. Jacobs was elected. 2 Died January 13, 1882. 3 Elected February 28, 1882. 4 Died December 1, 1888. 5 Elected January 1, 1889, *vice* Low, deceased. 6 Elected at special election December 28, 1888, *vice* Reilly, resigned. 7 Seat became vacant May 1, 1889, having qualified as postmaster of New York city. 8 Elected at special election January 29, 1889, *vice* Low, deceased. 9 Seat contested by James C. Rogers. 10 Seat contested by George H. Treadwell.

One Hundred Fifteenth and Sixteenth Sessions.

1892—January 5 to April 26.
1893—January 3 to April 20.

President pro tem.—Jacob A. Cantor.
Clerk—Charles T. Dunning.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Adelbert E. Tallmadge.
Doorkeeper—Joseph Jerge.
Stenographer—James M. Ruso

1	Edward F. Jones.	17	Amasa J. Parker.
2	John McCarty.	18	H. J. Donaldson.
3	James Aspinall.	19	Louis v. Emerson.
4	Pat'k H. McCarren.	20	George Z. Erwin.
5	William L. Brown.	21	Joseph Mullin.
6	John F. Ahearn	22	H. J. Coggeshall.
7	George F. Roesch.	23	John E. Smith.
8	Martin T. McMahon.	24	Edmund O'Connor.
9	Edward P. Hogan	25	John A. Nichols.
9	Edw'd Cunningham	26	Thomas Hunter.
10	Jacob A. Cantor.	27	Charles E Walker.
11	George W. Plunkitt.	28	Charles T. Saxton.
12	Chas P. McClelland	29	C. R. Parsons.
13	Wm. P. Richardson.	30	G S. Van Gorder.
14	C. A. Bloodgood.	31	Matthias Endres.
15	Edward B. Osborne.	32	James T. Edwards.
16	John H. Derby.		

One Hundred Seventeenth and Eighteenth Sessions.

1894—January 2 to April 27.
1895—January 2 to May 16.

Temporary President.—Charles T. Saxton.
Edmund O'Connor.
Clerk—John S. Kenyon.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles V. Schram.
Doorkeeper—Edward Dowling.
Stenographer—Lucius A. Waldo.

1	John Lewis Childs.	17	Jacob Rice.
2	Michael J. Coffey.	18	Michael F. Collins.
3	Wm. H Reynolds.	19	Amasa J. Parker.
4	George A. Owens.	20	H. J. Donaldson.
5	Daniel Bradley.	21	Fred'k D. Kilburn.
6	John McCarthy.	22	Joseph Mullin.
6	Henry Wolfert.	23	H. J. Coggeshall.
7	Mart T McMahon.	24	Chas. W. Stapleton.
8	John F Ahearn.	25	Edmund O'Connor.
9	Tim. D. Sullivan.	25	Charles T. Saxton.
10	Frank A. O'Donnel	26	John Raines
11	Joseph C. Wolff.	27	Baxter T. Smelzer.
12	T. C. O'Sullivan.	28	C. R. Parsons.
13	Charles L. Guy.	29	Cuthbert W. Pound.
14	Jacob A. Cantor.	30	Charles Lamy
15	Geo. W. Robertson.	31	Henry H. Persons.
16	Clarence Lexow.	32	Frank W. Higgins.

One Hundred and Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Sessions.

1896—January 1 to April 30.
1897—January 6 to April 24.
1898—January 5 to March 31.

Temporary President.—Timothy E. Ellsworth.
Clerk—John S. Kenyon.
James S. Whipple.*
Sergeant-at Arms—Garret J. Benson.
Doorkeeper—Nathan Lewis.
Stenographer—Edward Shaughnessy.

1	Richard Higbie.	26	John Grant.†
2	Theodore Koehler.	27	Hobart Krum.
3	Frank Gallagher.	28	Edgar T. Brackett.
4	George W. Brush.	29	Myer Nussbaum.
5	Michael J. Coffey.	30	Le Grand C. Tibbits.
6	Peter H. McNulty.	31	George Chahoon.
7	Pat'k H. McCarren.	32	George R. Malby.
8	Albert A. Wray.	33	Walter L. Brown.
9	Julius L. Wieman.	34	Hen. J. Coggeshall.
10	John F. Ahearn.	35	Elon. R. Brown.‡
11	Tim'thy D.Sullivan.	36	Horace White.
12	Samuel J. Foley.	37	Nevada N.Stran'han
13	Bernard F. Martin.	38	Wm.Elting Johnson
14	Thomas F. Grady.	39	Benj. M. Wilcox.
15	Frank D. Pavey.	40	Edwin C. Stewart.
16	Louis Munzinger.	41	John S. Sheppard.
17	Charles B Page.	42	John Raines.
18	Maur. Featherson.	43	Cornel's R. Parsons
19	John Ford.	44	Henry Harrison.
20	Jacob A. Cantor.	45	Tim'y E. Ellsworth.
21	Charles Lewis Guy.	46	Lest'r H. Humphrey
22	Jas. Irving Burns.	47	Charles Lamy.
23	Clarence Lexow.	48	Simon Seibert.
24	William C. Daley.	49	George A. Davis.
25	Charles Davis.	50	Frank W. Higgins.

One Hundred and Twenty-Second and Twenty-Third Sessions.

Presiding Officer—Lieut.-Governor Woodruff.
President pro tem.—Timothy E. Ellsworth
Clerk—James S. Whipple.
Sergeant at-Arms—Harry Jacquillard.
Doorkeeper—John E. Gorss.
Stenographer—Edward Shaughnessy.

1	John L. Havens.	26	Wm. L. Thornton.
2	James Norton.	27	Hobart Krum.
3	Thomas H. Cullen.	28	Edgar T. Brackett.
4	David Floyd Davis.	29	Curtis N. Douglas.
5	Michael J. Coffey.	30	Frank M. Boyce.
6	Wm. J. La Roche.	31	George Chahoon.
7	Pat'k H. McCarren.	32	George R. Malby.
8	Henry Marshall.	33	James D. Feeter.
9	Joseph Wagner.	34	Hen. J. Coggeshall.
10	John F. Ahearn.	35	Elon R. Brown.
11	Tim'thy D. Sullivan.	36	Horace White.
12	Samuel J. Foley.	37	Nevada N.Stran'han
13	Bernard F. Martin.	38	William E Johnson
14	Thomas F. Grady.	39	Benj. Mart. Wilcox.
15	Nathan. A. Elsberg.	40	Charles T. Willis.
16	Louis Munzinger.	41	Frank D Sherwood.
17	George W Plunkitt.	42	John Raines
18	Maur. Featherson.	43	Cornel's R Parsons.
19	John Ford	44	Wm. C. Armstrong.
20	Thos. F. Donnelly.	45	Tim'y E. Ellsworth.
21	Rich'd H. Mitchell	46	Lest'r H. Humphrey
22	William J Graney.	47	William F. Mackey.
23	Louis F. Goodsell.	48	Sam J. Ramsperger
24	Henry S Ambler.	49	George Allen Davis.
25	Jacob Rice	50	Frank W. Higgins.

* Elected in 1898, *vice* John S. Kenyon, resigned.
† John Grant, successor to James Ballantine, deceased, who served during the One Hundred and Nineteenth Session.
‡ Elon R. Brown, successor to Joseph Mullin, deceased, who served during the One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth Sessions.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Sessions.

1901 — January 2 to April 23.
1902 — January 1 to March 27.

Presiding Officer—Lieut.-Governor Woodruff.
President pro tem.— Timothy E. Ellsworth.
Clerk — James S. Whipple
Sergeant-at-Arms — Charles R. Hotaling.
Stenographer — A. B. Sackett.

1	Wm. M. McKinney.	26	Wm. L. Thornton.
2	Wm. Willets Cocks.	27	Hobart Krum.
3	Thomas H. Cullen.	28	Edgar T. Brackett.
4	Arthur J. Audett.	29	James B. McEwan.
5	James H. McCabe.	30	William D. Barnes.*
6	Rudolph C. Fuller.	31	Spencer D. Prime.
7	Pat'k H. McCarren.	32	George R. Malby.
8	Henry Marshall.	33	James D. Feeter.
9	Joseph Wagner.	34	Garry A. Willard.
10	John F. Ahern.	35	Elon R. Brown.
11	Tim'thy D. Sullivan.	36	Horace White.
12	Samuel J. Foley.	37	Nev'da M.Stran'han
13	Bernard F. Martin.	38	George E. Green.
14	Thomas F. Grady.	39	Benj. M. Wilcox.
15	Nathan'l A.Elsberg.	40	Edwin C. Stewart.
16	Patrick F. Trainor.	41	F. D. Sherwood.
17	George W. Plunkitt.	42	John Raines.
18	Victor J. Dowling.	43	Merton E. Lewis.†
19	Samuel S. Slater.	44	Wm. W. Armstrong.
20	Thos. F. Donnelly.	45	Tim'y E. Ellsworth.
21	Jos. P. Hennessy.	46	Lest'r H. Humphrey.
22	Isaac N. Mills.	47	Henry W. Hill.
23	Louis F. Goodsell.	48	S. J. Ramsperger.
24	Henry S. Ambler.	49	George A. Davis.
25	Wm. S. C. Wiley.	50	Frank W. Higgins.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Sessions.

1903—January 7 to April 23.
1904—January 6 to April 15.

Presiding Officer—Lieut.-Governor Higgins.
President pro tem.—John Raines.
Clerk—James S. Whipple.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles R. Hotaling.
Stenographer—A. B. Sackett.

1	Edwin Bailey, Jr.	26	Jotham P. Allds.
2	Luke A. Keenan.	27	Spencer K. Warnick.
3	Thomas H. Cullen.	28	Edgar T. Brackett.
4	Thos. C. Whitlock.	29	James B. McEwan.
5	James H. McCabe.	30	William D. Barnes.
6	Walter C. Burton.	31	Spencer G. Prime.
7	Pat'k H. McCarren.	32	George R. Malby.
8	Henry Marshall.	33	Walter L. Brown.
9	Joseph Wagner.	34	William Townsend.
10	Daniel J. Riordan.	35	Elon R. Brown.
11	John C. Fitzgerald.	36	Horace White.
12	Samuel J. Foley.	37	Francis H. Gates.
13	Bernard F. Martin.	38	George E. Green.
14	Thomas F. Grady.	39	Benj. M. Wilcox.
15	Nathan'l A. Elsberg.	40	Edwin C. Stewart.
16	Peter J. Dooling.	41	F. D. Sherwood.
17	George W. Plunkitt.	42	John Raines.
18	Victor J. Dowling.	43	Merton E. Lewis.
19	John W. Russell.	44	Wm. W. Armstrong.
20	James J. Frawley.	45	Irv'g L'Hommedieu.
21	John A. Hawkins.	46	Freder'k C. Stevens.
22	F. M. Carpenter.‡	47	Henry W. Hill.
23	Louis F. Goodsell.	48	S. J. Ramsperger.
24	Henry S. Ambler.	49	George A. Davis.
25	Frank J. Lefevre.	50	Albert T. Fancher.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Sessions.

1905—January 4 to May 5.
1906—January 3 to May 3.

Presiding Officer—Lieut.-Governor Bruce.
President pro tem.—John Raines.
Clerk—Lafayette B. Gleason.¶
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles R. Hotaling.
Stenographer—A. B. Sackett.

1	Carll S. Burr, Jr.	26	Jotham P. Allds.
2	Luke A. Keenan.	27	Spencer K. Warnick.
3	Thomas H. Cullen.	28	Edgar T. Brackett.
4	John Drescher, Jr.	29	James B. McEwan.
5	James J. Kehoe.	30	William D. Barnes.
6	Frank J. Gardner.	31	Spencer G. Prime.
7	Pat'k H. McCarren.	32	George R. Malby.
8	Charles Cooper.	33	Walter L. Brown.
9	Conrad Hasenflug.	34	H. J. Coggeshall.
10	Daniel J. Riordan.	35	George H. Cobb.
11	John C. Fitzgerald.	36	Horace White.
12	Samuel J. Foley.	37	Francis H. Gates.
13	Bernard F. Martin.	38	Harvey D. Hinman.
14	Thomas F. Grady.	39	Benj. M. Wilcox.
15	Nathan'l A. Elsberg.	40	Owen Cassidy.
16	John M. Quinn.	41	William J. Tully.
17	Martin Saxe.	42	John Raines.
18	Jacob Marks.	43	Merton E. Lewis.
19	Alfred R. Page.	44	Wm. W. Armstrong.
20	James J. Frawley.	45	Irv'g L'Hommedieu.
21	John A. Hawkins.	46	Freder'k C. Stevens.
22	F. M. Carpenter.	47	Henry W. Hill.
23	Louis F. Goodsell.	48	Louis Fetcher, Sr.
24	Sanford W. Smith.	49	Geo. Allen Davis.
25	John N. Cordts.	50	Albert T. Fancher.

One Hundred and Thirtieth and Thirty-first Sessions.

1907—January 2 to June 26.
Extraordinary session, July 8 to July 26.
1908—January 1 to April 23.
Extraordinary session, May 11 to June 11.

Presiding Officer—Lieut.-Governor Chanler.
President pro tem.—John Raines.
Clerk—Lafayette B. Gleason.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles R. Hotaling.
Stenographer—James C. Marriott.

1	Carll S. Burr, Jr.	27	Jotham P. Allds
2	Dennis J. Harte.	28	Wm. J. Grattan.
3	Thos. H. Cullen.	29	Frank M. Boyce.
4	Otto G. Foelker.	30	H. Wal. Knapp.
5	Jas. A. Thompson.	31	Wm. W. Wemple.
6	Eugene M. Travis.	32	Jas. A. Emerson.
7	P. H. McCarren.	33	Seth G. Heacock.
8	Chas. H. Fuller.	34	Wm. T. O'Neil.
9	Conrad Hasenflug.	35	George H. Cobb
10	Alfred J. Gilchrist.	36	Joseph Ackroyd.
11	D. F. Mullaney.	37	Francis H. Gates.
12	William Sohmer.	38	Horace White.
13	Chris. D. Sullivan.	39	Harvey D. Hinman.
14	Thos. F. Grady.	40	Owen Cassidy.
15	Thos. J. McManus.	41	Benj. M. Wilcox.
16	John T. McCall.	42	John Raines.
17	Geo. B. Agnew.	43	Wm. J. Tully.
18	Martin Saxe.	44	S. Percy Hooker.
19	Alfred R. Page.	45	Thos. B. Dunn.
20	Jas. J. Frawley.	46	Wm. W. Armstrong.
21	James Owens.	47	S. P. Franchot.
22	John P. Cohalan.	48	Henry W. Hill.
23	F. M. Carpenter.	49	S. J. Ramsperger.
24	J. C. R. Taylor.	50	Geo. A. Davis.
25	S. W. Smith.	51	Alb. T. Fancher.
26	John N. Cordts.		

* In place of Michael Russell, deceased.
† In place of Cornelius R. Parsons, deceased.
‡ Elected in 1903, *vice* Charles P. McClelland, resigned.
¶ Appointed in 1905, *vice* James S. Whipple, resigned, and January 3, 1906, elected.

One Hundred and Thirty-second and Thirty-third Sessions.

1908—January 8 to April 30.
1910—January 5 to May 27.

Presiding Officer—Lieut.-Governor White.
Session of 1909
President pro tem.—John Raines.
Session of 1909
President pro tem.—Jotham P. Allds, 1910.
President pro tem.—George H. Cobb, 1910.
Clerk—Lafayette B. Glasson.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles H. Donahue.
Stenographer—Carlton J. Barnes.

1 Orlando Bolster
2 Dennis J. Hayes
3 Thos. H. Cullen,
4 H. L. Chatfield
5 Frank E. Cronin,
6 C. J. Smyth
7 Thos. C. Harden,
8 W. Buellingame, Jr.
9 John Riegel,
10 Charles Alt
11 C. H. Sullivan,
12 T. D. Sullivan,
13 Wm. J. A. Caffrey,
14 Thos. F. Grady
15 Thos. J. McManus,
16 H. F. Wagner
17 Chas. B. Augur,
18 Alex. Hornigh
19 J. F. Sosnowski,
20 Jas. J. Frawley,
21 E. J. Stilwell
22 C. M. S. Schultz,
23 H. H. Dyson
24 J. M. Wainwright,
25 John B. Ross,
26 F. F. Baldwin,
27 John G. Coyle,
28 Wm. J. Clinton
29 Victor M. Allen
30 E. T. Brackett,
31 Wm. A. Gardiner
32 Ruth G. Hancock
33 Jas. A. Emerson
34 Wm. F. O'Neil
34 Herbert P. Coats
35 George H. Cobb,
36 C. H. Thompson
37 Jotham P. Allds,
38 H. S. Holden
39 H. D. Hinman
40 Chas. J. Hewitt
41 Benn Cooper
42 John Raines
43 Fred. W. Griffith,
43 Frank C. Platt
44 George H. Witter
45 George L. Meade
46 Charles J. White
47 A. F. Mackenzie
48 Henry W. Pollak,
49 E. J. Hammerquist
50 George A. Davis
51 C. M. Hamilton

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Sessions.

1911—January 4 to October 6.
1912—January 8 to March 30.

Presiding Officer—Lieut.-Governor Conway.
President pro tem.—Robert F. Wagner.
Clerk—[illegible]
Sergeant-at-Arms—Geo. E. Cottrell.
Stenographer—Wm. F. Mackenzie.

1 James L. Long
2 Dennis J. Hayes
3 Thomas H. Cullen
4 Lafayette B. Glasson
5 Ruth G. Hancock
6 Thomas M. Travis
7 Thomas C. Harden
8 James F. Duhamel
9 Felix J. Sampse,
10 James H. O'Brien
11 Chas. D. Sullivan
12 T. D. Sullivan
13 T. D. McClelland
14 Thomas F. Grady,
15 Thos. J. McManus
16 Robert F. Wagner
17 John Geoghan, Jr.
18 Henry W. Pollak,
19 Josiah T. Newcomb
20 James J. Frawley
21 Stephen J. Stilwell
22 Anthony J. Griffin,
23 Howard B. Bayne,
24 J. M. Wainwright,
25 John B. Ross
26 F. D. Roosevelt,
27 William F. Flinn,
28 Henry M. Sage
29 Victor M. Allen,
30 E. T. Brackett,
31 Lewis H. White,
32 Ruth G. Hancock
33 James A. Emerson,
34 Herbert P. Coats.
35 George H. Cobb,
36 T. Harvey Parris
37 Ralph W. Thomas
38 J. Henry Walters
39 Harry D. Hinman
40 Charles J. Hewitt
41 John F. Murtaugh
42 Fred. W. Griffith,
43 Frank C. Platt,
44 Thos. H. Hussey,
45 Geo. F. Argetsinger,
46 Wm. L. Ormrod,
47 Robert H. Gittins,
48 Frank M. Loomis,
49 S. J. Hammerquist
50 George B. Hurd,
51 C. M. Hamilton.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Sessions.

1913—January 1 to —,

Presiding Officer—Lieut.-Governor Glynn.
President pro tem.—Robert F. Wagner.
Clerk—Patrick B. McCabe.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Henry W. Doll.
Stenographer—William F. MacReynolds.

1 Thomas H. O'Keefe
2 Bernard M. Patten
3 Thomas H. Cullen,
4 Henry F. Vedia
5 Wm. J. Heffernan,
6 Wm. B. Carswell,
7 Daniel J. Carroll,
8 James L. Dolamad
9 Lee L. Stover
10 Thomas H. Faherty
11 Otto F. Sullivan,
12 John C. Fitzgerald
13 Jas. D. McClelland
14 James A. Foley,
15 John J. Boylan,
16 E. Curt F. Werner
17 Walter R. Hinrichs,
18 Henry W. Pollak,
19 Henry Sabini,
20 James J. Frawley,
21 Stephen J. Stilwell
22 Anthony J. Griffin,
23 Howard B. Bayne,
24 J. M. Wainwright,
25 John B. Ross,
26 F. D. Roosevelt.
27 Abraham J. Palmer,
28 Henry M. Sage,
29 John W. McKnight
30 Chas. D. Whitney
31 Lucas B. White,
32 Ruth G. Hancock,
33 Jas. A. Emerson,
34 Herbert P. Coats
35 Chas. B. Perry,
36 Wm. D. Peckham
37 Ralph W. Thomas
38 J. Henry Walters
39 Clayton L. Wheeler
40 Charles J. Hewitt
41 John F. Murtaugh
42 Thos. H. Hussey,
43 John Begley
44 Thos. H. Hussey,
45 Geo. F. Argetsinger,
46 Wm. L. Ormrod,
47 Lewis H. Pierson,
48 John F. Malone,
49 S. J. Hammerquist
50 Gottfried H. Wende,
51 Frank N. Godfrey,

THE STATE ASSEMBLY.

The right to representation in General Assembly was finally secured, by the people residing in the province of New York, after the revolution in England which placed William and Mary on the throne. On the 19th of March, 1691, Governor Sloughter arrived, with instructions to re-establish the Assembly and to reinstate the people in their rights. It met on the 9th of April, 1691, and consisted of 17 members, which number was increased, subsequently, to 27. The compilers of the laws were directed to commence with the General Assembly of 1691. After an existence of about 92 years, the Colonial Assembly adjourned April 3, 1775, and never again convened.

Previous to 1716, new Assemblies were elected about every two years, though sometimes but a few months would intervene between the elections. The Assembly elected in 1716 continued over 10 years — from June 5, 1716, to August 10, 1726. Four Assemblies succeeded during the next 10 years, the last expiring May 3, 1737. A new Assembly convened June 15, 1737, which passed an act providing for triennial elections. The bill passed the Council and received the sanction of Lieutenant-Governor Clarke, but was repealed by the King, November 30, 1738, on the recommendation of the Lords of Trade, notwithstanding the Lieutenant-Governor sent a written appeal in favor of it. The next Assembly convened March, 1739, and continued until September, 1743, when it was dissolved. On the 8th of November following, another House met, and, in December, passed an act limiting each Assembly to seven years, if not previously dissolved.

In 1774, the House was composed of 31 members. They were elected on writs issued by order of the Governor, who had the power, by and with the advice of the Council, to convene, prorogue or dissolve the Assembly at pleasure. In case of vacancy during the session of the Legislature, the writ was issued on a warrant signed by the Speaker. None were eligible for representatives except freeholders, resident in the district from which they were elected.

Members were paid by their constituents, those of New York, Westchester, Queens, Kings, Ulster, Richmond, Dutchess, Orange, and the Manor of Cortland, receiving six shillings (75 cents) a day; of Albany, Schenectady, Borough of Westchester, Manors of Livingston and Rensselaerswyck, 10 shillings ($1.25), and those of Suffolk, nine shillings ($1.12½) a day, for the time of their attendance, which was duly certified by the Speaker, and the same *per diem*, for the time, which was fixed by law, for their journey to and from New York.

On the day appointed for the meeting of a new Legislature, the Members elect convened at the Assembly Chamber, in the city of New York, and if they were above 13 in number, sent the Clerk of the House to inform the Governor of their attendance. Commissioners, generally the Judges of the Supreme Court, were sent to the Assembly Chamber to qualify them, after which their presence was required before his Excellency, who requested

* For present apportionment of the Assembly districts pursuant to Chap. 727, Laws of 1907. See page 603.

them to return to their chamber and elect a Speaker. For that purpose they again retired, and having made a choice, conducted the person elected to the chair, which was placed at the upper end of the long table. He subsequently presented himself, accompanied by the Members, to the Governor, for his approval, which was of course. The Speaker thereupon addressed the Governor, and, in behalf of the House, prayed "that their words and actions may have a favorable construction; that the Members may have free access to him, and they and their servants be privileged with freedom from arrests." The Governor, having granted this request, opened the session by reading his speech to both Houses, a copy whereof was delivered to the Speaker of the Assembly.

Messages to the Council were conveyed by one of the Members of the House, who was met at the bar of the Council by the Speaker of that body, into whose hands the message was delivered. All money bills originated in the Assembly, which, according to the practice of the House of Commons, allowed no amendment to be made thereto by the Council.

Both Houses were present in the Council Chamber when the Governor passed the bills sent to him, on which occasion the custom was for his Excellency to ask the advice of his Council with respect to every bill. If approved, he signed them after these words: "I assent to this bill, enacting the same, and order it to be enrolled." The acts were thereupon published in the open street, near the City Hall, New York, in the presence of the Governor and both branches of the Legislature.

All laws passed were subject, subsequently, to an absolute veto of the King. If disallowed, an order in Council to that effect was transmitted to the Governor and recorded in the minutes of the Council, and notice of the fact was given by proclamation.

The General Assembly was succeeded by the Provincial Congress. The *First* Provincial Congress assembled on the 22d of May, 1775. Some of the members were elected for one year, others for six months. A majority of the counties represented constituted a quorum for the dispatch of business. The vote was taken by counties, each of which generally designated in its returns the number of its delegation that might cast the vote to which it was entitled. At first, New York had four; Albany three, and each of the remaining counties two votes, except Gloucester (now in Vermont), which had one vote; but the ratio was changed in 1776, and in the Third Provincial Congress and the State Convention, New York was allowed eight; Albany six; Dutchess five; Ulster, Westchester, Queens and Suffolk each four; Orange three; Kings, Richmond, Tryon, Charlotte and Cumberland, each two votes, and Gloucester one vote. But any member was at liberty to have his name and dissent from the vote of his county entered on the minutes. The proceedings were with closed doors, and none but members, all of whom were pledged to secrecy, were permitted to take copies of the minutes. Provision was made with a view to the ultimate publication, at the close of the session, of the proceedings of the Congress, except such part as the unanimous voice of the counties should declare to be of a secret or unimportant nature, leaving to the body power to publish from time to time such extracts as it may deem fit. These rules governed succeeding Congresses, but the Journal was not printed until 1842.

The First Provincial Congress held three sessions, viz.: From the 22d May to the 8th July, when it adjourned until the 26th of the same month,

having appointed a Committee of Safety to sit during the recess. It reassembled on the 26th of July, and sat until the 2d of September, when it adjourned until the 2d of October, the Committee of Safety sitting in the interval. It assembled for the third time on the 4th of the latter month, and finally dissolved on the 4th of November, having previously provided for an election of a new Provincial Congress.

The Second Provincial Congress was to be elected on the 7th, and to have met on the 14th of November, but a sufficient number of deputies did not attend until the 6th of December, 1775. Like its predecessor, it sat in the city of New York. It held three meetings, or sessions, viz.: From the 6th to the 22d December, 1775; from the 12th February to 16th March, and from the 8th to the 13th May, 1776. Queens county was not represented in this Congress. The Committee of Safety superintended public affairs during the adjournment.

The Third Provincial Congress was elected in April, 1776, to meet at New York on the 14th of May, but a sufficient number of members not attending, it adjourned from day to day until the 18th, when, a quorum being present, it proceeded to business, and continued in session until the 30th of June, on which day it adjourned, an attack on the city being anticipated.

The Fourth Provincial Congress assembled at the courthouse in the town of Whiteplains, in the county of Westchester, on the 9th of July, 1776; and the Declaration of Independence having been read and unanimously agreed to, the title of the body was changed, on the 10th of July, from that of the Provincial Congress of the Colony of New York, to that of *The Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York.* This body continued to sit at Whiteplains until the 27th of July, when it adjourned to meet at Harlem on the 29th, where it continued until the 29th August, when it adjourned to Fishkill, leaving the public business, meanwhile, in the hands of the Committee of Safety. The convention met in the latter place on the 5th of September, in the Episcopal Church, but that building "being very foul with the dung of doves and fowls, without any benches, seats, or other conveniences whatever," it adjourned to the Dutch Church. On the 7th it took a recess until the 14th of the same month, and thence continued in session until the 5th of October, when it adjourned over to the 15th, and again resigned the care of public affairs to the Committee of Public Safety. It held brief sessions on the 5th and 6th of December, and on the 11th of February, 1777, resolved to adjourn to Kingston. It met at the latter place on the 6th of March, and having formed a State Constitution and provided a temporary form of government by electing a Council of Safety, it finally dissolved on the 13th of May. The approach of the enemy on Kingston obliging the Legislature, then in session at that place, to disperse, the members of the Senate and Assembly met as a Convention there on the 7th of October, 1777, and appointed another Council of Safety, whereupon they adjourned. This Legislative Convention assembled afterward at Poughkeepsie, January 7, 1778, and having adopted sundry measures, was dissolved by the meeting of the Legislature, on the 15th of the same month.

The Assembly, under the State Constitution, has always been chosen annually. It consisted at first of 70 members, with the power to increase one with every seventieth increase of the number of electors until it contained 300 members. When the Constitution was amended in 1801,

the number had reached 108, when it was reduced to 100, with a provision that it should be increased after each census, at the rate of two annually, until the number reached 150. This increase was 12 in 1808, and 14 in 1815. The Constitution of 1821 fixed the number permanently at 128. Members were placed on a general ticket. Under the Constitution of 1894 members of Assembly are elected by single districts.

No change can be made in the representation of counties between the period fixed by the Constitution for the appointment based upon the census taken in years ending in five. Counties erected from parts of other counties, or embracing parts of different election districts, between these periods, can not have a separate representation until the next apportionment. In such cases the elections are held and the votes canvassed in the original counties, as if no division had been made until the arrival of the period for a new apportionment. The Legislature apportions to each county its relative number of members, and the Boards of Supervisors divide the towns and wards in their respective counties into Assembly districts, except in the city and county of New York, where the apportionment is made by the Board of Aldermen. The Boards of Supervisors of the several counties were required to meet on the first Tuesday of January succeeding the adoption of the Constitution, and divide the counties into districts, of the number apportioned to them, of convenient and contiguous territory, and as nearly equal population as possible. After each State census, the Legislature is required to reapportion the members and to direct the time when the Supervisors shall meet for the purpose of redistricting. Pursuant to this provision the boards met in June, 1857, 1866 and 1879. Fulton and Hamilton counties together elect one member, and every other county one or more. Acts reapportioning the State reached the order of third reading of bills each session since the census of 1875 was taken, but failed of final passage, in consequence of differences of opinion with regard to the proper ratio of representation. An act was finally passed April 23, 1879 (Laws 1879, chap. 208), which led to a reapportionment. A reapportionment was also made in 1892 and 1894.

ASSEMBLY APPORTIONMENTS.

First Apportionment.

April 20, 1777 —Albany, 10; Cumberland, 3; Dutchess, 7; Gloucester, 2; Kings, 2; Montgomery, 6; New York, 9; Orange, 4; Queens, 4; Richmond, 2; Suffolk, 5; Ulster, 6; Washington, 4; Westchester, 6 — Total, 70.

April 14, 786.— Columbia with three members organized from Albany, leaving it seven members.

Second Apportionment.

February 7, 1791 —Albany, 7; Columbia, 6; Dutchess, 7; Kings, 1; Montgomery, 7; New York, 7; Ontario, 1; Orange, 3; Queens, 3; Rensselaer, 5; Richmond, 1; Saratoga, 4; Suffolk, 4; Ulster, 5; Washington and Clinton, 4; Westchester, 5.— Total, 70.

February, 16, 1791 — Herkimer, Otsego and Tioga counties formed from Montgomery and given one member each, leaving the latter 4.

Third Apportionment

March 4, 1796.—Albany, 8; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 6; Dutchess, 10; Herkimer, 7; Kings, 1; Montgomery, 6; New York, 8; Onondaga, 2; Ontario, 2; Orange, 3; Otsego, 5; Queens, 4; Rensselaer, 6; Richmond, 1; Saratoga, 5; Schoharie, 1; Suffolk, 4; Tioga, 2; Ulster, 8; Washington, 6; Westchester, 5 — Total, 108.

March 10, 1797.— Delaware formed from Otsego and Ulster, and allowed two members.

one being taken from each of the parent counties.

February 23, 1798.—Rockland taken from Orange, and allowed one member, leaving Orange two.

March 8, 1799.—Cayuga from Onondaga, and allowed one member, leaving the latter one.

March 15, 1799.—Chenango from Herkimer and Tioga, and allowed two members; Oneida from Herkimer and allowed three members—leaving Herkimer three and Tioga one.

March 25, 1800.—Greene from Albany and Ulster, and allowed two members, leaving Albany eight.

Fourth Apportionment.

March 31, 1802.—Albany, 6; Cayuga, 3; Chautauque, 3; Chenango, 4; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 4; Delaware, 2; Dutchess, 7; Essex, 1; Greene, 2; Herkimer, 3; Kings, 1; Montgomery, 5; New York, 9; Oneida, 4; Onondaga, 2; Ontario, 3; Orange, 4; Otsego, 4; Queens, 3; Rensselaer, 5; Richmond, 1; Rockland, 1; Saratoga, 4; Schoharie, 2; Steuben, 1; Suffolk, 3; Tioga, 1; Ulster, 4; Washington, 6; Westchester, 4—Total, 100.

March 29, 1804.—Seneca from Cayuga, and allowed one member, leaving the latter two.

March 28, 805.—Jefferson and Lewis formed from Oneida and associated with St. Lawrence[1] in a representative district, leaving Oneida three members.

March 21, 1806.—Madison from Chenango, and allowed two members, leaving the latter two.

Fifth Apportionment.

April 1, 1808.—Albany, 6; Allegany and Steuben, 1; Broome, 1; Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara, 1; Cayuga, 3; Chenango, 3; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 4; Delaware, 2; Dutchess, 6; Essex, 1; Genesee, 1; Greene, 2; Herkimer, 3; Jefferson, 2; Kings, 1; Lewis, 1; Madison, 3; Montgomery, 5; New York, 11; Oneida, 5; Onondaga, 3; Ontario, 5; Orange, 4; Otsego, 4; Queens, 3; Rensselaer, 4; Richmond, 1; Rockland, 1; St. Lawrence, 1; Saratoga, 4; Schoharie, 2; Seneca, 1; Suffolk, 3; Tioga 1; Ulster, 4; Washington, 5; Westchester, 3.— Total, 1 2.

April 8, 1808.—Cortland from Onondaga, and allowed one member, leaving the latter two.

March 7, 1809.—Schenectady from Albany, and allowed two members, leaving the latter four.

June 12, 1812.—Putnam from Dutchess, and allowed one member, leaving the latter five.

Sixth Apportionment.

April 8, 1815.—Albany, 4; Allegany and Steuben, 2; Broome, 1; Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara, 1; Cayuga, 4; Chenango, 3; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 4; Delaware, 2; Dutchess, 5; Essex, 1; Genesee, 3; Greene, 2; Jefferson, 2; Kings, 1; Lewis, 1; Madison, 3; Montgomery, 3; New York, 11; Oneida, 5; Onondaga, 4; Ontario, 7; Orange, 4; Otsego, 5; Putnam, 1; Queens, 3; Rensselaer, 5; Richmond, 1; Rockland, 1; St. Lawrence, 1; Saratoga, 4; Schenectady, 2; Schoharie, 3; Seneca, 3; Suffolk, 3; Tioga, 1; Ulster, 4; Washington, 5; Westchester, 3.—Total, 128.

April 17, 1871.—Tompkins from Cayuga and Seneca, and allowed two members, leaving Cayuga three and Seneca two.

February 23, 1821.—Livingston and Monroe from Genesee and Ontario, receiving one member each, both of which were taken from Ontario.

Seventh Apportionment.

April 12, 1822.—Albany, 3; Allegany, 1; Broome, 1; Cattaraugus, 1; Cayuga, 4; Chautauque, 1; Chenango, 3; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 3; Cortland, 2; Delaware, 2; Dutchess, 4; Erie, 1; Essex, 1; Franklin, 1; Genesee, 4; Greene, 2; Herkimer, 3; Jefferson, 3; Kings, 1; Lewis, 1; Livingston, 2; Madison, 3; Monroe, 3; Montgomery and Hamilton 4; New York, 10; Niagara, 1; Oneida, 5; Onondaga, 4; Ontario, 6; Orange, 4; Oswego, 1; Otsego, 4; Putnam, 1; Queens, 2; Rensselaer, 4; Richmond, 1; Rockland, 1; St. Lawrence, 1; Saratoga, 3; Schenectady, 1; Schoharie, 2; Seneca, 2; Steuben, 2; Suffolk, 2; Sullivan, 1; Tioga, 2; Tompkins, 2; Ulster, 3; Warren, 1; Washington, 4; Westchester, 3.—Total, 128.

February 5, 1823.—Yates from Ontario, and allowed one member.

April 11, 1823.—Wayne from Ontario and Seneca, and allowed two members, leaving Ontario three.

November 12, 1824.—Orleans from Genesee, and allowed one member, leaving Genesee three.

Eighth Apportionment.

April 18, 1826.—Albany 3; Allegany, 1; Broome, 1; Cattaraugus, 1; Cayuga, 4; Chautauque, 2; Chenango, 3; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 3; Cortland, 2; Delaware, 2; Dutchess, 4; Erie, 2; Essex, 1; Franklin, 1; Genesee, 3; Greene, 2; Herkimer, 3; Jefferson, 3; Kings, 1; Lewis, 1; Livingston, 2; Madison, 3; Monroe, 3; Montgomery and Hamilton, 3; New York, 11; Niagara, 1; Oneida, 5; Onondaga, 4; Ontario, 3; Orange, 3; Orleans, 1, Oswego, 1; Otsego, 4; Putnam, 1; Queens, 1; Rensselaer, 4; Richmond, 1; Rockland, 1; St. Lawrence, 2; Saratoga, 3; Schenectady, 1; Schoharie, 2; Seneca, 2; Steuben, 2; Suffolk, 2; Sullivan, 1; Tioga, 2; Tompkins, 3; Ulster, 2; Warren, 1; Washington, 3; Wayne, 2; Westchester, 3; Yates, 1.—Total, 128.

Ninth Apportionment.

May 23, 1836.—Albany, 3; Allegany, 2; Broome, 1; Cattaraugus, 2; Cayuga, 3; Chautauque, 3; Chemung, 1; Chenango, 3; Clinton, 1; Columbia, 3; Cortland, 2; Delaware, 2; Dutchess, 3; Erie, 3; Essex, 1; Franklin, 1; Genesee, 4; Greene, 2; Herkimer, 2; Jefferson, 3; Kings, 2; Lewis, 1; Livingston, 2; Madison, 3; Monroe, 3; Montgomery and Hamilton, 3; New York, 13; Niagara, 2; Oneida, 4; Onondaga, 4; Ontario, 3; Orange, 3; Orleans, 1; Oswego, 2; Otsego, 1; Putnam, 1; Queens, 1; Rensselaer, 3; Richmond, 1; Rockland, 1; St. Lawrence, 2; Saratoga, 2; Schenectady, 1; Schoharie, 2; Seneca, 1; Steuben, 3; Suffolk, 2; Sullivan, 1; Tioga, 1; Tompkins, 2; Ulster, 2; Warren, 1; Washington, 2; Wayne, 2; Westchester, 3; Yates, 1.—Total, 128.

April 18, 1838.—Fulton formed from Montgomery, associated with Hamilton, and given one member, leaving Montgomery two.

May 14, 1841.—Wyoming formed from Genesee, and given two members, leaving Genesee two.

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1 St. Lawrence was formed from Oneida, March 8, 1802, but remained in a representative district with it.

ASSEMBLY APPORTIONMENTS — (*Continued*).

COUNTIES.	March 8, '46.	April 13, '57.	April 16, '66.	April 23, '79.	April 30, '92.	Const., '94.	COUNTIES.	March 8, '46.	April 13, '57.	April 16, '66.	April 23, '79.	April 30, '92.	Const., '94.
Albany	4	4	4	4	4	4	Onondaga	4	3	3	3	3	4
Allegany	2	2	1	1	1	1	Ontario	2	2	2	1	1	1
Broome	1	1	1	1	1	2	Orange	3	2	2	2	2	2
Cattaraugus	2	2	2	2	1	2	Orleans	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cayuga	3	2	2	2	1	2	Oswego	2	3	3	2	1	2
Chautauqua	2	2	2	2	1	2	Otsego	3	2	2	2	1	1
Chemung	1	1	1	1	1	1	Putnam	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chenango	2	2	1	1	1	1	Queens	1	2	2	2	3	3
Clinton	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rensselaer	3	3	3	3	3	3
Columbia	2	2	2	1	1	1	Richmond	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cortland	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rockland	1	1	1	1	1	1
Delaware	2	2	2	1	1	1	St. Lawrence	3	3	3	3	1	2
Dutchess	3	2	2	2	2	2	Saratoga	2	2	2	2	1	1
Erie	4	4	5	5	6	8	Schenectady	1	1	1	1	1	1
Essex	1	1	1	1	1	1	Schoharie	2	1	1	1	1	1
Franklin	1	1	1	1	1	1	Schuyler[2]	...	...	1	1	1	1
Fulton & Hamilton	1	1	1	1	1	1	Seneca	1	1	1	1	1	1
Genesee	2	1	1	1	1	1	Steuben	3	3	2	2	2	2
Greene	2	1	1	1	1	1	Suffolk	2	2	1	1	1	2
Hamilton[1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sullivan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Herkimer	2	2	1	1	1	1	Tioga	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jefferson	3	3	2	2	1	2	Tompkins	2	1	1	1	1	1
Kings	3	7	9	13	18	21	Ulster	2	3	3	3	2	2
Lewis	1	1	1	1	1	1	Warren	1	1	1	1	1	1
Livingston	2	2	1	1	1	1	Washington	2	2	2	2	1	1
Madison	2	2	2	1	1	1	Wayne	2	2	2	2	1	1
Monroe	3	3	3	3	3	4	Westchester	2	3	3	3	3	3
Montgomery	2	1	1	1	1	1	Wyoming	1	1	1	1	1	1
New York	16	17	21	24	30	35	Yates	1	1	1	1	1	1
Niagara	2	2	2	2	1	2							
Oneida	4	4	4	3	2	3	Totals	128	128	128	128	128	150

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

ALBANY.

First District.

1879 — Wards 1, 2, 3 and 15 of Albany city, towns of Berne, Bethlehem, Coeymans, Rensselaerville and Westerlo.

1872 — Ward 1 of Albany city, towns of Berne, Bethlehem, Coeymans, Guilderland, Knox, New Scotland, Rensselaerville and Westerlo.

1870 — Southern district, 2d ward of Albany city, and towns as above.

1866 — Berne, Bethlehem, Coeymans, Guilderland, Knox, New Scotland, Rensselaerville, Westerlo.

1857 — Ward 1 of the city of Albany, Bethlehem, Coeymans, New Scotland, Rensselaerville, Westerlo.

1847 — Wards 1 and 2 of the city of Albany, Bethlehem, Coeymans, Rensselaerville, Westerlo.

Second District.

1879 — Wards 10, 11, 14, 16 and 17 of Albany city, towns of Guilderland, Knox and New Scotland.

1872 — Wards 2, 3, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of Albany city.

1870 — Wards 1, northern districts 2, 3, western districts 6, 10, 13, 14, 15 and 16 of Albany city.

1866 — Wards 1, 9 and 10 of the city of Albany.

1857 — Wards 9 and 10 of the city of Albany, Berne, Guilderland, Knox.

1847 — Ward 10 of the city of Albany, Berne, Guilderland, Knox, New Scotland.

Third District.

1879 — Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (part) 12 and 13 of Albany city.

1872 — Wards 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12 of Albany city.

1870 — Wards 4, 5, eastern district, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 12 of Albany city.

1866 — Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of the city of Albany.

1857 — Wards 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 of the city of Albany.

1847 — Wards 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 of the city of Albany.

Fourth District.

1879 — Part of the 9th ward of Albany city, city of Cohoes, town of Watervliet.

1872 — Ward 9 of Albany city, town of Watervliet and city of Cohoes.

1870 — Ward 10 of Albany city, town of Watervliet and city of Cohoes.

1866 — Watervliet.

1 See Fulton and Hamilton.
2 Organized April 17, 1854. Continued as before until after next census.

1857—Ward 7 of the city of Albany, Watervliet.

1847—Wards 7 and 9 of the city of Albany, Watervliet.

ALLEGANY.

One District since 1866.

First District.

1857—Allen, Almond, Angelica, Belfast, Birdsall, Burns, Caneadea, Centreville, Granger, Grove, Hume, New Hudson, Rushford, West Almond.

1847—Allen, Angelica, Belfast, Birdsall, Burns, Caneadea, Centreville, Granger, Grove, Hume, Ossian, New Hudson, Rushford.

Second District.

1857—Alfred, Alma, Amity, Andover, Bolivar, Clarksville, Cuba, Friendship, Genesee Independence, Scio, Ward, Wellsville, Willing, Wirt.

1847—Alfred, Alma (from November 2[1], 1854), Almond, Amity, Andover, Bolivar, Clarksville, Cuba, Friendship, Genesee, Independence, Scio, Wellsville (from November 23, 1851), West Almond, Willing (from November 19, 1851), Wirt.

BROOME.

One District.

CATTARAUGUS.

First District.

1879, 1866—Allegany, Ashford, Ellicottville, Farmersville, Franklinville, Freedom, Hinsdale, Humphrey, Ischua, Lyndon, Machias, Olean, Portville, Yorkshire.

1857—Allegany, Ashford, Carrolton, Farmersville, Franklinville, Freedom, Hinsdale, Humphrey, Ischua, Lyndon,1 Machias, Olean, Portville, Yorkshire.

1847—Allegany (from March 28, 1851), Ashford, Burton (from March 28, 1851), Carrolton, Ellicottville, Farmersville, Franklinville, Freedom, Hinsdale, Humphrey, Lyndon, Machias, Olean, Portville, Rice,2 Yorkshire.

Second District.

1879, 1866—Carrolton, Coldspring, Conewango, Dayton, East Otto, Great Valley, Leon, Little Valley, Mansfield, Napoli, New Albion, Otto, Perrysburgh, Persia, Randolph, Salamanca, South Valley.

1857—Bucktooth,3 (until April 17, 1862), Coldspring, Conewango, Dayton, East Otto, Ellicottville, Great Valley, Leon, Little Valley, Mansfield, Napoli, New Albion, Otto, Perrysburgh, Persia, Randolph, Salmanca,5 (from April 17, 1862), South Valley.

1847—Bucktooth (from November 19, 1854), Coldspring, Conewango, Dayton, East Otto (from November 30, 1854), Great Valley, Leon, Little Valley, Mansfield, Napoli, New Albion, Otto, Perrysburgh, Persia, Randolph, South Valley (from April 2, 1847).

CAYUGA.

First District.

1879—Wards 1, 2, 5, 6 and 10 of Auburn, towns of Brutus, Cato, Conquest, Ira, Mentz, Montezuma, Sennett, Sterling, Throop and Victory.

1866, 1857—Wards 1 and 4 of Auburn, Brutus, Cato, Conquest, Ira, Mentz, Montezuma (since April 8, 1859), Sennett, Stirling, Throop (since April 8, 1859), Victory.

1847—Cato, Conquest, Ira, Mentz, Sterling, Victory.

Second District.

1879—Wards 3, 4, 7, 8 and 9 of Auburn, towns of Aurelius, Fleming, Genoa, Ledyard, Locke, Moravia, Niles, Owasco, Scipio, Sempronius, Springport, Summer Hill and Venice.

1866, 1857—Wards 2 and 3 of Auburn, Aurelius, Fleming, Genoa, Ledyard, Locke, Moravia, Niles, Owasco, Scipio, Sempronius, Springport, Summer Hill, Venice.

1847—Auburn, Aurelius, Brutus, Fleming, Owasco, Sennett, Springport.

Third District.

1857—Consolidated with first and second districts.

1847—Genoa, Ledyard, Locke, Moravia, Niles, Scipio, Sempronius, Summer Hill, Venice

CHAUTAUQUA.

First District.

1879, 1866, 1857—Busti, Chautauqua, Clymer, Ellery, French Creek, Harmony, Mina, Portland, Ripley, Sherman, Stockton, Westfield

1847—Arkwright, Carroll, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Ellicott, Ellington, Gerry, Hanover, Kiantone (from November 16, 1853), Poland, Pomfret, Sheridan, Villenova.

Second District.

1879, 1866, 1857—Arkwright, Carroll, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Dunkirk (from November 17, 1859), Ellicott, Ellington, Gerry, Hanover, Kiantone, Poland, Pomfret, Sheridan, Villenova.

1847—Busti, Chautauqua, Clymer, Ellery, French Creek, Harmony, Mina, Portland, Ripley, Sherman, Stockton, Westfield.

CHEMUNG.

One District.

CHENANGO.

One District since 1866.

First District.

1857, 1847—Columbus, Lincklaen, New Berlin, North Norwich, Norwich, Otselic, Pharsalia, Pitcher, Plymouth, Sherburne, Smyrna.

Second District.

1857—Afton (from November 18, 1857), Bainbridge, Coventry, German, Greene, Guilford, McDonough, Oxford, Preston, Smithville.

1847—Bainbridge, Coventry, German, Greene, Guilford, McDonough, Oxford, Preston, Smithville.

CLINTON.

One District.

COLUMBIA.

One District since 1879.

First District.

1866, 1857, 1847—Ancram, Claverack, Clermont, Copake, Gallatin, Germantown, Greenport, City of Hudson, Livingston, Taghkanick.

Second District.

1866, 1857, 1847—Austerlitz, Canaan, Chatham, Ghent, Hillsdale, Kinderhook, New Lebanon, Stockport, Stuyvesant.

CORTLAND.

One District.

1 Changed from Elgin, April 15, 1858. 2 Changed to Ischua, March 27, 1858.
3 Changed to Salamanca.

DELAWARE.

One District since 1879.

First District.

1866—Colchester, Franklin, Hamden, Hancock, Masonville, Sidney, Tompkins, Walton

1857, 1847—Colchester, Delhi, Franklin, Hamden, Hancock, Masonville, Sidney, Tompkins, Walton.

Second District.

1866—Andes, Bovina, Davenport, Delhi, Harpersfield, Kortright, Meredith, Middletown, Roxbury, Stamford.

1857, 1847—Andes, Bovina, Davenport, Harpersfield, Kortright, Meredith, Middletown, Roxbury, Stamford.

DUTCHESS.

First District.

1879, 1866, 1857—Armenia, Beekman, Dover, East Fishkill, Fishkill, La Grange, Northeast, Pawling, Pine Plains, Stanford, Union Vale, Wappingers from Washington.

1847—Beekman, Dover, East Fishkill (from November 29, 1849), Fishkill, La Grange, Pawling, Union Vale.

Second District.

1879, 1866, 1857—Clinton, Hyde Park, Milan, Pleasant Valley, Poughkeepsie, City of Poughkeepsie, Red Hook, Rhinebeck

1847—Clinton, Hyde Park, Pleasant Valley, Poughkeepsie, City of Poughkeepsie (from March 28, 1854).

Third District.

1857—Consolidated with first and second districts.

1847—Armenia, Milan, Northeast, Pine Plains, Red Hook, Rhinebeck, Stanford, Washington.

ERIE.

First District.

1879—Wards 1, 2, 3, 8 and 18 of Buffalo.

1866—Wards 1, 5, 8, 13 of Buffalo and West Seneca

1857—Wards 1-5 and 13 of Buffalo.

1847—Wards 1, 2, 3, 8, 9 and 10 of Buffalo.

Second District.

1879—Wards 4, 5 and 6 of Buffalo.

1866—Wards 2, 3, 4 and 6 of Buffalo.

1857—Wards 6-12 of Buffalo

1847—Wards 4-7, 11-14 of Buffalo, Amherst, Clarence, Grand Island and Tonawanda.

Third District.

1879—Wards 7, 9, 10 and 11 of Buffalo.

1866—Wards 7 and 9-12 of Buffalo

1857—Alden, Amherst, Chictawauga, Clarence, Elma, Grand Island, Hamburgh, Lancaster, Marilla, Newstead, Tonawanda, West Seneca.

1847—Alden, Aurora, Chictawauga, East Hamburgh, Hamburgh, Lancaster, Marilla (from December 2, 1853), Newstead, Wales, West Seneca (from October 16, 1851).

Fourth District.

1879—Towns of Alden, Amherst, Chictawauga, Clarence, Grand Island, Lancaster, Marilla, Newstead, Tonawanda and Wales.

1866—Alden, Amherst, Chictawauga, Clarence, Elma, Grand Island, Lancaster, Marilla, Newstead, Tonawanda.

1857—Aurora, Boston, Brandt, Colden, Collins, Concord, East Hamburgh, Eden, Evans, Holland, North Collins, Sardinia, Wales

1847—Boston, Brandt, Colden, Collins, Concord, Eden, Evans, Holland, Sardinia.

Fifth District.

1879—Towns of Aurora, Boston, Brandt, Colden, Collins, Concord, East Hamburgh, Eden, Elma, Evans, Hamburgh, Holland, North Collins, Sardinia and West Seneca.

1866—Aurora, Boston, Brandt, Colden, Collins, Concord, East Hamburgh, Eden, Evans, Hamburgh, Holland, Sardinia, Wales.

ESSEX AND FRANKLIN.

Each One District.

FULTON AND HAMILTON.

One District.

GENESEE.

One District since 1857.

First District.

1847—Alabama, Alexander, Batavia, Darien, Elba, Oakfield, Pembroke.

Second District.

1847—Bergen, Bethany, Byron, Le Roy, Pavilion, Stafford.

GREENE.

One District since 1857.

First District.

1847—Athens, Cairo, Catskill, Halcott (from November 19, 1851), Hunter, Jewett, Lexington.

Second District.

1847—Ashland (from March 28, 1848), Coxsackie, Durham, Greenville, New Baltimore, Prattsville, Windham.

HERKIMER.

One District since 1866.

First District.

1857, 1847—Fairfield, Herkimer, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Norway, Ohio, Russia, Salisbury, Wilmurt.

Second District.

1857, 1847—Columbia, Danube, Frankfort, German Flats, Litchfield, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, Winfield.

JEFFERSON.

First District.

1879—Adams, Champion, Ellisburgh, Henderson, Hounsfield, Lorraine, Rodman, Rutland, wards 3 and 4 of Watertown, Wilna, Worth.

1866—Adams, Champion, Ellisburgh, Henderson, Hounsfield, Lorraine, Rodman, Rutland, Watertown, Worth.

1857—Adams, Brownville, Ellisburgh, Henderson, Hounsfield, Lorraine, Rodman, Worth.

1847—Adams, Ellisburgh, Henderson, Hounsfield, Lorraine, Rodman, Watertown, Worth.

Second District.

1879—Alexandria, Antwerp, Brownville, Cape Vincent, Clayton, Le Ray, Lyme, Orleans, Pamelia, Philadelphia, Theresa, wards 1 and 2 of Watertown.

1866—Alexandria, Antwerp, Brownville, Cape Vincent, Clayton, Le Ray, Lyme, Orleans, Pamelia, Philadelphia, Theresa, Wilna.
1857—Antwerp, Champion, Le Ray, Philadelphia, Rutland, Watertown, Wilna.
1847—Alexandria, Antwerp, Champion, Le Ray, Philadelphia, Rutland, Theresa, Wilna.

Third District.

1866—Consolidated with the other districts.
1857—Alexandria, Cape Vincent, Clayton, Lyme, Orleans, Pamelia, Theresa.
1847—Brownville, Cape Vincent (from April 10, 1849), Clayton, Lyme, Orleans, Pamelia.

KINGS.

First District.

1879—Wards 1 and 6 of Brooklyn.
1866—Wards 1, 2, 5 of Brooklyn.
1857—Wards 8, 17, 18 of Brooklyn, Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots, New Utrecht
1847—Wards 8, 9, 8-18 of the city of Brooklyn, Flatbush Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots and New Utrecht.

Second District.

1879—Wards 2, 4 of Brooklyn.
1866—Wards 3, 4, 11 of Brooklyn.
1857—Wards 1, 6, 12 of Brooklyn.
1847—Wards 1, 2, 3, 6, 10, 12 of Brooklyn.

Third District.

1879—Wards 3, 10 of Brooklyn.
1866—Wards 6, 12 of Brooklyn.
1857—Wards 4, 10 of Brooklyn.
1847—Wards 4, 5, 7, 11 of Brooklyn.

Fourth District.

1879—Wards 5, 11 of Brooklyn.
1866—Wards 8, 10 of Brooklyn.
1857—Wards 2, 3, 5 of Brooklyn.

Fifth District.

1879—Ward 12 of Brooklyn.
1866—Wards 7, 20 of Brooklyn.
1857—Wards 9, 11 of Brooklyn.

Sixth District.

1879—Wards 14, 15 of Brooklyn.
1866—Wards 16, 19 of Brooklyn.
1857—Wards 13, 14 of Brooklyn.

Seventh District.

1879—Ward 16 of Brooklyn.
1866—Wards 13, 14 of Brooklyn.
1857—Wards 7, 15, 16, 19 of Brooklyn.

Eighth District.

1879—Wards 17, 18 of Brooklyn.
1866—Wards 15, 17, 18 of Brooklyn.

Ninth District.

1879—Wards 13, 19, 20 of Brooklyn.
1866—Ward 9 of Brooklyn, Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots, New Utrecht.

Tenth District.

1879—Wards 8, 9, 22 of Brooklyn.

Eleventh District.

1879—Wards 7, 21, 23, 24 of Brooklyn.

Twelfth District.

1879—Ward 25 of Brooklyn and towns of Flatbush, Flatlands, Gravesend, New Lots and New Utrecht.

LEWIS.

One District.

LIVINGSTON.

One District since 1866.

First District.

1857—Avon, Caledonia, Conesus, Geneseo, Groveland, Leicester, Lima, Livonia, York.
1847—Avon, Caledonia, Geneseo, Groveland, Leicester, Lima, Livonia, York.

Second District.

1857—Mount Morris, North Dansville, Nunda, Ossian, Portage, Sparta, Springwater, West Sparta.
1847—Conesus, Mount Morris, North Dansville, Nunda, Portage, Sparta, Springwater, West Sparta.

MADISON.

One District since 1879.

First District.

1866, 1857, 1847—Brookfield, De Ruyter, Eaton, Georgetown, Hamilton, Lebanon, Madison, Nelson.

Second District.

1866, 1857, 1847—Cazenovia, Fenner, Lenox, Smithfield, Stockbridge, Sullivan.

MONROE.

First District.

1879, 1866, 1857, 1847—Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Meadon, Penfield, Perrinton, Pittsford, Rush, Webster.

Second District.

1879, 1866, 1857, 1847—City of Rochester.

Third District.

1879, 1866, 1857, 1847—Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Hamlin, (from February 28, 1861), Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden, Union (from October 11, 1852, to February 28, 1861), Wheatland.

MONTGOMERY.

One District since 1857.

First District.

1847—Amsterdam, Charleston, Florida, Glen, Mohawk.

Second District

1847—Canajoharie, Minden, Palatine, Root, St. Johnsville

NEW YORK.

First District.

1879—New York city between Peck slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets, Park row, Broadway, and Canal street, and North and East rivers, including Governor's, Bedloe's and Ellis islands.
1866—Wards 1, 2, 3, 5.
1857—First Aldermanic District.
1847—Wards 1, 2.

Second District.

1879—New York city between Canal street, Broadway, Park row, Spruce, Gold and Ferry streets, Peck slip, East river, Catharine street and the Bowery.
1866—Wards 4 and election districts 1-8 of 6th ward.
1857—Second Aldermanic District.
1847—Wards 3-6.

Third District.

1879—New York city between Canal street, Broadway, 23d street, 3d avenue and the Bowery.

1866—Ward 14 and election districts 9, 10 of 8th ward
1857—Third Aldermanic District.
1847—Ward 4.

Fourth District.

1879—New York city between Catharine, Division, Grand and Jackson streets and East river.
1866—Ward 7.
1857—Fourth Aldermanic District.
1847—Ward 5.

Fifth District.

1879—New York city between Canal street, Broadway, Bleecker, Hancock, and West Houston streets, and North river.
1866—Ward 8, election districts 1, 2, of 9th ward, and 11 of 15th ward.
1857—Fifth Aldermanic District.
1847—Ward 7.

Sixth District.

1879—New York city within Division, Grand and Jackson streets, East river, Stanton, Clinton, Rivington and Norfolk streets.
1866—Ward 13.
1857—Sixth Aldermanic District.
1847—Ward 8

Seventh District.

1879 — New York city within Broadway, W. 23d, 7th av , W. 116th, 8th av., W. 4th, West Washington place, 6th av., Carmine and Bleecker streets.
1866 — Election Districts 8 and 9 of ward 9, 1–10 of ward 15, and one of ward 16
1857 — Seventh Aldermanic District.
1847 — Ward 9.

Eighth District.

1879—New York city within Bowery, Stanton, Clinton, Rivington, Norfolk and Division streets.
1866 — Ward 10, election districts 1–4 and 19 of ward 11, and 1, 2 of ward 17.
1857 — Eighth Aldermanic District.
1847 — Ward 10.

Ninth District.

1879 — New York city within West Houston, Hancock, Bleecker, Carmine, 6th av., West Washington place, W. 4th, 8th av., W. 16th and North river.
1866 — Election Districts 3–7 and 10–17 of 9th ward, and 7 of 15th ward.
1857 — Ninth Aldermanic District.
1847 — Ward 11.

Tenth District.

1879 — New York city within Bowery, 3d av., 8th st. or St. Mark's place, Av. A, 7th st., Av. B, Clinton and Stanton streets.
1866 — Election districts 3–8, 17–23 of 17th ward.
1857 — Tenth Aldermanic District.
1847 — Wards 12, 19, 22.

Eleventh District.

1879 — New York city within E. and W. 23d sts., Lexington av., E. and W. 40th sts., 7th av , W. 25th st. and 6 h av.
1866 — Election districts 1–3 of ward 18, 8–10, and 14–17 of ward 20, and 12–14 of ward 21.
1857 — Eleventh Aldermanic District.
1847 — Ward 13.

Twelfth District.

1879 — New York city within Stanton and Clinton sts., Av. B, E. 11th st., and East river.
1866 — Election districts 5–18 of ward 11.
1857 — Twelfth Aldermanic District.
1847 — Ward 14.

Thirteenth District.

1879 — New York city within W. 16th st., 7th av., W. 23d st , 6th av., W. 25th st , 7th av., W. 29th st , 8th av., W. 32d st., 9th av., W. 26th st , North river.
1866 — Election districts 2–6 and 8–14 of ward 16.
1857 — Thirteenth Aldermanic District of 22d ward.
1847 — Ward 15.

Fourteenth District.

1879 — New York city within 3d av., E. 14th st., East river, E. 11th st , Av. B, 7th st , Av. A and 8th street.
1866 — Election districts 9–16, 23, 24 of ward 17.
1857 — Fourteenth Aldermanic District.
1847 — Wards 16, 20.

Fifteenth District.

1879 — New York city within 7th av., W. 40th st , North River, W. 23th st., 9th av., W. 32d st., 8th av. and W. 29th st.
1866 — Election districts 1–7, 11–13, 18–22 of ward 20.
1857 — Fifteenth Aldermanic District.
1847 — Ward 17.

Sixteenth District.

1879 — New York city within E. 14th st., East River, E. 26th st. and 3d av.
1866 — Election districts 4–16 of ward 18.
1857 — Sixteenth Aldermanic District, or 19th ward.
1847 — Wards 18 and 21.

Seventeenth District.

1879 — New York city within 7th av., W. 53d st., North river, and W 40th st.
1866 — Election districts 1–14 of ward 23.
1857 — Seventeenth Aldermanic District, or 12th ward.

Eighteenth District.

1879 — New York city within Lexington av., E. 23d st., 3d av., E 26th st., East river and E. 42d st.
1866 — Election districts 7–11 of ward 21.

Nineteenth District.

1879 — New York city within W. 53d st., 7th av., W. 59th st., 8th av., W. 1 0th st., 7th av., Harlem river, Spuyten Duyvil creek and North river.
1866 — Election districts 1, 7, 8 of ward 12, and 15–17 of ward 22.

Twentieth District.

1879 — New York city within Lexington av., E. 42d st., East river and 59th st., including Blackwell's island.
1866 — Election districts 1–13 of ward 19.

Twenty-first District.

1879 — New York city within E. and W. 40th sts , Lexington av., E. 86th st., Transverse road across Central park, 8th av., W. 59th st. and 7th av.
1866 — Election districts 2–6 of ward 12, and 14–17 of ward 19.

Twenty-second District.

1879—New York city within E. 59th st., East river, E. 91st st., 5th av., E. 86th st. and Lexington av.

Twenty-third District.

1879—New York city within E. 91st st., 5th av., W. 110th st., 7th av., Harlem and East rivers, including Randall's and Ward's islands and Central park north of Transverse road.

Twenty-fourth District.

1879—Wards 23 and 24 of New York city.

NIAGARA.

First District.

1879, 1866—Cambria, Lockport, Lockport City, Pendleton, Royalton, Wheatfield.
1857—Lockport, Pendleton, Royalton, Wheatfield.
1847—Lockport, Niagara, Pendleton, Royalton, Wheatfield.

Second District.

1879, 1866—Hartland, Lewiston, Newfane, Niagara, Porter, Somerset, Wilson.
1857—Cambria, Hartland, Lewiston, Newfane, Niagara, Porter, Somerset, Wilson.
1847—Cambria, Hartland, Lewiston, Newfane, Porter, Somerset, Wilson.

ONEIDA.

First District.

1879—Bridgewater, New Hartford, Paris, wards 3, 4, 5, 6 7, 8, 9, 10 of Utica.
1866—New Hartford, wards 1, 3-7 of Utica.
1857—Deerfield city of Utica, Whitestown.
1847—New Hartford, city of Utica, Whites town.

Second District.

1879—Augusta, Kirkland, Marshall, Rome, Sangerfield, Vernon, Verona, Westmoreland, Whitestown
1866—Augusta, Bridgewater, Kirkland, Marshall, Sangerfield, ward 2 of Utica, Vernon, Westmoreland, Whitestown.
1857—Augusta, Bridgewater, Kirkland, Marshall, New Hartford, Paris, Sangerfield, Vernon, Westmoreland.
1847—Augusta, Bridgewater, Kirkland, Marshall, Paris, Sangerfield, Vernon, Westmoreland.

Third District.

1879—Annsville, Ava, Booneville, Camden, Deerfield, Florence, Floyd, Forestport, Lee, Marcy, Remsen, Steuben, Trenton, wards 1 and 2 of Utica, Vienna, Western.
1866, 1857—Camden, Florence, Rome, Verona, Vienna.
1847—Annsville, Camden, Florence, Rome, Verona, Vienna.

Fourth District.

1866—Annsville, Ava, Booneville, Deerfield, Floyd, Lee, Marcy, Remsen, Steuben, Trenton, Western.
1857—Annsville, Ava, Booneville, Floyd, Lee, Marcy, Remsen, Steuben, Trenton, Western.
1847—Ava, Booneville, Deerfield, Floyd, Lee, Marcy, Remsen, Steuben, Trenton, Western.

ONONDAGA.

First District.

1879, 1866—Wards 1, 3, 4 of Syracuse, Camillus, Cicero, Clay, Geddes, Lysander, Van Buren.

1857—Camillus, Clay, Elbridge, Lysander, Marcellus, Skaneateles, Spafford, Van Buren.
1847—Camillus, Clay, Elbridge, Lysander, Van Buren.

Second District.

1879, 1866—Wards 5, 6 of Syracuse, Elbridge, Lafayette, Marcellus, Onondaga, Otisco, Skaneateles, Spafford, Tully.
1857—Cicero, Salina, city of Syracuse.
1847—Marcellus, Onondaga, Otisco, Skaneateles, Spafford, Tully.

Third District.

1879, 1866—Wards 2, 7, 8 of Syracuse, DeWitt, Fabius, Manlius, Pompey, Salina
1857—DeWitt, Fabius, Geddes, Lafayette, Manlius, Onondaga, Otisco, Pompey, Tully
1847—Cicero, Geddes, Salina, city of Syracuse.

Fourth District.

1857—Consolidated with third district.
1847—DeWitt, Fabius, Lafayette, Manlius, Pompey.

ONTARIO.

One District since 1879.

First District.

1866, 1857, 1847—Farmington, Gorham, Hopewell, Manchester, Phelps, Seneca.

Second District.

1866, 1857, 1847—Bristol, Canadice, Canandaigua, East Bloomfield, Naples, Richmond, South Bristol, Victor, West Bloomfield.

ORANGE.

First District.

1879—Blooming Grove, Cornwall, Highlands, Monroe, Montgomery, Newburgh (town), city of Newburgh, New Windsor.
1866—Blooming Grove, Cornwall, Monroe, Montgomery, Newburgh, New Windsor
1857—Blooming Grove, Chester, Cornwall, Monroe, Montgomery, Newburgh, New Windsor
1847—Crawford, Montgomery, Newburgh, New Windsor.

Second District.

1879—Chester, Crawford, Deerpark, Goshen, Greenville, Hamptonburgh, Minisink, Mount Hope, Wallkill, Wawayanda.
1866—Chester, Crawford, Deerpark, Goshen, Greenville, Hamptonburgh, Minisink, Mount Hope, Wallkill Warwick, Wawayanda.
1857—Crawford, Deerpark, Goshen, Greenville, Hamptonburgh, Minisink, Mount Hope, Wallkill, Warwick, Wawayanda.
1847—Blooming Grove, Chester, Cornwall, Goshen, Hamptonburgh, Wallkill.

Third District.

1857—Consolidated with other districts
1847—Deerpark, Greenville, Minisink, Monroe, Mount Hope, Warwick, Wawayanda (from November 15, 1849).

ORLEANS

One District.

OSWEGO.

First District.

1879—Granby, Hannibal, New Haven, Oswego (town), city of Oswego, Scriba, Volney.
1866, 1857—Hannibal, Oswego, city of Oswego, Scriba
1847—Granby, Hannibal, New Haven, Oswego, city of Oswego (from May 24, 1848), Schroeppel, Scriba, Volney.

Second District.

1879—Albion, Amboy, Boylston, Constantia, Hastings, Mexico, Orwell, Palermo, Parish-Richfield, Sandy Creek, Schroeppel, West Monroe, Williamstown.

1866, 1857—Constantia, Granby, Hastings, Palermo, Schroeppel, Volney, West Monroe.

84—Albion, Amboy, Boylston, Constantia, Hastings, Mexico, Orwell, Palermo, Parish, Redfield, Richland, Sandy Creek, West Monroe, Williamstown.

Third District.

1866, 1857—Albion, Amboy, Boylston, Mexico, New Haven, Orwell, Parish, Redfield, Richland, Sandy Creek, Williamstown.

1847—None.

OTSEGO.

First District.

1879, 1866, 1857—Cherry Valley, Decatur, Exeter, Maryland, Middlefield, Otsego, Plainfield, Richfield, Roseboom, Springfield, Westford, Worcester.

1847—Cherry Valley, Decatur, Maryland, Middlefield, Roseboom (from November 23, 1854), Springfield, Westford, Worcester.

Second District.

1879, 1866, 1857—Burlington, Butternuts, Edmeston, Hartwick, Laurens, Milford, Morris, New Lisbon, Oneonta, Otego, Pittsfield, Unadilla.

1847—Burlington, Edmeston, Exeter, Hartwick, New Lisbon, Otsego, Plainfield, Richfield.

Third District.

1857—Consolidated with second district.

1847—Butternuts, Laurens, Milford, Morris, Oneonta, Otego, Pittsfield, Unadilla.

PUTNAM.

One District.

QUEENS.

First District.

1879, 1866, 1857—Flushing, North Hempstead, Oyster Bay.

1847—The entire county.

Second District.

1879, 1866, 1857—Hempstead, Jamaica, Newtown.

RENSSELAER.

First District.

1879—Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 1 of Troy.

1866, 1857, 1847—City of Troy.

Second District.

1879—Wards 5 and 13 of Troy, Brunswick, Lansingburgh, Schaghticoke, Pittstown, Grafton, Hoosick, Petersburgh.

1866, 857, 1847—Berlin, Grafton, Hoosick, Lansingburgh, Petersburgh, Pittstown, Schaghticoke.

Third District.

1879—Wards 6 and 12 of Troy, Berlin, East Greenbush, Greenbush, Nassau, North Greenbush, Poestenkill, Sandlake, Schodack, Stephentown

1866, 857, 1847—Brunswick, East Greenbush (from February 28, 1855, to April 14, 1858, under the name of Clinton), Greenbush, Nassau North Greenbush, Poestenkill, Sandlake, Schodack, Steptentown.

RICHMOND AND ROCKLAND.

One District each.

ST. LAWRENCE.

First District.

1879, 1866, 1857—De Kalb, De Peyster, Fine, Fowler, Gouverneur, Hammond, Macomb, Morristown, Oswegatchie, Pitcairn, Rossie.

1847—De Kalb, De Peyster, Fowler, Gouverneur, Hammond, Macomb, Morristown, Oswegatchie, Pitcairn, Rossie.

Second District.

1879, 1866, 1857—Canton, Clifton (from April 21, 1868), Colton, Edwards, Hermon, Lisbon, Madrid, Norfolk, Pierrepont, Russell, Waddington (from November 12, 1859).

1847—Canton, Edwards, Fine, Hermon, Lisbon, Madrid, Norfolk, Pierrepont, Russell.

Third District.

1879, 1866, 1857—Brasher, Hopkinton, Lawrence, Louisville, Massena, Parishville, Potsdam, Stockholm.

1847—Brasher, Colton, Hopkinton, Lawrence, Louisville, Massena, Parishville, Potsdam, Stockholm.

SARATOGA.

First District.

1879, 1866—Ballston, Charlton, Clifton Park, Galway, Halfmoon, Malta, Milton, Providence, Stillwater, Waterford.

1857, 1847—Ballston, Charlton, Clifton Park, Galway, Halfmoon, Malta, Milton, Stillwater, Waterford.

Second District.

1879, 1866—Corinth, Day, Edinburgh, Greenfield, Hadley, Moreau, Northumberland, Saratoga, Saratoga Springs, Wilton.

1857, 1847—Corinth, Day, Edinburgh, Greenfield, Hadley, Moreau, Northumberland, Providence, Saratoga, Saratoga Springs, Wilton.

SCHENECTADY.

One District.

SCHOHARIE.

One District since 1857.

First District.

1847—Blenheim, Broome, Conesville, Esperance, Gilboa, Middleburgh, Schoharie, Wright.

Second District.

1847—Carlisle, Cobleskill, Fulton, Jefferson, Richmondville, Seward, Sharon, Summit.

SCHUYLER.

One District.

SENECA.

One District.

STEUBEN.

First District.

1879—Avoca, Bath, Bradford, Campbell, Cohocton, Dansville, Howard, Fremont, Pultney, Prattsburgh, Thurston, Urbana, Wayland, Wayne, Wheeler.

1866—Avoca, Bath, Bradford, Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, Howard, Prattsburgh, Pultney, Urbana, Wayland, Wayne, Wheeler.

1857—Avoca, Bath, Bradford, Cohocton, Prattsburgh, Pultney, Savona (from December 30, 1859, to April 30, 1862), Urbana, Wayne, Wheeler.

1847—Bath, Prattsburgh, Pultney, Reading, Tyrone, Urbana, Wayne, Wheeler.

Second District.

1879—Addison, Cameron, Canisteo, Caton, Corning, Erwin, Greenwood, Hartsville, Hornby, Hornellsville, Jasper, Lindley, Rathbun, Troupsburgh, Tuscarora, West Union, Woodhull.

1866—Addison, Cameron, Campbell, Canisteo, Caton, Corning, Erwin, Greenwood, Hartsville, Hornby, Hornellsville, Jasper, Lindley, Rathbun, Thurston, Troupsburgh, Tuscarora, West Union, Woodhull.

1857—Addison, Cameron, Campbell, Caton, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, Lindley, Rathbun, Thurston, Tuscarora (from December 3, 1859), Woodhull.

1847—Addison, Bradford, Cameron, Campbell, Caton, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, Lindley, Orange, Thurston, Woodhull.

Third District.

1857—Canisteo, Dansville, Fremont, Greenwood, Hartsville, Hornellsville, Howard, Jasper, Troupsburgh, Wayland, West Union.

1847—Avoca, Canisteo, Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont (from November 17, 1857), Greenwood, Hartsville, Hornellsville, Howard, Jasper, Troupsburgh, Wayland, West Union.

SUFFOLK.

One District since 1866.

First District.

1857, 1847—Easthampton, Riverhead, Shelter Island, Southampton, Southold.

Second District.

1857, 1847—Brookhaven, Huntington, Islip, Smithtown.

SULLIVAN AND TIOGA.

One District each.

TOMPKINS.

One District since 1857.

First District.

1847—Enfield, Hector, Lansing, Newfield, Ulysses

Second District.

1848—Caroline, Danby, Dryden, Groton, Ithaca.

ULSTER.

First District.

1879—Hurley, Kingston, Saugerties, Woodstock, wards 1, 2, 3, 5 and 9 city of Kingston.

1866—Kingston, Saugerties.

1857—Hurley, Kingston, Saugerties.

1847—Denning, Hurley, Marbletown, Olive, Rochester, Saugerties, Shandaken, Wawarsing, Woodstock.

Second District.

1879—Esopus, Lloyd, Marbletown, Marlborough, Plattekill, Rosendale, wards 4, 6, 7 and 8 of city of Kingston.

1866, 1857—Esopus, Gardiner, Lloyd, Marbletown, Marlborough, New Paltz, Plattekill, Rosendale, Shawangunk.

1847—Esopus, Gardiner (from April 2, 1853), Kingston, Lloyd, Marlborough, New Paltz, Plattekill, Rosendale, Shawangunk.

Third District.

1879—Denning, Gardiner, Hardenburgh, New Paltz, Olive, Rochester, Shandaken, Shawangunk, Wawarsing.

1866—Denning, Hardenburgh, Hurley, Olive, Rochester, Shandaken, Wawarsing, Woodstock.

1857—Denning, Hardenburgh (from April 15, 1859), Olive, Rochester, Shandaken, Wawarsing, Woodstock.

1847—None.

WARREN.

One District.

WASHINGTON.

First District.

1879, 1866, 1857, 1847—Argyle, Cambridge, Easton, Fort Edward, Greenwich, Jackson, Salem, White Creek.

Second District.

1879, 1866, 1857, 1847—Dresden, Fort Ann, Granville, Hampton, Hartford, Hebron, Kingsbury, Putnam, Whitehall.

WAYNE.

First District.

1879—Butler, Galen, Huron, Rose, Savannah, Sodus, Williamson, Wolcott.

1866, 1857, 1847—Butler, Galen, Huron, Lyons, Rose, Savannah, Sodus, Wolcott.

Second District.

1879—Arcadia, Lyons, Macedon, Marion, Ontario, Palmyra, Walworth.

1866, 1857, 1847—Arcadia, Macedon, Marion, Ontario, Palmyra, Walworth, Williamson.

WESTCHESTER.

First District.

1879—Greenburgh, Mount Pleasant, Yonkers.

1866—Morrisania, Westchester, West Farms, Yonkers.

1857—East Chester, Morrisania, Westchester, West Farms, Yonkers.

1847—Bedford, Cortlandt, Lewisboro', New Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Poundridge, Somers, Yorktown.

Second District.

1879—East Chester, Harrison, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, North Castle, Pelham, Rye, Scarsdale, Westchester, White Plains.

1866—Bedford, East Chester, Greenburgh, Harrison, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, North Castle, Pelham, Rye, Scarsdale, White Plains.

1857—Greenburgh, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Mount Pleasant, New Rochelle, North Castle, Pelham, Poundridge, Rye, Scarsdale, White Plains.

1847—East Chester, Greenburgh, Harrison, Mamaroneck, Morrisania (from December 7, 1855), Mount Pleasant, New Rochelle, North Castle, Pelham, Rye, Scarsdale, Westchester, West Farms, White Plains, Yonkers.

Third District.

1879—Bedford, Cortlandt, Lewisboro', New Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Poundridge, Somers, Yorktown.

1866—Cortlandt, Lewisboro', Mount Pleasant, New Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Poundridge, Somers, Yorktown

1857—Bedford, Cortlandt, Lewisboro', New Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Somers, Yorktown.

1847—None.

WYOMING AND YATES.

One District each.

Assembly Reapportionment, 1892.

The Legislature of 1892 reapportioned the Assembly districts and afterward the Boards of Supervisors divided the various counties into Assembly districts, as follows:

ALBANY COUNTY—Four Districts.

1 Towns of Berne, Bethlehem, Coeymans, New Scotland, Rensselaerville and Westerlo, and the 1st, 2d, 5th and 15th wards of the city of Albany.

2 Towns of Guilderland and Knox, and the 8th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 17th wards of the city of Albany.

3 Third, 4th, 6th, 7th, 13th, 14th and 16th wards of the city of Albany, and all that portion of the 9th ward of the city of Albany bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point in the east bounds of the city, opposite the center of Livingston avenue, thence along the center of Livingston avenue to the center of Broadway; thence northerly along the center of Broadway to the center of Patroon's creek; thence easterly along the center of Patroon's creek and the continuation of said line to the west bounds of the county of Rensselaer; thence southerly along said county line to the place of beginning.

4 Town of Watervliet, the city of Cohoes and all that portion of the 9th ward of the city of Albany bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point in the east bounds of the city, opposite the center of Patroon's creek; thence running westerly to the mouth of the arch covering Patroon's creek and westerly along the center line of said creek and Tivoli lake to a point opposite the angle of intersection of the boundary lines of the city from the west and north; thence northerly to said angle and northerly and easterly along the said boundary line of the city to the east bounds of the city and the Rensselaer county line; thence southerly along the west bounds of the county of Rensselaer to the place of beginning.

ALLEGANY COUNTY—One District

BROOME COUNTY—One District.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY—One District.

CAYUGA COUNTY—One District.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY—One District.

CHEMUNG COUNTY—One District.

CHENANGO COUNTY—One District.

CLINTON COUNTY—One District.

COLUMBIA COUNTY—One District.

CORTLAND COUNTY—One District.

DELAWARE COUNTY—One District.

DUTCHESS COUNTY—Two Districts.

1 Towns of Amenia, Beekman, Dover, East Fishkill, Fishkill, La Grange, North East, Pawling, Pine Plains, Stanford, Union Vale, Wappingers and Washington.

2 Towns of Clinton, Hyde Park, Milan, Pleasant Valley, Poughkeepsie, Red Hook and Rhinebeck, and city of Poughkeepsie.

ERIE COUNTY—Six Districts.

1 First, 2d, 4th, 19th, 20th and 22d wards of the city of Buffalo.

2 Third, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th wards of the city of Buffalo.

3 Sixth, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th wards of the city of Buffalo.

4 Sixteenth, 17th, 21st, 23d and 24th wards of the city of Buffalo

5 Eighteenth and 25th wards of the city of Buffalo and towns of Alden, Amherst, Cheektowaga, Clarence, Green Island, Lancaster, Marilla, Newstead, Tonawanda and Wales.

6 Fifth and 11th wards of the city of Buffalo and the towns of Aurora, Boston, Brant, Colden, Collins, Concord, East Hamburgh, Eden, Evans, Hamburgh, Holland, North Collins, Sardinia, Elma and West Seneca.

ESSEX COUNTY—One District.

FRANKLIN COUNTY—One District.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES—One District.

GENESEE COUNTY—One District.

GREENE COUNTY—One District.

HERKIMER COUNTY—One District.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—One District.

KINGS COUNTY—Eighteen Districts.*

1 Beginning at a point on the East river at the center of Bridge street; running thence southerly along the center line of Bridge street and in a straight line to the center of Fulton avenue; thence westerly along the center of Fulton avenue to the center of Court square; thence southerly along the centers of Court square and Boerum place to the center of Atlantic avenue; thence westerly along the center of Atlantic avenue to the East river, and thence northeasterly along the East river to the point of beginning.

2 Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the center lines of Fulton avenue and Court square; thence easterly along the center of Fulton avenue to the intersection of the center lines of Fulton and Flatbush avenues; thence southerly along the center of Flatbush avenue to the center of Fourth avenue; thence southwesterly along the center of Fourth avenue to the center of Butler street; thence northwesterly along the center of Butler street to the center of Nevins street; thence southwesterly along the center of Nevins street to the center of Douglass street; thence northwesterly along the center of Douglass street to the center of Hoyt street; thence southwesterly along the center of Hoyt street to the center of Sackett street; thence northwesterly along the center of Sackett street to the center of Court street; thence northerly along the center of Court street to the center of Atlantic avenue; thence easterly along the center of Atlantic avenue to the center line of Boerum place, and thence northeasterly along the centers of Boerum place and Court square to the place of beginning.

3 Beginning on the East river at the center line of Bridge street; thence southerly along

* Reapportioned by order of court in 1893.

the center line of Bridge street to the center line of Myrtle avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Myrtle avenue to the center line of Prince street; thence northerly along the center line of Prince street to the center line of Johnson street; thence easterly along the center line of Johnson street to the center line of Hudson avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Hudson avenue to the center line of Myrtle avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Myrtle avenue to the center line of Raymond street; thence southerly along the center line of Raymond street to the center line of Bolivar street; thence easterly along the center line of Bolivar street to the center line of Canton street; thence northerly along the center line of Canton street to the center line of Myrtle avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Myrtle avenue to the center line of Portland avenue or a line in continuation thereof; thence southerly in a straight line across Washington Park to the center of South Portland avenue; thence southerly along the center of South Portland avenue to the center of Atlantic avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Atlantic avenue to the center of Washington avenue; thence northerly along the center of Washington avenue to the center line of Flushing avenue; thence westerly along the center of Flushing avenue to the southwesterly corner of the United States Navy Yard; thence northerly, northwesterly and northeasterly along the United States Navy Yard to the East river; thence westerly along the East river to the point of beginning.

4 Beginning on the East river at the center of Atlantic avenue in the city of Brooklyn; thence easterly along the center of Atlantic avenue to the center of Court street; thence southerly along the center of Court street to the center of Fourth place; thence westerly along the center of Fourth place to the center of Henry street; thence northeasterly along the center of Henry street to the center of Coles street; thence westerly along the center of Coles street to the center of Hamilton avenue; thence along the center of Hamilton avenue to the East river; thence along the East river to the place of beginning.

5 Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the center line of Broadway with the center line of Flushing avenue in the city of Brooklyn; running thence westerly along the center of Flushing avenue to the center line of Kent avenue; thence southerly along the center of Kent avenue to the center line of Park avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Park avenue to the center line of Franklin avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Franklin avenue to the center line of Willoughby avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Willoughby avenue to the center line of Bedford avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Bedford avenue to the center line of Lafayette avenue; thence westerly along the center line of Lafayette avenue to the center line of Franklin avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Franklin avenue to the center of Clifton place; thence westerly along the center of Clifton place to the center of Classon avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Classon avenue to the center of Fulton avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Fulton avenue to the center line of Washington avenue; thence northerly along the center line of Washington avenue to the Wallabout canal; thence northwesterly along said canal to Wallabout bay; thence northwesterly along said Wallabout bay to the center of Division avenue; thence easterly along the center of Division avenue and in a straight line to the center line of Bedford avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Bedford avenue to the center of Wilson street; thence northeasterly along the center of Wilson street to the center of Lee avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Lee avenue to the center of Keep street; thence northeasterly along the center of Keep street to the center of Marcy avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Marcy avenue to the center of Penn street; thence northeasterly along the center of Penn street to the center of Harrison avenue; thence northerly along the center of Harrison avenue to the center of Division avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Division avenue to the center of Broadway; thence southeasterly along the center of Broadway to the point of beginning.

6 Beginning at a point in Gowanus bay opposite the line dividing the town of New Utrecht from the city of Brooklyn; running thence northeasterly along Gowanus bay to a point formed by the intersection of Gowanus bay with Prospect avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Prospect avenue to the center line of Sixth avenue; thence southwesterly along the center line of Sixth avenue to the center line of Twenty-third street; thence southeasterly along the center of Twenty-third street to the center of Seventh avenue; thence northeasterly along the center of Seventh avenue to the southerly side of Twentieth street; thence southeasterly along the southerly side of Twentieth street to a point distant 100 feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Twentieth street with the westerly side of Ninth avenue; thence southwesterly on a line parallel with and distant 100 feet from the westerly side of Ninth avenue to the northerly line of Twenty-first street; thence southeasterly along the northerly line of Twenty-first street to the westerly line of Ninth avenue, and thence northeasterly along the westerly line of Ninth avenue to the southerly side of Twentieth street; thence southeasterly along the southerly side of Twentieth street to the westerly line of Tenth avenue; thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Tenth avenue to the southerly side of Twenty-second street as laid down on the commissioners' map of the city of Brooklyn; thence southeasterly along the southerly side of Twenty-second street as so laid down to the line separating the town of Flatbush from the city of Brooklyn. And all of the towns of Flatbush and New Utrecht.

7 Beginning at a point where the center line of Myrtle avenue intersects the center line of Bridge street; running thence easterly along the center line of Myrtle avenue to the center line of Prince street; thence northerly along the center line of Prince street to the center line of Johnson street; thence easterly along the center line of Johnson street to the center line of Hudson avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Hudson avenue to the center line of Myrtle avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Myrtle avenue to the center line of Raymond street; thence southerly along the center line of Raymond street to the center line of Bolivar street; thence easterly along the center line of Bolivar street to the center line of Canton street; thence northerly along the center line of Canton street to the center line of Myrtle avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Myrtle avenue to the center line of Portland avenue or a line in continuation thereof; thence southerly along the center line of Portland avenue in a straight line across Washington Park to the center line of Atlantic avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Atlantic avenue

to the center line of Washington avenue; thence northerly along the center line of Washington avenue to the center line of Fulton avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Fulton avenue to a point opposite the center of Ormond place; thence northerly along the center line of Ormond place to the center line of Putnam avenue; thence easterly along the center line of Putnam avenue to the center line of Franklin avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Franklin avenue to a point opposite the center line of Hancock street; thence easterly along the center line of Hancock street to the center line of Spencer place; thence southerly along the center line of Spencer place to the center line of Fulton avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Fulton avenue to the center line of Bedford avenue; thence southerly along the center of Bedford avenue to a point opposite the center line of Brevoort place; thence westerly along the center line of Brevoort place to the center line of Franklin avenue; thence southerly along the center of Franklin avenue to the city line; thence westerly along the city line to the center of Flatbush avenue; thence northerly along the center line of Flatbush avenue to a point opposite the center line of Union street; thence northwesterly along the center line of Union street to the center line of Fourth avenue; thence northeasterly along the center line of Fourth avenue to the center line of Flatbush avenue; thence northerly along the center line of Flatbush avenue to the center line of Fulton avenue; thence northwesterly along the center line of Fulton avenue to the center line of Bridge street; thence northerly along the center line of Bridge street to the point of beginning

8 Beginning on the East river on the center line of Hamilton avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Hamilton avenue to the center line of Coles street; thence southeasterly along the center of Coles street to the center of Henry street; thence southerly along the center of Henry street to the center of Fourth place; thence southeasterly along the center of Fourth place to the center of Court street; thence northeasterly along the center of Court street to the center of Sackett street; thence southeasterly along the center of Sackett street to the center of Hoyt street; thence northeasterly along the center of Hoyt street to the center of Douglass street; thence southeasterly along the center of Douglass street to the center of Nevins street; thence northeasterly along the center of Nevins street to the center of Butler street; thence southeasterly along the center of Butler street to the center of Fourth avenue; thence southwesterly along the center of Fourth avenue to the center of First street; thence northwesterly along the center of First street to the center of Gowanus canal; thence southerly and southwesterly along the center of Gowanus canal to Gowanus bay; thence along the Gowanus bay and East river to the place of beginning.

9 Beginning at a point in the East river at the center line of North Eighth street, running thence southeasterly along the center of North Eighth street to the center line of Union avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Union avenue to the center line of North Second street; thence westerly along the center of North Second street to a point at the intersection of the center line of Rodney street; thence southwesterly along the center of Rodney street to the center line of Broadway; thence southeasterly along the center of Broadway to a point formed by the intersection of the center line of Division avenue; thence westerly along the center line of Division avenue to a point formed by the intersection of Harrison avenue; thence southeasterly along the center line of Harrison avenue to the center line of Penn street; thence southwesterly along the center of Penn street to the center line of Marcy avenue; thence northwesterly along the center line of Marcy avenue to the center line of Keap street; thence southwesterly along the center line of Keap street to the center line of Lee avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Lee avenue to the center of Wilson street; thence southwesterly along the center of Wilson street to the center of Bedford avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Bedford avenue to the center of Division avenue; thence westerly along the center of Division avenue to the East river; thence northerly along the East river to the point of beginning.

10 Beginning at the center of the intersection of South Second and Rodney streets, running thence northeasterly through the center line of Rodney street to the center line of North Second street; thence easterly along the center of North Second street to the center of Union avenue; thence northerly through the center line of Union avenue to the center of Driggs avenue; thence northeasterly along the center of Driggs avenue to the point formed by the intersection of the center line of Van Pelt avenue; thence easterly along the center of Van Pelt avenue to the center of Leonard street; thence southerly along the center of Leonard street to the center of Richardson street; thence easterly along the center of Richardson street to a point formed by the intersection of the center line of Meeker avenue; thence northeasterly along the center of Meeker avenue to the center of Newtown creek; thence southeasterly along the center of Newtown creek to the line of the county of Queens; thence southeasterly along the line of the county of Queens to the center of Flushing avenue at its intersection with the said line of the county of Queens; thence southwesterly and westerly along the center of Flushing avenue to the center of Bushwick avenue or road as the same was originally laid down on the commissioners' map of the town of Bushwick; thence along the center of said Bushwick avenue or road as the same was so laid down to the center of Ten Eyck street; thence westerly along the center of Ten Eyck street to the center of Union avenue; thence southerly along the center of Union avenue to the center line of South Second street; thence northwesterly along the center line of South Second street to the point of beginning.

11 Beginning at the intersection of the center line of Rodney street and Broadway, running thence southeasterly along the center line of Broadway to the center line of Flushing avenue; thence in an easterly direction along the center line of Flushing avenue to the center line of Bushwick avenue or road as the same was originally laid down on the commissioners' map of the town of Bushwick; thence in a northerly, northwesterly and northeasterly direction along the center line of Bushwick avenue or road as the same was so laid down to the center line of Ten Eyck street; thence westerly along the center line of Ten Eyck street to the center line of Union avenue; thence in a southerly direction along the center line of Union avenue to the center line of South Second street; thence in a northwesterly direction along the center line of South Second street to the center line of Rodney street; thence in a southwesterly direction along the center line of Rodney street to the center line of Broadway, the place of beginning.

12 Beginning at the easterly permanent line of the East river where the same would be intersected by the center line of North Eighth street; running thence southeasterly along the center of North Eighth street to the center line of Union avenue; thence northerly along the center line of Union avenue to the center line of Driggs avenue; thence northeasterly along the center of Driggs avenue to the center of Van Pelt avenue; thence easterly along the center of Van Pelt avenue to the center of Leonard street; thence southerly along the center of Leonard street to the center of Richardson street; thence westerly along the center of Richardson street to the intersection of the center of Meeker avenue; thence northeasterly along the center of Meeker avenue to the center of Newtown creek; thence northwesterly along the center of Newtown creek to the permanent line of the East river; thence southerly along the permanent line of the East river to the point of beginning.

13 Beginning at a point of the center line of Kent avenue and Flushing avenue; running thence easterly along the center line of Flushing avenue to the center of Broadway; thence southeasterly along the center line of Broadway to the center of Lafayette avenue; thence westerly along the center of Lafayette avenue to the center line of Bedford avenue; thence northerly along the center of Bedford avenue to the center of Willoughby avenue; thence westerly along the center of Willoughby avenue to the center of Franklin avenue; thence northerly along the center of Franklin avenue to the center of Park avenue; thence westerly along the center of Park avenue to the center of Kent avenue; thence northerly along the center of Kent avenue to the point of beginning.

14 Beginning at a point where the southerly boundary of the Plaza intersects the center line of Flatbush avenue; running thence southeasterly along the center line of Flatbush avenue to the line separating the town of Flatbush from the city of Brooklyn; thence along said division line as it now runs to the southerly side of Twenty-second street as laid down on the commissioners' map of the city of Brooklyn; thence westerly along said southerly side of Twenty-second street as so laid down to the westerly side of Tenth avenue; thence northeasterly along the westerly side of Tenth avenue to the southerly side of Twentieth street; thence northwesterly along the southerly side of Twentieth street to the westerly side of Ninth avenue; thence southwesterly along said westerly side of Ninth avenue to the northerly line of Twenty-first street; thence northwesterly along the northerly side of Twenty-first street 100 feet; thence northeasterly on a line parallel with and distant 100 feet from the westerly line of Ninth avenue to the southerly side of Twentieth street; thence northwesterly along the southerly side of Twentieth street to the center line of Seventh avenue; thence southwesterly along the center line of Seventh avenue to the center line of Twenty-third street; thence northwesterly along the center line of Twenty-third street to the center line of Sixth avenue; thence northeasterly along the center line of Sixth avenue to the center line of Prospect avenue; thence northwesterly along the center line of Prospect avenue to the center line of Gowanus bay or canal; thence northeasterly along said center line of said bay or canal as the same now runs to the center line of First street as originally laid out on the commissioners' map of the city of Brooklyn; thence southeasterly along the center line of First street as so laid out to the center line of Fourth avenue; thence northeasterly along the center line of Fourth avenue to the center line of Union street; thence southeasterly along the center line of Union street and a line drawn in continuation thereof to a point where said line in continuation of the center line of Union street intersects a line drawn in continuation of the center line of Ninth avenue; thence along the line drawn in continuation of the center line of Ninth avenue to the southerly boundary of the Plaza; thence easterly along the southerly boundary of the Plaza to the place of beginning, including the southerly and westerly boundaries of Prospect Park as established by law.

15 Beginning at a point formed with the centers of Franklin and Lafayette avenues; thence easterly along the center of Lafayette avenue to the center of Reid avenue; thence southerly along the center of Reid avenue to the center of Fulton avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Fulton avenue to the center of Utica avenue; thence southerly along the center of Utica avenue to the center of Atlantic avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Atlantic avenue to the center of Franklin avenue; thence northerly along the center of Franklin avenue to the center of Brevoort place; thence easterly along the center of Brevoort place to the center of Bedford avenue; thence northerly along the center of Bedford avenue to the center of Fulton avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Fulton avenue to the center of Spencer place; thence northerly along the center of Spencer place to the center of Hancock street; thence westerly along the center of Hancock street to the center of Franklin avenue; thence northerly along the center of Franklin avenue to the center of Putnam avenue; thence westerly along the center of Putnam avenue to the center of Ormond place; thence southerly along the center of Ormond place to the center of Fulton avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Fulton avenue to the center of Classon avenue; thence northerly along the center of Classon avenue to the center of Clifton place; thence easterly along the center of Clifton place to the center of Franklin avenue; thence northerly along the center of Franklin avenue to the point of beginning.

16 Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of Atlantic and Franklin avenues; running thence southeasterly along the center of Atlantic avenue to the center of Utica avenue; thence northerly along the center of Utica avenue to the center of Fulton avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Fulton avenue to the center of Reid avenue; thence northerly along the center of Reid avenue to the center of Lafayette avenue; thence easterly along the center of Lafayette avenue to the center of Broadway; thence southeasterly along the center of Broadway to the center of McDougal street; thence westerly along the center line of McDougal street to the center line of Hopkinson avenue; thence southerly along the center of Hopkinson avenue to the center of Atlantic avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Atlantic avenue to the former boundary line between the city of Brooklyn and the town of New Lots; thence southwesterly along the said former boundary line to the center of Rockaway avenue; thence southerly along the center of Rockaway avenue to the boundary line of the town of Flatlands; thence along the boundary lines of the towns of Flatlands and Gravesend in all their turnings (so as to include said two towns into this Assembly district) to a point formed by the intersection of the boundary lines of the towns of Flatbush, Flatlands and the former town of New Lots; thence northerly along the boundary line dividing the town of Flatbush

from the former town of New Lots to the city line; thence westerly along the city line to a point in the center of Franklin avenue; thence northerly along the center of Franklin avenue to the point of beginning.

17 Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the center line of Rockaway avenue with the boundary line of the town of Flatlands; thence northerly along the center line of Rockaway avenue to the former boundary line between the city of Brooklyn and the town of New Lots; thence running northeasterly along said boundary line to the center line of Atlantic avenue; thence northwesterly along the center line of Atlantic avenue to the center of Hopkinson avenue; thence northerly along the center of Hopkinson avenue to the center of McDougal street; thence easterly along the center of McDougal street to the center of Broadway; thence northwesterly along the center of Broadway to the center of Cooper street; thence northeasterly along the center of Cooper street to the center of Evergreen avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Evergreen avenue to the center of Palmetto street; thence northeasterly along the center of Palmetto street to the center of Central avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Central avenue to the center of Ralph avenue; thence northeasterly along the center of Ralph avenue to the center of Hamburg avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Hamburg avenue to the center of Green avenue; thence southwesterly along the center of Green avenue to the center of Central avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Central avenue to the center of Himrod street; thence northeasterly along the center of Himrod street to the center of Wyckoff avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Wyckoff avenue to the center of Green avenue; thence northeasterly along the center of Green avenue to the boundary line of the county of Queens; thence southeasterly along said boundary line to the boundary line of the former town of New Lots, and thence following the boundary line of the former town of New Lots in all its turns to the point of beginning.

18 Beginning at a point formed by the center line of Cooper street with the center line of Broadway; running thence northwesterly along the center line of Broadway to the center of Flushing avenue; thence northeasterly along the center of Flushing avenue to the boundary line of Queens county; thence southeasterly along said line to the center of Green avenue; thence southwesterly along the center of Green avenue to the center of Wyckoff avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Wyckoff avenue to the center of Himrod street; thence southwesterly along the center of Himrod street to the center of Central avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Central avenue to the center of Green avenue; thence northeasterly along the center of Green avenue to the center of Hamburg avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Hamburg avenue to the center of Ralph avenue; thence southwesterly along the center of Ralph avenue to the center of Central avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Central avenue to the center of Palmetto street; thence southwesterly along the center of Palmetto street to the center of Evergreen avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Evergreen avenue to the center of Cooper street; thence southwesterly along the center of Cooper street to the point of beginning.

LEWIS COUNTY — One District.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY — One District.

MADISON COUNTY — One District.

MONROE COUNTY — Three Districts.

1 Towns of Irondequoit, Webster, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Brighton, Henrietta, Rush and Mendon, and the 12th, 13th, 14th, 17th, and 18th wards of the city of Rochester.

2 First, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 16th wards of the city of Rochester.

3 Towns of Hamlin, Parma, Clarkson, Greece, Gates, Sweden, Ogden, Chili, Riga and Wheatland, and the 1 th, 11th, 15th, 19th and 20th wards of the city of Rochester.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY — One District.

NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY — Thirty Districts.

1 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spring street, Broadway, Park row, Spruce street, Gold street, Ferry street, Peck slip, East river, Hudson or North river and Governor's, Bedloe's and Ellis' Islands.

2 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand street, Bowery, Division street, Pike street, Pike slip, East river, Peck slip, Ferry street, Gold street, Spruce street, Park row and Broadway.

3 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Prince street, the Bowery, Stanton street, Ludlow street, Grand street, Orchard street, Division street, the Bowery, Grand street and Broadway.

4 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Grand street, East river, Pike slip, Pike street and Orchard street.

5 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Stanton street, East river, Grand street and Ludlow street.

6 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fourteenth street, East river, Stanton street, Clinton street and Avenue B.

7 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eighth street, St. Mark's place, Avenue A, Seventh street, Avenue B, Clinton street, Stanton street, the Bowery, Prince street and Broadway.

8 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Christopher street, Greenwich avenue, Seventh avenue, West Fourteenth street, East Fourteenth street, Broadway, Spring street and Hudson or North river.

9 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Nineteenth street, Seventh avenue, Greenwich avenue Christopher street and Hudson or North river.

10 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventeenth street, East river, East Fourteenth street, Avenue B, Seventh street, Avenue A, St. Mark's place, Eighth street, Broadway, East Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue.

11 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fortieth street, East Fortieth street, Fourth avenue, East Fourteenth street, West Fourteenth street and Seventh avenue.

12 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Twenty-ninth street, East river, East Seventeenth street and Fourth avenue.

13 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Thirty-first street, Seventh avenue, West Nineteenth street and Hudson or North river.

14 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Forty-fourth street, East river, East Twenty-ninth street and Fourth avenue.

15 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fortieth street, Seventh

avenue, West Thirty-first street and Hudson or North river.

16 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Fifty-ninth street, East river, East Forty-fourth street, Depew place, East Forty-fifth street, Fourth avenue and Blackwell's island.

17 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Forty-seventh street, Seventh avenue, West Fortieth street and Hudson or North river.

18 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Fifty-fourth street, Ninth avenue, West Fifty-third street, Seventh avenue, West Forty-seventh street and Hudson or North river.

19 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West Seventy-second street, Eighth avenue, West Fifty-ninth street, Seventh avenue, West Fifty-third street, Ninth avenue, West Fifty-fourth street and Hudson or North river.

20 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Seventy-third street, East river, East Fifty-ninth street and Lexington avenue.

21 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Transverse road across Central park, at or near Eighty-sixth street, East Eighty-sixth street, Lexington avenue, East Fifty-ninth street, Fourth avenue, East Forty-fifth street, Depew place, East Forty-second street, Fourth avenue, East Fortieth street, West Fortieth street, Seventh avenue, West Fifty-ninth street and Eighth avenue.

22 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-second street, East river, East Seventy-third street and Lexington avenue.

23 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Twenty-second street and a line running through Riverside park, Boulevard, West One Hundred and Twentieth street, Seventh avenue, West One Hundred and Tenth street, Eighth avenue, West Seventy-second street and Hudson or North river.

24 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within East Eighty-ninth street, East river, East Eighty-second street, Lexington avenue, East Eighty-sixth street and Fifth avenue.

25 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Tenth street, Fifth avenue, East One Hundred and Fifth street, Harlem river, East river, East Eighty-ninth street, Fifth avenue, Tranverse road across Central park at or near East Eighty-sixth street and Eighth avenue.

26 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within West One Hundred and Eighteenth street, East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, Harlem river, East One Hundred and Fifth street, Fifth avenue, West One Hundred and Tenth street, Seventh avenue and Ward's island.

27 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Harlem river, East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, West One Hundred and Eighteenth street, Seventh avenue, Randall's island and Sunken Meadows.

28 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Spuyten Duyvil creek, Harlem river, Seventh avenue, West One Hundred and Twentieth street, Boulevard, West One Hundred and Twenty-second street and a line running through Riverside park and Hudson or North river.

29 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tremont avenue, Westchester avenue, Bronx river, East river or Long Island Sound, Harlem river, Willis avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, Mott avenue, East One Hundred Sixty-fifth street, Jerome avenue and North Brothers island.

30 All that part of the city bounded by and lying within the northern boundary of the 24th ward, Bronx river, Westchester avenue, Tremont avenue, Jerome avenue, East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, Mott avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, Willis avenue, Harlem river, Spuyten Duyvil creek and Hudson or North river.

NIAGARA COUNTY — One District.

ONEIDA COUNTY — Two Districts.

1 Towns of Forestport, Remsen, Trenton, Deerfield, New Hartford, Paris, Marcy and the city of Utica.

2 Towns of Annsville, Augusta, Ava, Boonville, Bridgewater, Camden, Florence, Floyd, Kirkland, Lee, Marshall, Sangerfield, Steuben, Vernon, Verona, Vienna, Western, Westmoreland and Whitestown, and the city of Rome.

ONONDAGA COUNTY — Three Districts.

1 Towns of Camillus, Cicero, Clay, Geddes, Lysander, Van Buren, and the 1st, 3d, 4th, 9th, 10th and 15th wards of the city of Syracuse.

2 Towns of Elbridge, La Fayette, Marcellus, Onondaga, Otisco, Skaneateles, Spafford and Tully, and the 5th, 6th, 11th and 13th wards of the city of Syracuse.

3 Towns of De Witt, Fabius, Manlius, Pompey, Salina, and the 2d, 7th, 8th and 14th wards of the city of Syracuse.

ONTARIO COUNTY — One District.

ORANGE COUNTY — Two Districts.

1 City of Newburgh and the towns of Newburgh, Cornwall, Highlands, New Windsor, Blooming Grove, Monroe, Woodbury, Tuxedo and Montgomery

2 City of Middletown and towns of Wallkill, Wawayanda, Minisink, Greenville, Deer Park, Crawford, Hamptonburgh, Chester, Mount Hope, Warwick and Goshen.

ORLEANS COUNTY — One District.

OSWEGO COUNTY — One District.

OTSEGO COUNTY — One District.

PUTNAM COUNTY — One District.

QUEENS COUNTY — Three Districts.

1 Long Island City.

2 Towns of Flushing, Newtown and North Hempstead.

3 Towns of Jamaica, Oyster Bay and Hempstead.

RENSSELAER COUNTY — Three Districts.

1 First, 2d, 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th wards of the city of Troy.

2 Fifth and 12th wards of the city of Troy and the towns of Brunswick, Grafton, Hoosick, Lansingburgh, Petersburgh, Pittstown and Schaghticoke.

3 Sixth and 12th wards of the city of Troy and the towns of Berlin, East Greenbush, Greenbush, Nassau, North Greenbush, Poestenkil, Sandlake, Schodack and Stephentown.

RICHMOND COUNTY — One District.

ROCKLAND COUNTY — One District.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY — One District.

SARATOGA COUNTY — One District.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY — One District.

SCHOHARIE COUNTY — One District.

SCHUYLER COUNTY — One District.

SENECA COUNTY — One District.

STEUBEN COUNTY — Two Districts.

1 Towns of Avoca, Bath, Bradford, Campbell, Cohocton, Fremont, Howard, Prattsburgh, Pulteney, Thurston, Urbana, Wayland, Wayne, Wheeler, Erwin and Hornby.

2 Towns of Addison, Cameron, Canisteo, Caton, Corning, Dansville, Greenwood, Hartsville, Hornellsville, Jasper, Lindley, Rathbun, Troupsburgh, Tuscarora, West Union and Woodhull, and the cities of Corning and Hornellsville.

SUFFOLK COUNTY — One District.

SULLIVAN COUNTY — One District.

TIOGA COUNTY — One District.

TOMPKINS COUNTY — One District.

ULSTER COUNTY — Two Districts.

1 City of Kingston and the towns of Hurley, Kingston, Rangerties, Shandaken, Ulster and Woodstock.

2 Towns of Denning, Esopus, Gardiner, Hardenburgh, Lloyd, Marbletown, Marlborough, New Paltz, Olive, Plattekill, Rochester, Rosendale, Shawangunk and Wawarsing.

WARREN COUNTY — One District.

WASHINGTON COUNTY — One District.

WAYNE COUNTY — One District.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY — Three Districts.

1 Towns of East Chester, Greenburg, Scarsdale and city of Yonkers.

2 Towns of Harrison, Mamaroneck, New Rochelle, Pelham, Rye, Westchester and city of Mount Vernon.

3 Towns of Bedford, Cortlandt, Lewisboro, Mount Pleasant, New Castle North astle, North Salem, Ossining, Poundridge, Somers, White Plains and Yorktown.

WYOMING COUNTY — One District.

YATES COUNTY — One District.

Assembly Reapportionment, 1894.

ALBANY COUNTY.

First district.—Composed of towns of Bethlehem, Coeymans and New Scotland, and the 1st, 14th, 15th, 16th and 18th wards and part of the 2d ward of the city of Albany; 37,896 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.—Towns of Berne, Guilderland, Knox, Rensselaerville and Westerlo, and the 7th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 17th and 19th wards and part of the 12th ward of the city of Albany; 37,759 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Third district.—The 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 8th and 9th wards and parts of the 2d and 12th wards of the city of Albany; 38,393 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Fourth district.—The city of Cohoes and the towns of Colonie and Watervliet; 40,777 inhabitants excluding aliens.

ALLEGANY COUNTY — One District.

BROOME COUNTY.

First district.—Towns of Binghamton, Colesville, Conklin, Dickinson, Fenton, Kirkwood, Sandford and Windsor and the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th wards of the city of Binghamton; 30,892 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.—The towns of Barker, Chenango, Lisle, Maine, Nanticoke, Triangle, Union and Vestal, and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th wards of the city of Binghamton; 30,618 inhabitants excluding aliens.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

First district.—City of Olean, towns of Allegany, Ashford, Farmersville, Franklinville, Freedom, Hinsdale, Humphrey, Ischua, Lyndon, Machias, Olean, Portville and Yorkshire; 30,031 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.—Towns of Carrollton, Cold Spring, Conewango, Dayton, East Otto, Elko, Ellicottville, Great Valley, Leon, Little Valley, Mansfield, Napoli, New Albion, Otto, Perrysburg, Persia, Randolph, Red House, Salamanca and South Valley; 30,594 inhabitants excluding aliens.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

First district.—Towns of Brutus, Cato, Conquest, Ira, Mentz, Montezuma, Sennett, Sterling, Throop, Victory, and the 1st, 2d, 5th, 6th and 10th wards of the city of Auburn; 30,536 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.—Towns of Aurelius, Fleming, Genoa, Ledyard, Locke, Moravia, Niles, Owasco, Scipio, Springport, Summer Hill and Venice, and the 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th and 9th wards of the city of Auburn; 30,793 inhabitants excluding aliens.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

First district.—Towns of Arkwright, Busti, Carroll, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Ellery, Ellicott, Ellington, Gerry, Harmony, Jamestown, Kiantone, Poland, Stockton and Villenova; 37,353 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.—Towns of Chautauqua, Clymer, Dunkirk, Hanover, French Creek, Mina, Pomfret, Portland, Ripley, Sheridan, Sherman and Westfield; 30,718 inhabitants excluding aliens.

CHEMUNG COUNTY — One District.

CHENANGO COUNTY — One District.

CLINTON COUNTY — One District.

COLUMBIA COUNTY — One District.

CORTLAND COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

DELAWARE COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

First district.— Towns of Milan, Pine Plains, North East, Stamford, Amenia, Washington, Pleasant Valley, Lagrange, Unionvale, Dover, Pawling, Beekman, East Fishkill, Fishkill and Wappinger's Falls; 37,835 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.— Towns of Red Hook, Rhinebeck, Clinton, Hyde Park, Poughkeepsie and Poughkeepsie city; 37,213 inhabitants excluding aliens.

ERIE COUNTY.

First district.— The 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 19th and 20th wards of the city of Buffalo; 48,349 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.— The 15th, 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th wards of the city of Buffalo; 51,526 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Third district.— The 5th, 11th and 14th wards of the city of Buffalo; 34,316 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Fourth district.— The 4th, 8th, 9th and 10th wards of the city of Buffalo; 36,470 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Fifth district.— The 7th, 12th, 13th and 16th wards of the city of Buffalo; 31,215 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Sixth district.— The 17th, 18th and 25th wards of the city of Buffalo; 35,767 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Seventh district.— The towns of Elma, Manilla, Cheektowaga, Lancaster, Alden, Newstead, Clarence, Amherst, Tonawanda and Grand Island; 31,032 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Eighth district.— The towns of Collins, Concord, Sardinia, North Collins, Brant, Eden, Evans, Boston, Colden, Holland, Wales, Aurora, East Hamburgh, Hamburgh and West Seneca; 33,519 inhabitants excluding aliens.

ESSEX COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

FRANKLIN COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES — ONE DISTRICT.

GENESEE COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

GREENE COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

HERKIMER COUNTY — ONE DISTRICT.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

First district.— Towns of Adams, Brownville, Cape Vincent, Clayton, Ellisburg, Henderson, Hounsfield, Lorraine, Lyme, Pamelia, and the 3d and 4th wards of the city of Watertown; 32,999 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.— Towns of Alexandria, Antwerp, Champion, Le Ray, Orleans, Philadelphia, Rodman, Rutland, Theresa, Watertown, Wilna and Worth, and the 1st and 2d wards of the city of Watertown; 35,121 inhabitants excluding aliens.

KINGS COUNTY.

First district.— Beginning at a point on the boundary line of the county of Kings, formed by the junction of a line drawn in continuation of the center line of Atlantic avenue in the city of Brooklyn; thence easterly to the center of Henry street; thence southerly to the center of Amity street; thence easterly to the center of Court street; thence southerly to the center of Bergen street; thence easterly to the center of Fourth avenue; thence northerly to the center of Flatbush avenue; thence northwesterly to the center of Fulton street; thence westerly and northerly and westerly to the center of Hicks street; thence southerly to the center of Poplar street; thence westerly to the center of Willow street; thence southerly to the center of Middagh street; thence westerly to the center of Columbia Heights; thence northerly to the center of Doughty street; thence westerly to the center of Furman street; thence northerly to the center of Fulton street; thence westerly to the boundary line of the county of Kings on the East river; thence southerly to the point of beginning. Comprises part of 1st ward, the 3d ward and part of 6th ward of the city of Brooklyn; 39,133 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.— Beginning at a point on the boundary line of the county of Kings on the East river, formed by the junction of a line drawn in continuation of the center line of Fulton street; running thence easterly along the center of Fulton street to the center of Furman street; thence southerly to the center of Doughty street; thence easterly to the center of Columbia Heights; thence southerly to the center of Middagh street; thence easterly to the center of Willow street; thence northerly to the center of Poplar street; thence easterly to the center of Hicks street; thence northerly to the center of Fulton street; thence easterly, southerly and easterly to the center of Bridge street; thence northerly to the center of Johnson street; thence easterly to the center of Navy street; thence northerly to the boundary line of the United States navy yard; thence northerly along said boundary line to a point on the boundary line of the county of Kings on the East river; thence along said boundary line westerly to the place of beginning. Comprises the 2d, 4th and 5th wards and part of 1st ward of the city of Brooklyn; 38,958 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Third district.— Beginning at a point on the boundary line of the county of Kings on the East river, formed by the junction of a line drawn in continuation of the center line of Atlantic avenue; running thence easterly along the center of Atlantic avenue to the center of Henry street; thence southerly to the center of Amity street; thence easterly to the center of Court street; thence southerly to the center of Fourth place; thence westerly along the center of Fourth place and Coles street to the center of Hamilton avenue; thence northwesterly along the center of Hamilton avenue to a point on the boundary line of the county of Kings on the East river; thence along the East river northerly to the place of beginning. Comprises the 6th ward, except the 3d election district, of the city of Brooklyn; 39,382 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Fourth district.— Beginning at a point on the boundary line of the county of Kings on the East river, on a line drawn through the center of Division avenue; thence easterly along the center of Division avenue to a point where the center line of Lee avenue forms a junction with the center line of Division

avenue; thence southeasterly to the center of Rodney street; thence southwesterly to the center of Bedford avenue; thence southeasterly and again southerly to the center of Flushing avenue; thence easterly to the center of Sanford street; thence southerly to the center of Park avenue; thence easterly to the center of Nostrand avenue; thence southerly to the center of Myrtle avenue; thence westerly to the center of Bedford avenue; thence southerly to the center of Brevoort place; thence westerly to the center of Franklin avenue; thence southerly to the center of Atlantic avenue; thence westerly to the center of Washington avenue; thence to its junction with the center of the Wallabout canal; thence northwesterly to its point of intersection with the boundary line of the county of Kings on the East river; thence northerly to the place of beginning. Comprises the 7th ward, part of 19th ward and part of 21st ward of the city of Brooklyn; 47,552 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Fifth district.— Beginning at a point on the boundary line of the county of Kings on the East river, where the same would be intersected by the center line of Grand street, running thence southeasterly to the center line of Rodney street; thence southwesterly to the center line of Broadway; thence southeasterly to the center line of Flushing avenue; thence westerly to the center of Bedford avenue; thence northwesterly and again northwesterly to the center of Rodney street; thence northeasterly to the center of Lee avenue; thence northwesterly to the center of Division avenue; thence westerly and again westerly to a point on the boundary line of the county of Kings on the East river; thence northwesterly and northerly to the place of beginning. Comprises the 13th ward and part of 19th ward of the city of Brooklyn; 48,075 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Sixth district.— Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the center lines of Lafayette avenue and Broadway; running thence northwesterly to the center of Flushing avenue; thence westerly to the center of Sanford street; thence southerly to the center of Park avenue; thence easterly to the center of Nostrand avenue; thence southerly to the center of Myrtle avenue; thence westerly to the center of Bedford avenue; thence southerly to the center of Lafayette avenue; thence easterly along the center of Lafayette avenue to the place of beginning. Comprises the 21st ward, except election districts 1, 2 and 3, of the city of Brooklyn; 48,033 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Seventh district.— Beginning at a point on the Gowanus canal, formed by the junction of a line drawn in continuation of the center line of Nineteenth street; thence southeasterly to the center of Third avenue; thence southwesterly to the center of Twentieth street; thence southeasterly to the center of Sixth avenue; thence southwesterly to the center of Twenty-third street; thence southeasterly to the center of Seventh avenue; thence northeasterly to the center of Twentieth street; thence southeasterly along the southerly side of Twentieth street to a point distant 100 feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Twentieth street with the westerly side of Ninth avenue; thence southwesterly on a line parallel with and distant 100 feet from the westerly side of Ninth avenue to the northerly line of Twenty-first street; thence southeasterly along the northerly line of Twenty-first street to the westerly line of Ninth avenue, and thence northeasterly along the westerly line of Ninth avenue to the southerly side of Twentieth street; thence southeasterly along the southerly side of Twentieth street to the westerly line of Tenth avenue; thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Tenth avenue to the southerly side of Twenty-second street, as laid down in the commissioners' map of the city of Brooklyn; thence southeasterly along the southerly side of Twenty-second street as so laid down; thence again southerly to the boundary line separating the city of Brooklyn from the former town of Flatbush; thence westerly and again northwesterly along said boundary line to its junction with the boundary line separating the former town of New Utrecht from the city of Brooklyn; thence along said boundary line, first southerly and following in all other directions along the boundary line separating the town of Flatlands and the former town of Gravesend, continuing along the southerly boundary line of the county of Kings, formed by, or on the waters of the Atlantic ocean, Gravesend bay, the Narrows, New York bay, Gowanus bay, the East river and Gowanus canal to the place of beginning. Comprises part of the 8th ward, the 30th and 31st wards of the city of Brooklyn; 37,559 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Eighth district.— Beginning at a point formed by the junction of the center line of First place with the center line of Court street; running thence southeasterly along the center of First place to the center of Smith street; thence southwesterly to the center of Second street; thence southeasterly to the center of Bond street; thence northeasterly to the center of First street to the Gowanus canal; thence easterly and northeasterly along the Gowanus canal to the center of First street; thence southeasterly to the center of Fourth avenue; thence northeasterly to the center of Bergen street; thence northwesterly to the center of Court street; thence southwesterly along the center of Court street to the place of beginning. Comprises the 10th ward, except election districts 25, 26 and 27, of the city of Brooklyn; 38,799 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Ninth district.— Beginning at a point formed by the junction of the center line of First place with the center line of Court street; running thence southeasterly along the center of First place to the center of Smith street; thence southwesterly to the center of Second street; thence southeasterly along the center of Second street to the center of Bond street; thence northeasterly to the center of First street; thence along First street to its intersection with Gowanus canal; thence along Gowanus canal in all its directions to its intersection with Prospect avenue; thence

southeasterly along Prospect avenue to the center of Sixth avenue; thence southwesterly to the center of Twentieth street; thence northwesterly to the center of Third avenue; thence northerly to the center of Nineteenth street; thence northwesterly to the Gowanus canal; thence southwesterly along said canal to Gowanus bay; thence north and northwest along the boundary line of the county of Kings to a point on the East river opposite the center of Hamilton avenue; thence southeasterly along the center of Hamilton avenue to its intersection with the center line of Coles street; thence northeasterly to the center of Henry street; thence southeasterly to the center of Fourth place; thence northeasterly to the center of Court street; thence northeasterly to the place of beginning. Comprises the 12th ward, part of 10th ward and part of 8th ward of the city of Brooklyn; 38,068 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Tenth district.— Beginning at a point on the boundary line of the county of Kings on the East river or Wallabout bay formed by the junction of a line drawn in continuation of the center line of Washington avenue; running thence southerly along the center of Washington avenue to the center of Atlantic avenue; thence westerly to the center of South Portland avenue; thence northwesterly to the center of Fulton street; thence westerly to the center of Fort Greene place; thence northerly to the center of De Kalb avenue; thence westerly to the center of Rockwell place; thence southerly to the center of Flatbush avenue; thence northerly to the center of Fulton street; thence westerly to the center of Bridge street; thence northerly to the center of Johnson street; thence easterly to the center of Navy street; thence northerly to the boundary line of the United States navy yard; and a line in continuation thereof to its junction with the boundary line of the county of Kings on the East river or Wallabout bay; thence easterly along said boundary line to the place of beginning. Comprises the 20th ward and part of the 11th ward of the city of Brooklyn; 41,041 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Eleventh district.— Beginning at a point formed by the junction of the center lines of Franklin and Atlantic avenues; running thence westerly along the center line of Atlantic avenue to the center of South Portland avenue; thence northerly to the center of Fulton street; thence westerly to the center of Fort Greene place; thence northerly to the center of De Kalb avenue; thence westerly to the center of Rockwell place; thence southerly to the center of Flatbush avenue; thence southeasterly to the center of Fourth avenue; thence southwesterly to the center of Garfield place; thence southeasterly to the center of Seventh avenue; thence northeasterly to the center of Carroll street; thence easterly to the center of Ninth avenue; thence northerly along the center of Ninth avenue continuing to a point at the center of Flatbush avenue; thence southeasterly to its junction with the boundary line of the former town of Flatbush; thence northeasterly and southeasterly along said boundary line to a point formed by the junction of the center line of Franklin avenue; thence northeasterly along the center line of Franklin avenue to the place of beginning. Comprises the 9th ward, part of the 11th ward and part of the 22d ward of the city of Brooklyn; 41,461 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Twelfth district.— Beginning at a point on the Gowanus canal formed by the junction of a line drawn in continuation of the center line of Prospect avenue; thence southeasterly along Prospect avenue to the center line of Sixth avenue; thence southwesterly to the center of Twenty-third street; thence southeasterly to the center of Seventh avenue; thence northeasterly to the center of Twentieth street; thence southeasterly along the southerly side of Twentieth street to a point distant 100 feet northwesterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Twentieth street with the westerly side of Ninth avenue; thence southwesterly on a line parallel with and distant 100 feet from the westerly side of Ninth avenue to the northerly line of Twenty-first street; thence southeasterly along the northerly line of Twenty-first street to the westerly line of Ninth avenue and thence northeasterly along the westerly line of Ninth avenue to the southerly side of Twentieth street; thence southeasterly along the southerly side of Twentieth street to the westerly line of Tenth avenue; thence southwesterly along the westerly line of Tenth avenue to the southerly side of Twenty-second street, as laid down on the commissioners' map of the city of Brooklyn; thence southeasterly along the southerly side of Twenty-second street, as so laid down, to the line separating the former town of Flatbush from the city of Brooklyn; thence along said boundary line in all its directions to the center line of Flatbush avenue; thence northwesterly along Flatbush avenue to a point on the Plaza opposite the center of Ninth avenue; thence southwesterly along the center of Ninth avenue to the center of Carroll street; thence northwesterly to the center of Seventh avenue; thence southwesterly to the center of Garfield place; thence northwesterly to the center of Fourth avenue; thence southwesterly to the center of First street; thence northwesterly to the center of Second avenue; thence southwesterly to the center line of the Gowanus canal; thence southwesterly along the Gowanus canal to the place of beginning. Comprises part of 22d ward and part of former 8th ward of the city of Brooklyn; 40,682 inhabitants excluding aliens.

*Thirteenth district.— Beginning at a point formed by the junction of the center line of Ten Eyck street with the center line of Bushwick avenue, running thence northerly along the center line of Bushwick avenue to its junction with the center line of North Second street; thence westerly to the junction with the center line of Humboldt street; thence northerly to its junction with the center line of Richardson street; thence westerly to its junction with the center line of Meeker avenue; thence northeasterly along the center line of Meeker avenue to its junction with the bound-

*Thus reapportioned by order of court, August 5, 1895.

ary line between the counties of Kings and Queens; thence along said boundary line to its point of junction with the center line of Vail street; thence southwesterly to its junction with the center line of Calyer street; thence westerly along the center line of Calyer street to its point of junction with the center line of Oakland street; thence northerly to the center line of Greenpoint avenue; thence westerly to its point of junction with the center line of Manhattan avenue; thence northerly to its junction with the center line of Kent street; thence westerly to its junction with the center line of Franklin street; thence southerly to its junction with the center line of Noble street; thence easterly to its junction with the center line of Manhattan avenue; thence easterly to its junction with the center line of Norman avenue; thence southwesterly to its junction with the center line of Wythe avenue and North Fourteenth street; thence southeasterly to its junction with the center line of Union avenue; thence southwesterly and southerly to its junction with the center line of Grand street; thence westerly to its junction with the center line of Hooper street; thence easterly along the center line of South First street and Mauger street to its junction with the center line of Leonard street; thence southerly to its junction with the center line of Ten Eyck street; thence easterly along the center line of Ten Eyck street to the place of beginning. Comprises part of the 17th ward and part of the 15th ward of the city of Brooklyn; 45,193 inhabitants excluding aliens.

*Fourteenth district.— Beginning at a point on the boundary line of the county of Kings on the East river opposite the center of Grand street, running thence easterly along the center of Grand street to its junction with the center of Havemeyer street; thence northerly to its junction with the center line of North Second street; thence easterly to its junction with the center line of Marcy avenue; thence southerly to its junction with the center line of Ainslie street; thence easterly to its junction with the center line of Rodney street; thence northerly to its junction with the center line of North Second street; thence easterly to its junction with the center line of Union avenue; thence northerly to its junction with the center line of Driggs avenue; thence northerly to its junction with the center line of North Fourteenth street; thence northwesterly to its junction with the center line of Wythe avenue and Norman avenue; thence northerly and northeasterly along the center line of Norman avenue to its junction with the center line of Manhattan avenue; thence northerly to its junction with the center line of Noble street; thence westerly to its junction with the center line of Franklin street; thence northerly to its junction with the center line of Kent street; thence easterly to its junction with the center line of Manhattan avenue; thence southerly to its junction with the center line of Greenpoint avenue; thence easterly to its junction with the center line of Oakland street; thence southerly to its junction with the center line of Calyer street; thence easterly along the center line of Calyer street to its junction with the center line of Vail street; thence along the center line of Vail street to its point of junction with the boundary line separating the counties of Kings and Queens; thence along said boundary line in all its directions to its junction with the boundary line of the county of Kings on the East river; thence southerly along said boundary line to the place of beginning. Comprises part of the 14th ward and part of the 17th ward of the city of Brooklyn; 45,631 inhabitants excluding aliens.

*Fifteenth district.— Beginning at a point formed by the junction of the center line of Rodney street with the center line of Broadway, running thence southeasterly along Broadway to its intersection by the center line of Flushing avenue; thence easterly to its junction with the center line of Flushing avenue; thence easterly to its junction with the center line of Bushwick avenue; thence northerly along the center line of Bushwick avenue or road, as the same was originally laid down on the commissioners' map of the town of Bushwick, to its point of junction with the center line of Ten Eyck street; thence westerly to its intersection by the center line of Leonard street; thence northerly to its junction with the center line of Mauger street; thence northerly along the center line of Mauger street and South First street to its junction with the center line of Hooper street; thence northerly to its junction with the center line of Grand street; thence easterly to its junction with the center line of Union avenue; thence northerly to its junction with the center line of North Second street; thence westerly to its junction with the center line of Rodney street; thence southerly to its junction with the center line of Ainslie street; thence westerly to its junction with the center line of Marcy avenue; thence northerly to its junction with the center line of North Second street; thence westerly to its junction with the center line of Havemeyer street; thence southerly to its junction with the center line of Grand street; thence easterly to its junction with the center of Rodney street; thence southerly along the center line of Rodney street to the place of beginning. The said 15th assembly district hereinbefore described comprises the 16th ward, part of the 15th ward, and part of the 14th ward of the city of Brooklyn; 45,759 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Sixteenth district.— Beginning at a point formed by the junction of the center line of Lafayette and Stuyvesant avenues; running thence easterly along the center of Lafayette avenue to its intersection by the center line of Broadway; thence southeasterly along the center of Broadway to the boundary line between the city of Brooklyn and the former town of New Lots; thence southerly along said boundary line to its intersection by the center line of Atlantic avenue; thence westerly to the center of Schenectady avenue; thence northerly to the center of Fulton street; thence

*Thus reapportioned by order of court, August 5, 1895.

easterly to the center of Stuyvesant avenue; thence northerly to the place of beginning. Comprises the 25th ward and part of the 23d ward, defined by a line along the center of Stuyvesant and Schenectady avenues, of the city of Brooklyn; 37,981 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Seventeenth district.— Beginning at a point formed by the junction of the center lines of Lafayette and Stuyvesant avenues; running thence southerly to the center of Bainbridge street; thence westerly to the center of Sumner avenue; thence northerly to the center of McDonough street; thence westerly to the center of Tompkins avenue; thence southerly to the center of Fulton street; thence westerly to the center of New York avenue; thence southerly to the center of Atlantic avenue; thence westerly to the center of Franklin avenue; thence northerly to the center of Brevoort place; thence easterly to the center of Bedford avenue; thence northerly to the center of Lafayette avenue; thence easterly along the center of Lafayette avenue to the place of beginning. Comprises the 23d ward, election districts 1 to 20 of the former 23d ward, and districts 1, part of 4, and all of 5th, 6th, 7th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th of the former 25th ward, of the city of Brooklyn; 37,641 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Eighteenth district.— Beginning at a point formed by the junction of Franklin and Atlantic avenues; running thence easterly along the center of Atlantic avenue to the center of New York avenue; thence northerly to the center of Fulton street; thence easterly to the center of Tompkins avenue; thence northerly to the center of McDonough street; thence easterly to the center of Sumner avenue; thence southerly to the center of Bainbridge street; thence easterly to the center of Stuyvesant avenue; thence southerly to the center of Fulton street; thence westerly to the center of Schenectady avenue; thence southerly to the center of Atlantic avenue; thence easterly to the boundary line between the city of Brooklyn and the former town of New Lots; thence westerly along said boundary line to its point of junction with the boundary line of the former town of Flatbush; thence southerly along said boundary line to its junction with the boundary line of the town of Flatlands; thence northeasterly and again easterly and southerly in all its directions along the boundary line of the town of Flatlands; thence southerly and northerly along the boundary line separating the town of Flatlands and the former town of New Lots, continuing the said line in all its directions along the boundary line of the county of Kings formed by or on the waters of Jamaica bay and Atlantic ocean, to its meeting with the boundary line separating the former towns of Flatbush and Gravesend; thence along said boundary line in all its directions to the boundary line separating the former towns of Flatbush and New Utrecht; thence along said boundary line in all its directions to its junction with the boundary line separating the said former town of Flatbush from the city of Brooklyn; thence along said line in all its directions to its intersection by the center line of Franklin avenue; thence to the place of beginning. Comprises the 24th and 29th wards, the town of Flatlands and part of 23d ward of the city of Brooklyn; 37,504 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Nineteenth district.— Beginning at the center of the intersection of Richardson street and Meeker avenue; running thence in a northeasterly direction along the center of Meeker avenue to the boundary line between the county of Kings and the county of Queens; thence southerly in all its directions along said boundary line to its junction with the center line of Jefferson street; thence westerly to the center of Evergreen avenue; thence southerly to the center of Troutman street; thence northeasterly to the center of Central avenue; thence southeasterly to the center of Cedar street; thence westerly to the center of Bushwick avenue; thence southeasterly to the intersection of the center of Lafayette avenue; thence westerly to the center of Broadway; thence northwesterly to the center of Flushing avenue; thence easterly to the intersection of Flushing and Bushwick avenues; thence in a northerly, northwesterly, northeasterly, and again northwesterly direction along the center of Bushwick avenue to the center of the intersection of Bushwick avenue and North Second street; thence westerly along the center of North Second street to Humboldt street; thence northerly along the center of Humboldt street to the center of the intersection of Humboldt and Richardson streets; thence northwesterly along the center of Richardson street to the place of beginning. Comprises the 18th ward and parts of the 27th and 28th wards of the city of Brooklyn; 39,538 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Twentieth district.— Beginning at a point formed by the junction of the center lines of Broadway and Cooper avenue; running thence northeasterly to the center of Evergreen avenue; thence northwesterly to the center of Hancock street; thence northeasterly to the center of Central avenue; thence northwesterly to the center of Linden street; thence northeasterly to the center of Knickerbocker avenue; thence southeasterly to the center of Putnam avenue; thence northeasterly to its junction with the boundary line of the county of Kings and the county of Queens; thence northerly to the center of Jefferson street; thence southwesterly to the center of Evergreen avenue; thence southeasterly to the center of Troutman street; thence northeasterly to the center of Central avenue; thence southeasterly to the center of Cedar street; thence southwesterly to the center of Bushwick avenue; thence southeasterly to the center of Lafayette avenue; thence southwesterly to the center of Broadway; thence southeasterly to the place of beginning. Comprises part of the 28th ward and part of the 27th ward in the city of Brooklyn; 38,836 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Twenty-first district.— Beginning at a point formed by the junction of the center lines of Broadway and Cooper avenue; running thence northeasterly to the center of Evergreen avenue; thence northwesterly to the center of Hancock street; thence northeasterly to the center of Central avenue; thence north-

westerly to the center of Linden street; thence northeasterly to the center of Knickerbocker avenue; thence southeasterly to the center of Putnam avenue; thence along the center line of Putnam avenue to its point of junction with the boundary line between the county of Kings and the county of Queens; running thence southeasterly along the said boundary line and again northeasterly along said boundary line, and again southerly along said boundary line, and again along the southerly boundary line of the former town of New Lots to its junction with the boundary line of the town of Flatlands; thence northerly, westerly and again northerly and westerly, and southwesterly, and again northerly to the junction of said boundary line with the boundary line of the former town of Flatbush; thence northeasterly along said boundary line to its intersection by the center line of Broadway; thence northwesterly along the center line of Broadway to the place of beginning. Comprises the 26th ward and part of 28th ward of the city of Brooklyn; 38,738 inhabitants excluding aliens.

LEWIS CO.— One District.

LIVINGSTON CO.— One District.

MADISON CO.— One District.

MONROE COUNTY.

First District.— Towns of Brighton, Henrietta, Irondequoit, Mendon, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Rush, Webster and 16th, 17th and 18th wards of the city of Rochester; 44,583 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.— The 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th and 14th wards of the city of Rochester; 45,414 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Third district.— The 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th, 9th, 10th and 11th wards of the city of Rochester; 44,733 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Fourth district.— Towns of Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Greece, Hamlin, Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden and Wheatland and the 15th, 19th and 20th wards of the city of Rochester; 45,730 inhabitants excluding aliens.

MONTGOMERY CO.— One District.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

First district.— The portion of the 10th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North river and Canal street; running thence along Canal street to Hudson street, to Dominick street, to Varick street, to Broome street, to Sullivan street, to Spring street, to Broadway, to Fulton street, to William street, to Wall street, to Broadway, to Whitehall street, to the East river and East and Hudson or North river, to the place of beginning, and also Governor's and Bedloe's island; also Ellis island; 39,740 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.— That portion of the 10th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and Whitehall street; running thence along Whitehall street to Broadway, to Wall street, to William street, to Fulton street, to Broadway, to Canal street, to the Bowery, to Division street, to Market street, to Monroe street, to Catharine street, to the East river, to the place of beginning; 39,785 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Third district.— That part of the 13th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the North or Hudson river and Canal street, to Hudson street, to Dominick street, to Varick street, to Broome street, to Sullivan street, to West Houston street, to Varick street, to Carmine street, to Sixth avenue, to West Eleventh street, to Greenwich avenue, to Perry street, to Waverly place, to Charles street, to West street, to place of beginning; 38,544 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Fourth district.— That portion of the 10th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and Catharine street, and running thence along Catharine street to Monroe street, to Market street, to Division street, to Grand street, to Jackson street, to the East river, to the place of beginning; 40,427 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Fifth district.— That portion of the 13th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at Sullivan street and Spring street, and along Spring street to Broadway, to East Fourth street, to Third avenue, to Fourteenth street, to Sixth avenue, to West Fifteenth street, to Seventh avenue, to West Nineteenth street, to Eighth avenue, along Eighth avenue to Greenwich avenue, to West Eleventh street, to Sixth avenue, to Carmine street, to Varick street, to West Houston street, to Sullivan street, to Spring street, to the place of beginning; 38,419 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Sixth district.— That portion of the 11th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at Canal street and Broadway, and running thence along Broadway to East Fourth street, to the Bowery, to Third avenue, to St. Mark's place or Eighth street, to Second avenue, to Second street, to First avenue, to Houston street, to Elbridge street, to Stanton street, to Chrystie street, to Division street, to the Bowery, to Canal street, to the place of beginning; 34,410 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Seventh district.— That portion of the 13th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the North or Hudson river, along Charles street to Waverly place, to Perry street, to Greenwich avenue, to Eighth avenue, to West Twentieth street, along West Twentieth street to Hudson or North river, to place of beginning; 38,497 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Eighth district.— That portion of the 11th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at Division and Chrystie streets, and running thence along Chrystie street to Stanton street, to Eldridge street, to Houston street, to Ludlow street, to Broome street, to Norfolk street, to Division street, to the place of beginning; 38,781 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Ninth district.— That portion of the 16th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North river and West Twentieth street, and running thence along West Twentieth street to Eighth avenue, to West Nineteenth street, to Seventh avenue, to

West Thirtieth street, to the Hudson or North river; 39,495 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Tenth district.— That portion of the 11th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at Second street and Second avenue, and running thence along Second avenue to St. Mark's place or Eighth street to Avenue A, to Seventh street, to Avenue B, to Clinton street, to Rivington street, to Norfolk street, to Broome street, to Ludlow street, to Houston street, to First avenue, to Second street, to the place of beginning; 39,108 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Eleventh district.— That portion of the 10th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at Seventh avenue and West Thirteenth street, and running thence along Seventh avenue to West Thirty-seventh street, to Eighth avenue, to West Thirty-eighth street, to Tenth avenue, to West Thirty-sixth street, to Hudson or North river, to West Thirtieth street, to the place of beginning; 39,868 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Twelfth district.— That portion of the 12th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and Jackson street, and running thence along Jackson street to Grand street, to Division street, to Norfolk street, to Rivington street, to Cannon street, to Stanton street, to the East river, to the place of beginning; 41,871 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Thirteenth district.— That portion of the 16th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North river and West Thirty-sixth streets, and running thence along West Thirty-sixth street to Tenth avenue, to West Thirty-eighth street, to Eighth avenue, to West Thirty-seventh street, to Seventh avenue, to West Fortieth street, to Eighth avenue, to West Forty-third street, to Tenth avenue, to West Forty-sixth street, to the Hudson or North river, to the place of beginning; 39,554 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Fourteenth district.— That portion of the twelfth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and East Eleventh street, and running thence along East Eleventh street to Avenue C, to Seventh street, to Avenue A, to St. Mark's place or Eighth street, to Third avenue, to Fourteenth street, to the East river, to the place of beginning; 40,697 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Fifteenth district.— That portion of the 17th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North river and West Forty-sixth street, and running thence along West Forty-sixth street to Tenth avenue, to West Forty-third street, to Eighth avenue, to West Fifty-third street, to Ninth avenue, to West Fiftieth street, to Tenth avenue, to West Forty-ninth street, to the Hudson or North river, to the place of beginning; 39,217 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Sixteenth district.— That portion of the 12th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and Stanton street, and running thence along Stanton street to Cannon street, to Rivington street, to Clinton street, to Avenue B, to Seventh street, to Avenue C, to East Eleventh street, to the East river, to the place of beginning; 41,264 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Seventeenth district.— That portion of the 17th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North river and West Forty-ninth street, and running thence along West Forty-ninth street to Tenth avenue, to West Fiftieth street, to Ninth avenue, to West Fifty-third street, to Eighth avenue, to West Sixty-first street, to Ninth or Columbus avenue, to West Sixtieth street, to the Hudson or North river, to the place of beginning; 39,086 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Eighteenth district.— That portion of the 14th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and East Fourteenth street, and running thence along East Fourteenth street to Irving place, to East Nineteenth street, to Third avenue, to East Twenty-third street, to Second avenue, to East Twenty-fifth street, to First avenue, to East Twenty-sixth street, to the East river, to the place of beginning; 40,051 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Nineteenth district.— That portion of the 17th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North river and West Sixtieth street, and running thence along West Sixtieth street to Ninth or Columbus avenue, to West Sixty-first street, to Eighth avenue, to West Eighty-first street, to Ninth or Columbus avenue, to West Eighty-sixth street, to Tenth or Amsterdam avenue, to West Eighty-ninth street, to the Hudson or North river, to the place of beginning; 39,120 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Twentieth district.— That portion of the 14th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and East Twenty-sixth street, and running thence along East Twenty-sixth street to First avenue, to East Twenty-fifth street, to Second avenue, to East Twenty-third street, to Lexington avenue, to East Thirty-ninth street, to Third avenue, to East Thirty-seventh street, to Second avenue, to East Thirty-eighth street, to the East river, to the place of beginning; 40,242 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Twenty-first district.— That portion of the 19th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North river and West Eighty-ninth street, and running thence along West Eighty-ninth street to Tenth or Amsterdam avenue, to West Eighty-sixth street, to Ninth or Columbus avenue, to West Eighty-first street, to Eighth avenue, to Ninety-seventh street and the transverse road across Central Park at Ninety-seventh street, to Fifth avenue, to West One Hundred and Tenth street, to Seventh avenue, to West One Hundred and Twentieth street, to Western boulevard, to West One Hundred and Nineteenth street, to the Hudson or North river, to the place of beginning; 39,721 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Twenty-second district.— That portion of the 14th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and East Thirty-eighth street, and running thence along East Thirty-eighth street to Second avenue, to East Thirty-seventh street, to Third avenue, to East Thirty-ninth street, to Lexington avenue,

to East Fifty-third street, to Third avenue, to East Fifty-second street, to the East river, to the place of beginning; 39,514 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Twenty-third district.— That portion of the 19th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North river and West One Hundred and Nineteenth street, and running thence along the Hudson or North river and Spuyten Duyvil creek around the northern end of Manhattan island; thence southerly along the Harlem river to the north end of Fifth avenue; thence along Fifth avenue to West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, to Eighth avenue, to West One Hundred and Twentieth street, to Western boulevard, to West One Hundred and Nineteenth street, to the place of beginning; 39,114 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Twenty-fourth district.— That portion of the 18th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and East Fifty-second street, and running thence along East Fifty-second street to Third avenue, to East Fifty-third street, to Lexington avenue, to East Sixty-fourth street, to Third avenue, to East Sixty-fifth street, to the East river, to the place of beginning, and also Blackwell's island; 39,463 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Twenty-fifth district.— That portion of the 15th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at West Fifteenth street and Seventh avenue, and running thence along Seventh avenue to West Thirty-sixth street, to Lexington avenue, to East Twenty-third street, to Third avenue, to East Nineteenth street, to Irving place, to East Fourteenth street, to Sixth avenue, to West Fourteenth street, to the place of beginning; 39,932 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Twenty-sixth district.— That portion of the 18th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and East Sixty-fifth street, and running thence along East Sixty-fifth street to Third avenue, to East Sixty-fourth street, to Lexington avenue, to East Seventy-fifth street, to Third avenue, to East Seventy-sixth street, to the East river, to the place of beginning; 39,383 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Twenty-seventh district.— That portion of the 15th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at West Thirty-sixth street and Seventh avenue, and running thence along Seventh avenue to West Fortieth street, to Eighth avenue, to West Fifty-third street, to Fifth avenue, to East Fifty-fourth street, to Lexington avenue, to East Thirty-sixth street, to West Thirty-sixth street, to the place of beginning; 40,258 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Twenty-eighth district.— That portion of the 18th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and East Seventy-sixth street, and running thence along East Seventy-sixth street to Third avenue, to East Seventy-fifth street, to Lexington avenue, to East Eighty-fourth street, to Second avenue, to East Eighty-third street, to the East river, to the place of beginning; 39,727 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Twenty-ninth district.— That portion of the 15th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at East Fifty-fourth street and Lexington avenue, and running thence along Lexington avenue to East Ninety-sixth street, to Fifth avenue, to East Ninety-seventh street and the transverse road across Central park at Ninety-seventh street, to Eighth avenue, to West Fifty-third street, to Fifth avenue, to East Fifty-fourth street, to the place of beginning; 39,738 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Thirtieth district.— That portion of the 20th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and East Eighty-third street, and running thence along East Eighty-third street to Second avenue, to East Eighty-fourth street, to Lexington avenue, to East Ninety-second street, to Third avenue, to East Ninety-fourth street, to the East river, to the place of beginning; 39,494 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Thirty-first district.— That portion of the 19th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at West One Hundred and Tenth street and Seventh avenue, and running thence along Seventh avenue to West One Hundred and Twentieth street, to Eighth avenue, to West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, to Fifth avenue, to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, to Fourth or Park avenue, to East One Hundred and Tenth street, to West One Hundred and Tenth street, to the place of beginning; 39,142 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Thirty-second district.— That portion of the 20th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and East Ninety-fourth street, and running thence along East Ninety-fourth street to Third avenue, to East Ninety-second street, to Lexington avenue, to East Ninety-sixth street, to Fifth avenue, to East One Hundred and Tenth street, to Madison avenue, to East One Hundred and Eighth street, to the Harlem river, to the place of beginning, and also Ward's island; 39,384 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Thirty-third district.— That portion of the 20th senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Harlem river and East One Hundred and Eighth street, and running thence along East One Hundred and Eighth street to Madison avenue, to East One Hundred and Tenth street, to Fourth or Park avenue, to East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, to the Harlem river, to the place of beginning, and also Randall's island; 38,751 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Thirty-fourth district.— That portion of the 21st senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Harlem river and East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, and running thence along East One Hundred and Nineteenth street to Fourth or Park avenue, to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, to Fifth avenue, to the Harlem river, to the place of beginning, together with that portion of the 23d ward of the city of New York within and bounded by a line beginning at the Harlem river and East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, and running thence along East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street to Railroad avenue, to East One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, to Third avenue, to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, to Bungay street, to

the East river or Long Island sound, to Bronx Kill, to Harlem river, to the place of beginning, and also North Brothers' Island; 51,322 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Thirty-fifth district.— That portion of the 23d and 24th wards of the city and county of New York lying within the 21st senate district, not hereinbefore bounded and described; 50,642 inhabitants excluding aliens.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

First district.— City of Lockport and towns of Lockport, Cambria, Pendleton, Royalton and Wheatfield; 34,247 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.— City of Niagara Falls, and towns of Niagara, Lewiston, Porter, Wilson, Newfane, Somerset and Hartland; 24,892 inhabitants excluding aliens.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

First district.— Town and city of Utica; 42,820 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Second district.— Towns of Augusta, Bridgewater, Kirkland, Marshall, New Hartford, Paris, Sangerfield, Vernon, Verona, Westmoreland and Whitestone; 34,158 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Third district.— Towns of Annsville, Ava, Boonville, Camden, Deerfield, Florence, Floyd, Forestport, Lee, Marcy, Remsen, town and city of Rome, Steuben, Trenton, Vienna and Western; 40,056 inhabitants excluding aliens.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

First district.— Towns of Clay, Lysander, Van Buren, Elbridge, Camillus, Geddes, Skaneateles, Marcellus, Onondaga, Otisco, Spafford, Tully and La Fayette; 36,002 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.— Towns of Cicero, Salina, De Witt, Manlius, Pompey and Fabius and the 1st, 2d and 16th wards of the city of Syracuse; 35,602 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Third district.— The 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 14th and 15th wards of the city of Syracuse; 24,829 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Fourth district.— The 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 13th, 17th, 18th and 19th wards of the city of Syracuse; 35,291 inhabitants excluding aliens.

ONTARIO COUNTY — One District.

ORANGE COUNTY.

First district.— City of Newburgh, Cornwall, New Windsor, Highlands, Montgomery, Monroe, Blooming Grove, Crawford and Hamptonburg; 47,082 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.— City of Middletown, towns of Deer Park, Greenville, Mount Hope, Wawayanda, Minisink, Goshen, Wallkill, Chester, Warwick, Woodbury and Tuxedo; 46,109 inhabitants excluding aliens.

ORLEANS COUNTY — One District.

OSWEGO COUNTY.

First district.— 1st, 3d, 5th and 7th wards of the city of Oswego, towns of Oswego, Hannibal, Granby, Volney, Schroeppel, Palermo, Hastings and West Monroe; 35,440 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.— 2d, 4th, 6th and 8th wards of the city of Oswego, towns of Scriba, New Haven, Mexico, Richland, Sandy Creek, Boylston, Redfield, Orwell, Albion, Williamstown, Parish, Amboy and Constantia; 34,583 inhabitants excluding aliens.

OTSEGO COUNTY — One District.

PUTNAM COUNTY — One District.

QUEENS COUNTY.

First district.— City of Long Island City and town of Newtown; 46,195 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.— Towns of Flushing and Jamaica; 34,030 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Third district.— Towns of Hempstead, Oyster Bay and North Hempstead; 43,590 inhabitants excluding aliens.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

First district.— Towns of Lansingburgh, Schaghticoke, Pittstown and Hoosick, and the 10th and 13th wards of the city of Troy; 38,610 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.— The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th and 12th wards of the city of Troy; 41,903 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Third district.— Towns of Berlin, Brunswick, Grafton, Petersburgh, Poestenkill, Sandlake, Stephentown, Nassau, North Greenbush, East Greenbush, Greenbush, Schodack, and the 5th ward of the city of Troy; 39,810 inhabitants excluding aliens.

RICHMOND COUNTY — One District.

ROCKLAND COUNTY — One District.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

First district.— Town of Oswegatchie, including the city of Ogdensburg, and the four wards thereof, and the towns of Waddington, Madrid, Lisbon, DePeyster, DeKalb, Morristown, Macomb, Hammond, Rossie, Gouverneur, Fowler, Edwards, Pitcairn and Fine; 40,682 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.— Towns of Canton, Potsdam, Stockholm, Norfolk, Louisville, Massena, Brasher, Lawrence, Parishville, Hopkinton, Colton, Clifton, Clare, Pierrepont, Russell and Hermon; 39,996 inhabitants excluding aliens.

SARATOGA Co. — One District.

SCHENECTADY CO. — One District.

SCHOHARIE CO. — One District.

SCHUYLER CO. — One District.

SENECA CO. — One District.

STEUBEN COUNTY.

First district.— Towns of Addison, Bath, Bradford, Campbell, Caton, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, Lindley, Prattsburgh, Pultney, Thurston, Tuscarora, Urbana, Wayne and Wheeler, and the city of Corning; 40,157 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.— Towns of Avoca, Cameron, Canisteo, Dansville, Fremont, Greenwood, Hartsville, Cohocton, Hornellsville, Howard, Jasper, Rathbone,

Troupsburgh, Wayland, West Union and Woodhull, and the city of Hornellsville; 41,208 inhabitants excluding aliens.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

First district.—Towns of Brookhaven, Easthampton, Riverhead, Shelter Island, Southold and Southampton.

Second district.—Towns of Babylon, Islip, Huntington and Smithtown.

SULLIVAN COUNTY — One District.

TIOGA COUNTY — One District.

TOMPKINS COUNTY — One District.

ULSTER COUNTY.

First district.—City of Kingston, towns of Kingston, Hurley, Saugerties, Shandaken, Ulster and Woodstock; 42,609 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.—Towns of Denning, Esopus, Gardiner, Hardenburgh, Lloyd, Marbletown, Marlborough, New Paltz, Olive, Plattekill, Rochester, Rosendale, Shawangunk and Wawarsing; 44,911 inhabitants excluding aliens.

WARREN COUNTY — One District.

WASHINGTON COUNTY —One District.

WAYNE COUNTY — One District.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

First district.—Towns of Yonkers, Greenburg, Mount Pleasant and East Chester; 49,919 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.—Towns of Mount Vernon, Pelham, New Rochelle, Mamaroneck, Rye, White Plains, Scarsdale, North Castle and Harrison; 47,094 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Third district.—Towns of Cortlandt, Bedford, Lewisboro, New Castle, North Salem, Ossining, Poundridge, Somers and Yorktown; 36,344 inhabitants excluding aliens.

WYOMING COUNTY — One District.

YATES COUNTY — One District.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

First Assembly.

1691—April 9 to May 18; September 11 to October 2.
1692 April 20 to April 29; August 17 to September 1[1].
Dissolved September 13, 1692.

Speaker — James Graham.
Clerk — John Clapp.
Sergeant-at Arms — Benjamin Phipps.
Doorkeeper — William Welsh.

Albany.
Dirck Wessels,
Levinus Van Schaick.

Rensselaer-Wyck.
Killian Van Rensselaer.5

Kings.
Nicolas Stillwell,
John Poland.

Richmond.
Elias Duksberry,
John Dally,
Lambert Dorland 6

New York.
James Graham,
William Merrett,
Jacobus Van Cortlandt
Johannis Kipp.

Suffolk.
Henry Pierson,
Matthew Howell.

Ulster and Dutchess.
Henricus Beekman,
Thomas Garton,7
William Demiere.8

Queens.
John Bound,1
Nathaniel Pearsall,1
John Tredwell,2,3
David Whitehead,2
John Robinson.4

Westchester.
John Pell.

Second Assembly.

1692—October 26 to November 14.
1692-3—March 20 to April 10.
Dissolved July 27, 1693.

Officers same as before.

Albany.
Dirck Wessels,
Levinus Van Schaick.

Rensselaer-Wyck.
Killian Van Rensselaer

Richmond.
Thomas Morgan,
I. T. Van Pelt.

Kings.
John Poland,
Coert Stuyvesant.

Suffolk.
Henry Pierson,
Matthew Howell.

New York.
James Graham,
William Merrett,
Jacobus Van Cortlandt
Johannis Kipp.

Ulster and Dutchess.
Henricus Beekman.
Thomas Garton.

Queens.
Daniel Whitehead,
John Robinson.

Westchester.
John Pell.

Third Assembly.

1693—September 3 to September 22.
Dissolved November 16, 1693.

Officers same as before.

1 Refused to take the oath, being Quakers, and were dismissed. 2 Admitted April 14, 1691. 3 Arrested on a "scandalous" charge and expelled April 16, 1691. 4 Elected in place of Tredwell. 5 Admitted May 1, 1691. 6 Admitted September 17, 1691, in place of Dally, deceased. 7 Resigned April 10, 1691. 8 Admitted April 25, 1691, in place of Garton.

Albany.
Dirck Wessels,
Ryer Jacobs.

Kings.
Coert Stuyvesant,
Johannis Van Ecklen.

New York.
James Graham,
William Merrett,
Jacobus Van Cortlandt
Johannis Kipp.

Queens.
Daniel Whitehead,
John Jackson.

Rensselaer-Wyck.
Killian Van Rensselaer.

Richmond.
Thomas Stillwell,
John Shadwell,1
John Teunisen 2

Suffolk.
Henry Pierson,
John Tuthill.

Ulster and Dutchess.
Thomas Garton,
Jacob Rutsen.

Westchester.
John Pell,
Joseph Theale.

Fourth Assembly.

1693-4 — March 1 to March 26.
1694 — September 25 to October 23.
1694-5 — March 21 to April 13.
Dissolved April 20, 1695.

Speaker — Henry Pierson.
Other officers the same as before.

Albany.
Dirck Wessels,
Ryer Jacobs.

Kings.
Henry Filkin,
Johannis Van Ecklen.

New York.
Peter DeLanoy,
Samuel Staats,
John Spratt,
Robert Blackwell.

Queens.
Daniel Whitehead,
John Jackson.

Rensselaer-Wyck.
Killian Van Rensselaer.

Richmond.
Thomas Stillwell,
John Teunisen.

Suffolk.
Henry Pierson,
Matthew Howell.

Ulster and Dutchess.
Jacob Rutsen,
Thomas Garton.

Westchester.
John Pell,
Humphrey Underhill.

Fifth Assembly.

1695 — June 20 to July 4; October 1 to 30.
1696 — March 26 to April 24; October 15 to November 3.
1697 — March 25 to April 22.
Dissolved April 2, 1698.

Speaker — James Graham.
Sergeant-at-Arms (1697) — Richard Stoakes.
Other officers same.

Albany.
John Abeel,
Dirck Wessels.

Kings.
John Van Ecklen,
Cornelius Sebring.

New York.
James Graham,
Brandt Schuyler,
Lawrence Reade,
Tunis DeKay.

Queens.
Daniel Whitehead,
John Jackson.

Rensselaer-Wyck.
Killian Van Rensselaer.

Richmond.
Thomas Stillwell,
Elias Duksberry.

Suffolk.
Matthew Howell,
John Tuthill.

Ulster.
Henry Beekman,
William Demiere.

Westchester.
Humphrey Underhill,3
Joseph Purdy,
Joseph Theal.4

Sixth Assembly.

1698 — May 19 to June 14.
Dissolved June 14, 1698.

Speaker — Philip French.
Clerk — Benjamin Jackson.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Richard Stoakes.
Doorkeeper — Richard Plaisted.

Albany.
Jan Jansen Bleker,5
Ryer Schermerhorn.5

Kings.
Meyndert Coerten, 6
Gerardus Beekman,6
Cornelius Van Brunt,5,7
Cornelius Sebring.5, 7

New York.
Philip French,
Jacobus Van Cortlandt,
Thomas Wenham,
Johannis Kipp.

Queens.
John Jackson,
Daniel Whitehead.

Rensselaer's-Wyck.
Killian Van Rensselaer.

Richmond.
John Teunisen,8
Thomas Morgan,5
John Woglom.5,9

Suffolk.
Henry Pierson,
Matthew Howell.

Ulster.
Abraham Haasbrook,
Thomas Garton.

Westchester.
John Drake,
Joseph Purdy.

Seventh Assembly.

1699 — March 2 to May 16.
1700 — July 25 to August 9; October 2 to November 2.
Dissolved June 1, 1701.

Speakers — James Graham (March 21, 1699), Abraham Gouverneur (May 15, 1699).
Clerk — Gabriel Ludlow.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Richard Stoakes.
Doorkeeper (1700) — Gabriel Thompson.

Albany.
Hendrick Hansen,
Jan Jansen Bleker,
Ryer Schermerhorn.

Kings and Orange.
Abraham Gouverneur,
Cornelius Sebring,
Cornelius Van Brunt.

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1 Declined to take the oaths and was dismissed. 2 Admitted September 21, in place of Shadwell. 3 Excluded April 1, 1697, for refusing to attend "before he had his money." 4 Admitted April 12, 1697, in place of Underhill. 5 Announced their withdrawal in a petition presented to the Governor and Council June 9. This petition was delivered to the Assembly by the Governor, who held it to be "not cognizable by him," and advised its signers to return, which they formally did June 11, saying: "But can not sit and act as members at present—but desire further time for consideration." 6 Declared "not qualified according to law," May 27. 7 Admitted June 6. 8 Declared "not qualified according to law," May 28. 9 Admitted June 7.

New York
James Graham,
Johannis De Peyster,
John Kerfbyl,
David Provost.2
Leonard Lewis.

Richmond
Thomas Morgan,
Garrat Veghte.

Suffolk
Henry Pierson.3
Matthew Howell 3

Queens.
John Jackson.3
Daniel Whitehead 3

Ulster.
Jacob Rutsen,
Abraham Haasbrook.

Westchester.
John Drake,
John Hunt.

Rensselaer's-Wyck.
Killian Van Rensselaer.3

Eighth Assembly.

1701 — August 19 to October 18.
1702 — April 21 to May 2.
Dissolved May 3, 1702.

*Speaker*4 — Abraham Gouverneur.
Other officers the same.

Albany.
Dirck Wessels,5, 6
Ryer Schermerhorn,6
Meyndert Schuyler,7
John Abeel,7
Johannis Bleker,8
Hendrick Hansen.8

Kings.
Cornelius Sebring,
Cornelius Van Brunt.

New York.
Isaac De Riemer,
Abraham Gouverneur,
Johannis De Peyster,
David Provoost.

Orange.
Peter Haring.

Queens.
John Jackson,7
Daniel Whitehead,7
Thomas Willet,9
John Tallman,9
Thomas Hicks,
Jonathan Smith.

Rensselaer's-Wyck.
K. Van Rensselaer,7
Andries Coeymans.8

Richmond.
Garret Veghte,
Thomas Morgan,10
Caleb Heathcote.

Suffolk.
William Nicoll, 5, 11
Matthew Howell.7

Ulster.
Jacob Rutsen,
Adrien Garretsen.

Westchester.
Jacob Drake.7
Joseph Purdy,12
Henry Fowler.12
William Willett 9

Ninth Assembly.

1702 — October 20 to November 27.
1703 — April 13 to June 19; October 14 to 20.
1704 — April 13 to June 27; Oct. 6 to Nov. 6.
Dissolved November 6.

Speaker — William Nicoll.
Clerk — Gabriel Ludlow.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Edward Cole.13
Doorkeeper — Gabriel Luff.

Albany.
John Abeel,
Myndert Schuyler,
Evert Banker.

Kings
Cornelius Sebring,
Cornelius Van Brunt.

New York.
Stephen De Lancey,
Thomas Coddrington,
Philip French,
Jacobus Cortlandt.

Orange.
Floris Crum.

Queens.
John Jackson,
Daniel Whitehead,
Jonathan Whitehead.14

Rensselaer Wyck.
Killian Van Rensselaer,
Andries Dow 15

Richmond.
John Stillwell,
Abraham Lakerman.

Suffolk.
Matthew Howell,
William Nicoll.

Ulster.
Henry Beekman,
Thomas Garton.

Westchester.
William Willet,
Joseph Purdy,
Josiah Hunt.16

1 Died before the meeting of the Assembly. 2 In place of Kerfbyl, deceased.
3 The Earl of Bellomont, Governor, being dead, and the Lieutenant-Governor absent, the Council and General Assembly concurred in the opinion that the administration of the Government devolved on the Council. This was disputed by Colonel William Smith, president of the Council, who claimed that the government vested in him. These gentlemen thereupon signed a paper in opposition to the position of the Council and Assembly, whereupon the latter adopted a resolution declaring that the subscribers had "offered the greatest scandal to the whole House of Representatives" and were "liable to the severest rebukes of this House for their disloyalty and insolence, and that Major Matthew Howell, being the writer and deliverer in of the said paper, be forthwith expelled this House."
4 Abraham Gouverneur received 10 votes; William Nicoll, 9; not voting, 2
5 Declared disqualified for nonresidence, and "ordered to withdraw," August 19.
6 Wessels dismissed, and Schermerhorn, the next highest candidate, admitted August 20.
7 Withdrew with Wessels and Nicoll August 20, "notwithstanding the speaker often commanded them, in the name of the House, to stay and attend the service of this House." [Assembly Journal. Expelled for nonattendance August 26, and new elections ordered.
8 Admitted September 18, in places of Schuyler, Abeel and Van Rensselaer, respectively.
9 Admitted September 12, in places of Jackson, Whitehead and Drake, respectively. Expelled September 22, for having presented a paper "writ in barbarous English," representing that the organization of the House is illegal, and Gouverneur an alien; and for refusing to receive a summons to appear and answer with regard thereto. The succeeding Assembly (November 17, 1703) adjudged Gouverneur an alien, and adopted a resolution that acts passed under the speakership of an alien are "not binding upon the citizen."
10 Died in the interval between the two sessions, and new election ordered.
11 Dismissed for nonresidence August 22
12 Purdy withdrew with the other seceders, August 20. Fowler contested his seat and was admitted August 26. The house then consisted of 12, including Schermerhorn and Fowler one more than a quorum.
13 Appointed October 29, 1703.
14 Admitted October 26, 1704, in place of Daniel Whitehead, deceased.
15 Admitted October, 1703. 16 Representative of the borough.

Tenth Assembly.

1705—June 9 to August 4; September 26 to October 13.
1706—May 29 to June 27; September 27 to October 21.
Dissolved1 May 5, 1707.

Officers same as preceding session.

Albany.
Myndert Schuyler,
Johannis Cuyler,
Peter Van Bruggen.

Kings.
Cornelius Sebring,
Cornelius Van Brunt.

New York.
Stephen De Lancey,
Thomas Coddrington,
Jacobus Cortlandtt,
Philip French.

Orange.
Floris Crum.

Queens.
John Jackson,
Jonathan Whitehead.

Rensselaer Wyck.
Hendrick Rensselaer.

Richmond.
Abraham Lakerman,
John Stillwell.

Suffolk.
William Nicoll,
Samuel Mulford.

Ulster.
Henry Beekman,
Thomas Garton.

Westchester.
William Willet,
Edmund Ward,
Josiah Hunt.2

Eleventh Assembly.

1708—August 18 to November 26.
Dissolved January 5, 1709.

Speaker—William Nicoll.
Clerk—Gabriel Ludlow.
Sergeant-at-Arms— —— ——.
Doorkeeper—William Churchill.

Albany.
Johannis Cuyler,
Hendrick Hansen,
Myndert Schuyler.

Kings.
Cornelius Sebring,
Cornelius Van Brunt.

New York.
Stephen De Lancey,
Jacobus Cortlandt,
Lawrence Reade,
Thomas Coddrington.

Orange.
Michael Hawdrin.

Queens.
Jonathan Whitehead,
John Jackson.

Rensselaer's-Wyck.
Hendrick Rensselaer.

Richmond.
John Stillwell,
Abraham Lakerman.

Suffolk.
William Nicoll,
Samuel Mulford.

Ulster.
Henry Beekman,
Thomas Garton.

Westchester.
William Willet,
Edmund Ward,
Josiah Hunt.2

Twelfth Assembly.

1709—April 6 to June 25; September 8 to November 12.

Officers same as before.

Albany.
Myndert Schuyler,
Johannis Cuyler,
Robert Livingston.

Kings.
Cornelius Sebring,
Cornelius Van Brunt.

New York.
Captain —— Wilson,
Johannis Jansen,
John Van Horn,
Johannis Hardenbrook

Orange.
Peter Haring.

Queens.
John Palman,
John Townsend.

Rensselaer-Wyck
Henry Rensselaer.

Richmond
Abraham Lakerman,
John Stillwell

Suffolk.
William Nicoll,
Samuel Mulford.

Ulster.
Henry Beekman,
Thomas Garton.

Westchester.
Joseph Purdy,
John Drake,
Josiah Hunt.2

Thirteenth Assembly.

1710—September 1 to November 25.
1711—April 12 to 20.
Dissolved April 20, 1711.

Speaker—William Nicoll.
Clerk—Gabriel Ludlow.
Sergeant-at-Arms— ——
Doorkeeper—Cornelius Post.

Albany.
Johannis Cuyler,
Johannis Schuyler,
Robert Livingston.

Kings.
Cornelius Sebring,
Cornelius Van Brunt.

New York.
Lawrence Reade,
Jacobus Van Cortlandt
Stephen De Lancey,
Johannis Jansen.

Orange.
Hendrick Ten Eyck.

Queens.
Thomas Willet,
John Jackson.

Rensselaer-Wyck
Henry Rensselaer.

Richmond.
John Stillwell,
Abraham Lakerman.

Suffolk.
William Nicoll,
Samuel Mulford.

Ulster.
Henry Beekman,
Thomas Garton.

Westchester.
William Willet,
Edmund Ward,
Josiah Hunt.2

Fourteenth Assembly.

1711—July 2 to August 4; October 2 to 24.
1712—May 1 to June 26; August 28 to December 10
Dissolved March 3, 1712 to 13.

Officers same as preceding Assembly.

Albany.
Robt. Livingston, Jr.,
Johannis Cuyler,
Johannis Schuyler.

Kings.
Cornelius Sebring,
Cornelius Van Brunt.

1 According to the Assembly Journal, dissolved by proclamation dated at Burlington. According to the Council Minutes, dissolved by order in Council, at executive session, July 9,1708

2 Representative of the borough.

New York
Jacobus Van Cortlandt
Lawrence Reade,
Stephen De Lancey,
David Provost.

Orange.
Hendrick Ten Eyck.

Queens.
Thomas Willet,
John Jackson.

Rensselaer Wyck.
Henry Rensselaer.

Richmond.
Abraham Lakerman,
John Stillwell.

Suffolk.
William Nicoll,
Samuel Mulford.

Ulster.
Henry Beekman,
Thomas Garton.

Westchester.
William Willet,
Edmund Ward,
John Hollis,1
Lewis Morris.2

Fifteenth Assembly.

1718—May 27 to July 17; October 15 to 31.
1718-14—March 24 to September 9.
Dissolved by the death of Queen Anne.

Speaker—William Nicoll.
Clerk—Gabriel Ludlow.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Robert Crannel.
Doorkeeper—Cornelius Post.

Albany.
Robert Livingston, Jr.,
Myndert Schuyler,
Peter Van Brugh.

Dutchess.
Leonard Lewis.

Kings.
Cornelius Sebring,
Cornelius Van Brunt.

New York.
Jacobus Van Cortlandt,
Stephen De Lancey,
Lawrence Reade,
Samuel Bayard.

Orange.
Cornelius Haring.

Queens.
Thomas Willet,
John Jackson.

Rensselaer's Wyck.
Henry Rensselaer.

Richmond.
John Stillwell,
Abraham Lakerman.

Suffolk.
William Nicoll
Samuel Mulford.

Ulster.
Henry Beekman,
Jacob Rutsen.

Westchester.
William Willet,
Joseph Drake,
Lewis Morris.3

Sixteenth Assembly.

1718—May 8 to July 21.
Dissolved August 11, 1718.

Albany.
Johannis Cuyler,
Hendrick Hansen,
Karel Hansen.

Dutchess.
Leonard Lewis,
Baltus Van Kleeck.

Kings.
Cornelius Sebring,
Cornelius Van Brunt.

New York.
Jacobus VanCortlandt,
Stephen De Lancey,
Samuel Bayard,
John Reade.

Orange.
Cornelius Haring.

Queens.
Thomas Willet,
John Jackson.

Rensselaer's Wyck.
Andries Coejemans.

Richmond.
John Stillwell,
Abraham Lakerman.

Suffolk.
William Nicoll,
Samuel Mulford.4

Ulster.
Henry Beekman,
Jacob Rutsen.

Westchester.
Josiah Hunt,
Jonathan Odall,
Lewis Morris.5

Seventeenth Assembly.

1716—June 5 to 30; August 21 to September 1.
1717—April 16 to 27; September 5 to December 23.
1718—May 27 to July 8; September 24 to October 16.
1719—April 23 to June 25.
1720—October 18 to November 19.
1721—May 19 to July 27.
1722—May 30 to July 7; October 3 to November 1.
1723—May 14 to July 6.
1724—May 15 to July 24.
1725—September 2 to November 10.
1726—April 6 to June 17.
Dissolved August 10, 1726.

Speakers—William Nicoll,6 Robert Livingston,6 Adolph Philipse.7
Clerk—Gabriel Ludlow.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Robert Crannel.
Doorkeepers—Cornelius Post, Thos. Brasier,8 Derrick Egbertsen.9

Albany.
John Cuyler,
Hendrick Hansen,
Karel Hansen,
Myndert Schuyler.10

Dutchess.
Leonard Lewis,
Baltus Van Kleeck,
Johannis Terbosch,11
Henry Beekman 12

Kings.
Cornelius Sebring,
Samuel Barrentsen,
Joseph Hegeman,13
Richard Stillwell.14

*Livingston.*15
Robert Livingston, Jr.

New York.
David Provoost,
John Jansen,
Jacobus Kipp,
Garret Van Horne.

Orange.
Peter Haring,
Cornelius Cuyler.

Queens.
Isaac Hicks,
Thomas Willet,
Benjamin Hicks.16

*Rensselaer Wyck.*15
Andries Coejemans.

Richmond.
John Stillwell
Abraham Lakerman,
Richard Merrill.

1 Elected under writs issued May 15, 1712, in place of Ward, deceased.
2 Representative of the borough.
3 Representative of the borough.
4 Expelled June 3, 1715, "for printing speech formerly made to the General Assembly without leave of the House, in which are many false and scandalous reflections upon the Governor of this province."
5 Resigned on account of ill health.
6 Elected May 27, 1718.
7 Elected August 18, 1725.
8 Appointed December 23, 1717.
9 Appointed in 1722.
10 Admitted June 16, 1724, in place of Hansen, deceased.
11 Admitted May 4, 1717, in place of Van Kleeck, deceased.
12 Admitted August 31, 1725, in place of Terbosch, deceased.
13 Admitted July 5, 1721, in place of Sebring, deceased.
14 Admitted November 1, 1725, in place of Hegeman, deceased.
15 Manor.
16 Admitted September 18, 1725, in place of Willet, deceased.

Suffolk.
William Nicoll,1
Samuel Mulford,2
Samuel Hutchinson,3
Epenetus Platt.4

Ulster.
Jacob Rutsen,
Henry Beekman,
Abraham Gaasbeck Chambers.5

Westchester.
William Willet,
Joseph Budd,
Adolph Philipse,6
Lewis Morris 7

Eighteenth Assembly.

1726 — September 27 to November 11.
Dissolved August 21, 1727, in consequence of the death of George I.

Officers same as before.

Albany.
Myndert Schuyler,
Ryer Garretsen.

Dutchess
Henry Beekman,
Johannis Van Kleck.

Kings.
Richard Stillwell,
Samuel Garretsen.

*Livingston.*8
Robert Livingston, Jr.

New York.
Stephen De Lancey,
Adolph Philipse,
Garret Van Horne,
Anthony Rutgers.

Orange.
Lancaster Symes,
Cornelius Haring.

Queens.
Isaac Hicks,
Benjamin Hicks.

*Rensselaer.*8
Jeremiah Rensselaer.

Richmond.
Richard Merril,
John Le Count.

*Schenectady.*9
Jacob Glen.

Suffolk.
Samuel Hutchinson,
Epenetus Platt.

Ulster.
Abraham Gaasbeck,
Albert Pawling.

Westchester.
William Willet,
Frederick Philipse,
Lewis Morris.10

Nineteenth Assembly.

1727 — September 30 to November 25.
Dissolved November 25, 1727.

Officers same as before.

Albany.
Johannis Cuyler,
Peter Van Brugh.

Dutchess.
Henry Beekman,
Johannis Van Kleck.

Kings.
Samuel Garretsen,
Johannis Lot.

*Livingston.*8
Robt. Livingston, Jr.

New York.
Stephen De Lancey,
Adolph Philipse,
Garret Van Horne,
Anthony Rutgers.

Orange.
Lancaster Syms,
Cornelius Haring.

Queens.
Isaac Hicks,
Benjamin Hicks.

*Rensselaer.*8
Jeremiah Rensselaer.

Richmond.
Richard Merril,
John Le Count.

*Schenectady.*9
Nicholas Schuyler.

Suffolk
Samuel Hutchinson.
Epenetus Platt.

Ulster.
Abraham Gaasbeck.
Chambers,
Albert Pawling

Westchester.
William Willet,
Frederick Philipse,
Lewis Morris.10

Twentieth Assembly.

1728 — July 23 to September 21.
1729 — May to July 12.
1730 — August 26 to October 29.
1731 — August 25 to September 30.
1733 — August 10 to October 14.
1733 — October 16 to November 1.
1734 — April 25 to June 22; Oct. 17 to Nov. 2a
1735 — October 17 to November 8.
1736 — October 14 to November 10.
1737 — April 5 to May 3.
Dissolved May 3, 1737.

Officers same as before, except—
Sergeant-at-Arms—Alexander Lamb appointed October 15, 1734, in place of Derrick Egbertsen.

Albany.
Philip Schuyler,
Myndert Schuyler,
Dirck Ten Broeck.

*Cortlandt.*8
Philip Verplanck.11

Dutchess.
Henry Beekman,
Johannis Van Kleck.

Kings.
Samuel Garretsen,
Johannis Lot.

*Livingston.*8
Gilbert Livingston.

New York.
Stephen De Lancey,
Adolph Philipse,
Garret Van Horne,
Anthony Rutgers.

Orange.
Lancaster Syms,
Cornelius Haring,
Vincent Matthews.

Queens.
Isaac Hicks,
Benjamin Hicks.

Rensselaer's-Wyck.
Jer. Van Rensselaer.

Richmond.
Richard Merril,
John Le Count.

Schenectady.
Jacob Glen.12

Suffolk.
Samuel Hutchinson,
Epenetus Platt.

Ulster.
Abraham Gaasbeck
Chambers
Albert Pawling.

Westchester.
William Willet,
Frederick Philipse,
Lewis Morris.10
Gilbert Willet,10
Lewis Morris, Jr.,13
Lewis Morris.14

1 Death announced to the House May 8, 1723.
2 Declined to act with the House, on the ground of illegality, October 26, 1720, and expelled.
3 Admitted May 17, 1721, in place of Mulford, expelled. 4 Admitted June 11, 1723.
5 Admitted May 16, 1717, in place of Beekman, deceased.
6 Admitted June 26, 1722, in place of Budd, deceased. 7 Representative of the borough.
8 Manor. 9 Township 10 Borough
11 Right and seat recognized June 11, 1734; admitted June 22.
12 Township. Seat declared vacant July 25, 1738, Glen and Wouter Vroman having received an equal number of votes At a subsequent election Glen was elected, and was admitted August 12.
13 Admitted from the borough of Westchester August 17 1733.
14 Admitted from the county of Westchester November 1, 1733, in place of Willet.

Twenty-first Assembly.

1737—June 15 to 16; September 2 to December 16.
1738—August 29 to October 20.
Dissolved October 20, 1738.

Speaker—Lewis Morris, Jr.
Clerk—Gabriel Ludlow.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James Crannel.1
Doorkeeper—Alexander Lamb.

Albany.
Philip Schuyler,
Peter Winne.

*Cortlandt.*1
Philip Verplanck.

Dutchess.
Henry Beekman,
Jacobus Ter Boss.

Kings.
Johannis Lott,
Abraham Lott.

*Livingston.*1
Robert Livingston.

New York.
Garret Van Horne,
James Alexander,
John Walter,
Simon Johnson,
Adolph Philipse.2

Orange.
Vincent Matthews,
Cornelius Kuyper.

Queens.
Isaac Hicks,
David Jones.

*Rensselaer.*1
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer.

Richmond.
John Le Count,
Adam Mott.

Schenectady 3
Arent Bradt.

Suffolk.
Epenetus Platt,
David Pierson.

Ulster.
Abraham Gaasbeck Chambers,
John Hardenburgh.

Westchester.
Frederick Philipse,
Lewis Morris,4
William Willet,5
Lewis Morris, Jr.6

Twenty-second Assembly.

1739—March 27 to April 14; August 28 to October 3; October 9 to November 17.
1740—June 30 to July 13; September 9 to November 5.
1741—April 14 to June 13; September 15 to March 16.
1742—April 20 to September 29; October 12 to October 29.
1743—April 19 to September 27.
Dissolved September 27, 1743.

Speaker—Adolph Philipse.
Clerk—George Duncan.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James Crannel.
Doorkeeper—Alexander Lamb.

Albany
Philip Schuyler,
Peter Winne.

Cortlandt 1
Peter Verplanck.

Dutchess.
Henry Beekman,
Jacobus Ter Boss.

Kings
Abraham Lott,
Johannis Lott.

Livingston 1
Robert Livingston.

New York.
Adolph Philipse,
John Moore,
David Clarkson,
William Rooms.

Orange.
Gabriel Ludlow,
Thomas Gale.

Queens.
David Jones,
Thomas Cornell.

Rensselaer's Wyck 1
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer.

Richmond.
John Le Count,
Richard Stillwell.

Schenectady 3
Arent Bradt.

Suffolk.
David Pierson,
William Nicoll.

Ulster.
John Hardenburgh,
Abraham Haasbrook.

Westchester.
Frederick Philipse,
Daniel Purdy,
Lewis Morris, Jr.6

Twenty-third Assembly.

1743—November 8 to December 17.
1744—April 17 to May 19; July 17 to September 21.
1744-5—March 12 to May 14.
Dissolved May 14, 1745.

Officers same as before.

Albany.
Philip Schuyler,
Peter Winne.

Cortlandt.
Philip Verplanck.

Dutchess.
Henry Beekman,
Johannis Tappen.

Kings.
Abraham Lot,
Johannis Lot.

Livingston 1
Robert Livingston.

New York
Adolph Philipse,
John Moore,
Paul Richards,
Cornelius Van Horne,
David Clarkson.7

Orange.
Gabriel Ludlow,
Thomas Gale.

Queens.
David Jones,
Thomas Cornell.

*Rensselaer-Wyck.*1
John Baptist Van Rensselaer.

Richmond.
John Le Count,
Richard Stillwell.

*Schenectady.*3
Abraham Glen.

Suffolk.
David Pierson,
William Nicoll.

Ulster.
Abraham Gaasbeck Chambers,
Abraham Haasbrook.

Westchester.
Frederick Philipse,
John Thomas,
Lewis Morris, Jr.,8

Twenty-fourth Assembly.

1745—June 25 to February 27.
1746—March 4 to May 3; June 3 to October 8; October 13 to December 6.
1747—March 24 to September 22; September 29 to November 25.
Dissolved November 25, 1747.

Speaker—David Jones
Clerk—Geors Duncan.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John Meyer.8
Doorkeeper—Alexander Lamb.

Albany.
Philip Schuyler,
Peter Winne.

*Cortlandt.*1
Philip Verplanck.

Dutchess.
Henry Beekman,
Johannis Tappen.

Kings.
Abraham Lot,
Johannis Lot.

*Livingston.*1
Robert Livingston.

New York.
David Clarkson.
Cornelius Van Horne,
Paul Richards,
Henry Cruger

Orange.
Thomas Gale,
Abraham Haring.

Queens.
David Jones,
Thomas Cornell.

*Rensselaer-Wyck.*1
John Baptist Van Rensselaer.

Richmond.
John Le Count,
Richard Stillwell.

*Schenectady.*3
Arent Bradt.

Suffolk.
David Pierson,
William Nicoll.

Ulster.
Albert Pawling,
John Hardenburgh.

Westchester.
Frederick Philipse,
John Thomas,
Lewis Morris.8

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1 Manor. 2 Elected in place of Van Horne, deceased, September, 1737; admitted on decision of contest brought by Cornelius Van Horne, and decided October 12, 1737. 3 Township. 4 Resigned September 5, 1738. 5 Elected in place of Morris, admitted October 6, 1738. 6 Borough. 7 Admitted April 2, 1745, in place of Moore, appointed member of the Council. 8 Appointed 1746.

Twenty-fifth Assembly.

1747–8—February 12 to August 30; September 30 to November 12.
1749—June 26 to August 4.
Dissolved July 21, 1750.

Officers same as before.

Albany.
Coenradt Ten Eyck,
Peter Douw.

*Cortlandt.*1
Philip Verplanck.

Dutchess.
Henry Beekman,
Johannis Tappen.

Kings.
Abraham Lott,
Johannis Lott.

*Livingston.*1
Robert Livingston.

New York.
David Clarkson,
Cornelius Van Horne,
Paul Richards,
Henry Cruger.

Orange.
Thomas Gale,
Theodorus Snediker.

Queens.
David Jones,
Thomas Cornell.

Rensselaerwyck.
J. B. Van Rensselaer.

Richmond
John Le Count,
Richard Stillwell,
Paul Micheaux 2

*Schenectady.*3
Jacob Glen.

Suffolk.
William Nicoll,
Eleazer Miller.

Ulster.
Abraham Haasbrook,
Johannis Janse.

Westchester.
Frederick Philipse,
John Thomas,
Lewis Morris, Jr.4

Twenty-sixth Assembly.

1750—July 24 to November 24.
1751—May 30 to June 6; October 1 to November 25.
Dissolved November 25, 1751.

Officers same as before, except—
Clerk—Abraham Lott, Jr.5

Albany.
Philip Schuyler,
Hans Hansen.

*Cortlandt.*1
Philip Verplanck.

Dutchess.
Henry Beekman,
Johannis Tappen.

Kings.
Johannis Lott,
Dominicus VanderVier

*Livingston.*1
Robert Livingston.

New York.
David Clarkson,
Cornelius Van Horne,
Paul Richards,
Henry Cruger,
William Walton.6

Orange.
Theodorus Snediker,
Samuel Gale.

Queens.
David Jones,
Thomas Cornell.

*Rensselaerwyck.*1
J. B. Van Rensselaer.

Richmond.
John Le Count,
Paul Micheaux,
William T. Walton.7

*Schenectady.*3
Jacob Van Slyck.

Suffolk.
William Nicoll,
Eleazer Miller.

Ulster.
John Hardenburgh,
Johannis Janse.

Westchester.
Col. Frederick Philipse,
John Thomas,
Frederick Philipse,8
Peter De Lancey.4

Twenty-seventh Assembly.

1752—October 24 to November 11.
1753—May 30 to July 4; October 30 to December 12.
1754—April 9 to May 1; May 2 to May 4.
1754–5—August 20, 1754, to September 11, 1755.
1755–6—December 2 to July 9.
1756—September 21 to December 1.
1757–8—February 15 to February 1
1758—March 7 to June 10; November 14 to December 16.
Dissolved December 17, 1758.

Officers same as before.

Albany.
Peter Winne,
Petrus Douw.

Cortlandt 1
Philip Verplanck.

Dutchess.
Henry Beekman,
Henry Filkin.

Kings.
Johannis Lott,
Dominicus Vander Vier

*Livingston.*1
Robert Livingston.

New York.
Paul Richards,
Henry Cruger,
William Walton.
Cornelius Van Horne,
John Watts.9

Orange.
Theodorus Snediker,
Samuel Gale.
Vincent Matthews.10

Queens.
David Jones,
Thomas Cornell

Rensselaerwyck.
J. B. Van Rensselaer.

Richmond.
John Le Count,
William Walton.

*Schenectady.*8
Jacobus Mynderse.

Suffolk.
Eleazer Miller,
William Nicoll.

Ulster.
Johannis Janssen,
Moses De Pue.

Westchester.
John Thomas,
Frederick Philipse,
Peter De Lancey.4

Twenty-eighth Assembly.

1759—January 31 to July 3; December 4 to 24
1760—March 11 to June 10; October 21 to November 8.
Dissolved March 2, 1761, in consequence of the death of George II.

Speaker—William Nicoll.
Other officers unchanged.

Albany.
Peter Winne,
Jacob H. Ten Eyck,
Volkert P. Douw.11

*Cortlandt.*1
Philip Verplanck.

Dutchess.
Robert R. Livingston.
Henry Livingston.

Kings.
Johannis Lott,
Abraham Schenck.

*Livingston.*1
William Livingston.

New York.
Oliver De Lancey,
John Cruger,
Philip Livingston,
Leonard Lispenard.

Orange.
Abraham Haring.
Henry Wisner.

Queens.
Thomas Hicks,
Zebulon Seaman.

*Rensselaerwyck.*1
J. B. Van Rensselaer.

Richmond.
William Walton.
Benjamin Seaman.

*Schenectady.*3
Isaac Vrooman.

Suffolk.
William Nicoll,
Eleazer Miller.

Ulster.
Abraham Haasbrook.
Jacobus Bruyn.

Westchester.
John Thomas,
Frederick Philipse,
Peter De Lancey.4

1 Manor. 2 Admitted June 23, 1748, in place of Stillwell, deceased. 3 Township. 4 Borough. 5 Appointed October 8, 1751. 6 Admitted October 9, 1751, in place of Clarkson, deceased. 7 Admitted October 25, 1751, in place of Micheaux, deceased. 8 Admitted October 24, 1751, in place of Col. Philipse, deceased. 9 Admitted November 8, 1752, in place of Van Horne, deceased. 10 September 1, 1757, in place of Gale, deceased. 11 Admitted October 17, 1759, in place of Winne, deceased.

Twenty-ninth Assembly.

1761—March 10 to May 19; September 2 to 11.
1761–2—November 24 to January 8.
1762—March 2 to May 22; November 16 to December 11.
1763—November 8 to December 20.
1764—April 18 to 21; September 4 to October 20.
1765—November 12 to December 23.
1766—June 11 to July 3; November 10 to December 19.
1767—May 27 to June 6.
1767–8—November 17 to February 6.
Dissolved February 6, 1768.

Officers same as before.1

Albany.
Jacob H Ten Eyck,
Volkert P. Douw.

Cortlandt 2
Philip Verplanck.

Dutchess.
Robert R. Livingston,
Henry Livingston.

Kings.
Abraham Schenck,
Simon Boerum.

Livingston.
Peter R. Livingston.

New York.
John Cruger,
Philip Livingston,
Leonard Lispenard.
William Bayard.

Orange.
Abraham Haring,
Henry Wisner.

Queens.
David Jones,3,4
Zebulon S. aman,4, 5
Thomas Cornell,3, 5
Daniel Kissam.6

Rensselaerwyck.
Abraham Ten Broeck.

Richmond.
Benjamin Seaman,
Henry Holland.

Schenectady 7
Ryer Schermerhorn,8
Nicholas Groot.9

Suffolk.
William Nicoll,
Eleazer Miller.

Ulster
Abraham Haasbrook,
Jacobus Bruyn.

Westchester.
John Thomas,
Frederick Philipse,
Peter De Lancey.10

Thirtieth Assembly.

1768–9—October 27 to January 2.
Dissolved January 2, 1769.

Speaker—Philip Livingston.
Clerk—Edmund Seaman.11
Other officers same as before.

Albany
Jacob H Ten Eyck,
Philip Schuyler.

*Cortlandt.*2
Pierre Van Cortlandt.

Dutchess.
Leonard Van Kleeck,
Dirck Brinckerhoff.

Kings
Simon Boerum,
John Rapalje.

Livingston 2
Peter R. Livingston.

New York.
Philip Livingston,
James De Lancey,
Jacob Walton,
James Jauncey.

Orange.
Henry Wisner,
Selah Strong.

Queens.
Zebulon Seaman,
Daniel Kissam.

*Rensselaerwyck.*2
Abraham Ten Broeck.

Richmond.
Henry Ho land,
Benjamin Seaman.

*Schenectady.*7
Jacobus Mynderse.

Suffolk.
William Nicoll,
Eleazer Miller.

Ulster.
Charles De Witt,
George Clinton.

Westchester.
John Thomas,
Frederick Philipse,
John De Lancey.10

Thirty-first Assembly.

1769—April 4 to May 20.
1769–70—November 21 to January 27.
1770–71—December 11 to March 4.
1772—January 7 to March 4.
1773—January 5 to March 8.
1774—January 6 to March 19.
1775—January 10 to April 3.

Adjourned to May 3, 1775.
Prorogued (May 1) to June 7, 1775.
Prorogued (June 3) to July 5, 1775.
Prorogued to August 9, 1775.
Prorogued (July 3) to September 6, 1775.
Prorogued (September 4) to October 4, 1775.
Prorogued (September 29) to November 1, 1775.
Prorogued (October 31) to December 6, 1775.
Prorogued (December 1) to January 1, 1776.
Prorogued (December 23) to February 1, 1776.

1775, December 26—At an Executive Council on board the ship *Duchess of Gordon*, the Governor was advised that, inasmuch as the limitation of seven years for the continuance of an Assembly was about expired, that the Assembly be dissolved and writs for a new election issued.

1776, January 29—Governor advised by Council to prorogue the Assembly until March 14. Writ approved February 14.

1776, March 11—Assembly prorogued until April 17, 1776.

The last session of the General Assembly was April 3, 1775.

Speaker—John Cruger.
Clerk—Edmund Seaman.
Sergeant-at-Arms—William Scott.
Doorkeeper—Alexander Lamb. 12

Albany.
Jacob H. Ten Eyck,
Philip Schuyler.

Cumberland.
Samuel Wells,13
Crean Brush.13

Cortlandt.2
Pierre Van Cortlandt.

Dutchess.
Leonard Van Kleeck,
Dirck Brinckerhoff.

1 Admitted October 17 1759, in place of Winne, deceased. 2 Manor. 3 Declared illegally returned April 3, 1761, and new election ordered, which was held April 20 and 21. 4 At the new election, Sheriff submitted two returns, one certifying to the election of Jones and Cornell and the other to the election of Seaman and Cornell. A scrutiny was ordered by the House and Seaman seated December 9, 1761. 5 Elected at the new election. 6 Sept. 5, 1764, in place of Cornell, deceased. 7 Township. 8 Election declared void Sept. 10, 1761. 9 Admitted on contest, in place of Schermerhorn, Sept. 10, 1761. 10 Borough 11 Appointed in 1767. 12 John Johnson was appointed Doorkeeper in 1775. 13 Admitted February 2, 1778.

Kings.

Simon Boerum,
John Rapalje.

*Livingston.*1

Philip Livingston,2
Robert R. Livingston,3
Peter R. Livingston.4

New York.

John Cruger,
James De Lancey,
Jacob Walton,
James Jauncey.

Orange.

John De Noyelles,
Samuel Gale,
John Coe.5

Queens.

Zebulon Seaman,
Daniel Kissam.

*Rensselaerwyck.*1

Abraham Ten Broeck.

Richmond.

Benjamin Seaman,
Christopher Billop.

Schenectady.

Jacobus Mynderse.

Suffolk.

William Nicoll,
Nathaniel Woodhull.

*Tryon.*6

Hendrick Frey,
Guy Johnson.

Ulster.

Charles De Witt,
George Clinton.

Westchester.

John Thomas,
Frederick Philipse,
Lewis Morris,7, 8
John De Lancey,7, 9
Isaac Wilkins.7, 10

Deputies to Provincial Congresses.

First Congress.

1775—May 22 to July 8; July 26 to September 2; October 4 to November 4.

President—Peter Van Brugh Livingston.
Vice-President—Volkert P. Douw.
Secretaries—John McKeeson, Robert Benson.
Doorkeeper—Thomas Pettit.
Presidents pro tem.—Nathaniel Woodhull, August 28. Abraham Yates, Nov. 2

Albany.

Robert Yates,
Abraham Yates, Jr.,
Volkert P. Douw,
Jacob Cuyler,
Peter Silvester,
Dirck Swart,
Walter Livingston,
Robert Van Rensselaer,
Henry Glen,
Abraham Ten Broeck,
Francis Nicoll.

Charlotte.

Archibald Campbell,
William Marsh,
George Smith,
David Watkins,
John Williams.

Cumberland.

John Hazeltine,
Paul Spooner,
William Williams.

Dutchess.

Dirck Brinckerhoff,
Anthony Hoffman,
Zephaniah Platt,
Richard Montgomerie,
Ephraim Paine,
Gilbert Livingston,
Jonathan Landon,
Gysbert Schenck,
Melancton Smith,
Nathaniel Sackett.

Kings.

Nicholas Couwenhoven,
John Lefferts,
Johannis E. Lott,
Theodorus Polhemus,
Jeremiah Remsen,
Richard Stillwell,
John Vanderbilt,
Henry Williams.

New York.

Isaac Low,
P. Van Brugh Livingston,
Alexander McDougall,
Leonard Lispenard,
Joseph Hallett,
Abraham Walton,
Abraham Brasher,
Isaac Roosevelt,
John De Lancey,
James Beekman,
Samuel Ver Planck,
Richard Yates,
David Clarkson,
Thomas Smith,
Benjamin Kissam,
John Morin Scott,
John Van Cortlandt,
Jacobus Van Zandt,
John Marston,
George Folliott,11
Walter Franklin,
Isaac Sears,
James Van Cortlandt.

Orange.

John Coe,
David Pye,
Michael Jackson,
Benjamin Tusteen,
Peter Clowes,
William Allison,
Abraham Lent,
John Haring,
Jeremiah Clark,
Israel Seely.
Jesse Woodhull.

Queens.

Jacob Blackwell,
Jonathan Lawrence,
Daniel Rapalje.
Zebulon Williams,
Samuel Townsend,
Joseph French,12
Joseph Robinson,
Nathaniel Tom,
Thomas Hicks,
Richard Thorne.

Richmond.

Paul Micheau,
John Journey,
Aaron Cortelyou,
Richard Conner,
Richard Lawrence.

Suffolk.

Nathaniel Woodhull,
John Sloss Hobart,
Thomas Tredwell,
John Foster,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Thomas Wickham,
James Havens,
Selah Strong.

Tryon.

John Marlett,
John Moore,
Christopher P. Yates.

Ulster.

Johannis Hardenburgh
James Clinton,
Egbert Dumond,
Charles Clinton,
Christopher Tappen,
John Nicholson,
Jacob Hoornbeek.

Westchester.

Gouverneur Morris,
Lewis Graham,
James Van Cortlandt,
Stephen Ward,
Joseph Drake,
Philip Van Cortlandt,
James Holmes,
David Dayton,
John Thomas, Jr.,
William Paulding,
Robert Graham.

1 Manor. 2 Dismissed for nonresidence May 12, 1769. 3 Elected in place of P. Livingston; declared disqualified by reason of being a Judge of the Supreme Court, November 24, 1769. Again elected December 6, and again declared disqualified, December 21. Three elections followed, and the same decision was made, January 25, 1771, February 5, 1772, and January 26, 1774. 4 Admitted February 21, 1774. 5 Admitted February 17, 1775, in place of De Noyelles, deceased. 6 Admitted January 11, 1773. 7 Borough. 8 Declared disqualified for nonresidence, April 20, 1769. 9 Contested seat of Morris and admitted May 18, 1769; declared disqualified by reason of nonresidence January 16, 1772. 10 Admitted February 5, 1773. 11 Declined. 12 Afterward placed under arrest for disaffection.

Second Congress.

1775—November 14 to December 2; December 6 to 22 1
1776—February 12 to March 16; May 8 to 18.

President—Nathaniel Woodhull. 2
President pro tem.—John Haring. 3
Other officers the same.

Albany.
Abraham Ten Broeck,
Abraham Yates, Jr.,
Jacob Cuyler,
Francis Nicoll,
Robert Yates,
Henry Glen,
Peter Silvester,
Peter R. Livingston,
John James Bleecker,
Leonard Gansevoort,
Henry Oothout,
Robert Van Rensselaer.

Charlotte.
John Williams.

Cumberland.
Paul Spooner,
William Williams.

Dutchess.
Petrus Ten Broeck,
Beverly Robinson,
Cornelius Humphreys,
Henry Schenck,
Gilbert Livingston,
John Kaine,
Jacob Everson,
Morris Graham,
Robert G. Livingston.

Kings.
Rutger Van Brunt,
John Vanderbilt,
John Leffertse,
Theodore Polhemus,
Nicholas Couwenhoven.

New York.
P. V'nBrugh Livingston,
Cornelius Clapper,
Alexander McDougall,
Joseph Hallett,
Thomas Smith.
Abraham Brasher,
Isaac Roosevelt,
James Beekman,
Benjamin Kissam,
John Morin Scott,
John Van Cortlandt,
Jacobus Van Zandt,
John Morton,
Isaac Sears,
John Ray,
Theodorus Van Wyck,
Anthony Rutgers,
John Imlay,
Gabriel W. Ludlow,
Benjamin Helme,
Comfort Sands,
Adrian Rutgers,
Evert Bancker,
Isaac Stoutenburgh,
William Denning,
Samuel Prince.

Orange.
Peter Clowes,
William Allison,
Jeremiah Clark,
Theunis Cuyper,
John Haring,
A. Hawks Hay.

Queens.
Not represented.

Richmond
Adrian Bancker,
Richard Lawrence.

Suffolk.
John Sloss Hobart,
Thomas Tredwell,
Selah Strong,
Nathaniel Woodhull,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
David Gelston,
Thomas Wickham,
Daniel Brown.

Tryon.
John Moore,
Isaac Paris,
William Wills.

Ulster.
Henry Wisner,
Matthew Rea,
Dirck Wynkoop, Jr.,
Matthew Cantine,
Andries De Witt,
Andries Lefever,
Thomas Palmer,
Samuel Brewster.

Westchester.
Lewis Graham,
Stephen Ward,
Joseph Drake,
Robert Graham,
John Thomas, Jr.,
William Pauiding,
Ebenezer Lockwood,
Pierre Van Cortlandt,
Gilbert Drake.

Third Congress

1776—May 14 to June 30.

President—Nathaniel Woodhull 4
President pro tem.—John Haring 5
Other officers the same.

Albany.
Abraham Ten Broeck,
Abraham Yates, Jr.,
Robert Yates,
Jacob Cuyler,
Robert Van Rensselaer,
Leonard Gansevoort,
John Tayler,
Matthew Adgate,
John James Bleecker,
Peter R. Livingston,
Christopher Yates,
John Ten Broeck,
Henry Glen,
Francis Nicoll

Charlotte.
William Duer,
Alexander Webster,
John Williams,
William Malcolm.

Cumberland.
William Williams,
John Sessions,
Simon Stevens,
Joseph Marsh.

Dutchess.
Robert R. Livingston,
James Livingston,
Gilbert Livingston,
Jonathan Landon,
Morris Graham,
Henry Schenck,
Theodorus Van Wyck,
John Schenck,
Anthony Hoffman,
Paul Schenck,
Nathaniel Sackett,
Cornelius Humphreys,
Zephaniah Platt,
James Vanderburgh,
Benjamin Delavergne,
John Field.

Gloucester.
Jacob Bayley.

Kings.
Theodorus Polhemus,
Nicholas Couwenhoven,
John Leffertse,
Rutger Van Brunt,
John Vanderbilt,
Jeremiah Vanderbilt,
Leffert Leffertse,
Jeremiah Remsen.

New York.
Philip Livingston,
John Alsop,
James Duane,
John Jay,
Francis Lewis,
Henry Remsen,
John Broome,
Anthony Rutgers,
Peter Fra. Van Zandt,
Abraham P. Lott,
Daniel Dunscomb,
Garret Abeel,
Thomas Randall,
Isaac Roosevelt,
James Beekman,
Isaac Stoutenburgh,
John Morin Scott,
Evert Bancker,
Abraham Brasher,
Robert Harpur,
William Denning,
Jacobus Van Zandt,
Comfort Sands,
Joseph Hallett,
John Van Cortlandt.

Orange.
Henry Wisner,
William Allison,
Archibald Little
Joshua H. Smith,
Thomas Outwater,
Isaac Sherwood,
Peter Howes,
Roeloff Van Houten,
David Pye,
John Haring.

Queens.
Jacob Blackwell,
Jonathan Lawrence,
Samuel Townsend,
James Townsend,
Abraham Kettletas,
Waters Smith,
Cornelius Van Wyck,
John Williams,
Thomas Hicks.

Richmond.
Richard Conner,
Aaron Cortelyou,
John Journey,
Richard Lawrence,
Paul Micheau.

Suffolk.
Nathaniel Woodhull,
John Sloss Hobart,
Thomas Tredwell,
Thomas Dearing.
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
William Smith,
David Gelston,
Ben. Miller,
Selah Strong
Thomas Wickham,
Daniel Brown.

Tryon.
John Moore,
William Harper,
Benjamin Newkirk,
Volkert Veeder,
Isaac Paris,
Christopher P. Yates.

Ulster.
Charles De Witt,
Matthew Cantine,
Christopher Tappen,
Arthur Parks,
George Clinton,
Matthew Rea,
Henry Wisner,
Levi Pauling,
Johannis Snyder,
Abraham Hasbrouck,
Samuel Brewster.

Westchester.
Lewis Morris,
Gouverneur Morris,
Gilbert Drake,
Pierre Van Cortlandt,
Jonathan G. Tompkins,
Zebadiah Mills,
Ebenezer Lockwood,
Benjamin Smith,
Samuel Haviland,
Jonathan Platt,
Lewis Graham,
Peter Fleming.

1 These sessions were irregular, a majority of the counties not being represented.
2 Elected December 6 and re-elected February 12.
3 Elected December 16.
4 Elected May 18.
5 Elected June 19.

Fourth Congress 1

1776 — July 9 to October 5; December 5, 6.
1777 — March 6 to May 13.

Presidents — Nathaniel Woodhull.2
Abraham Yates, Jr.3
Peter R. Livingston 4
Abraham Ten Broeck.5

Presidents pro tem. — Abraham Yates, Jr.6
William Smith.7
Leonard Gansevoort.8

Other officers the same.

Albany.
Abraham Yates, Jr.,
Robert Yates,
Robert Van Rensselaer,
Matthew Adgate,
John Tayler,
John Ten Broeck,
Abraham Ten Broeck,
John James Bleecker,
Jacob Cuyler,
Leonard Gansevoort,
Peter R. Livingston.

Charlotte.
Alexander Webster,
John Williams,
George Smith,
William Duer.

Cumberland.
John Marsh,
Simon Stevens,
John Sessions.

Dutchess.
Zephaniah Piatt,
Nathaniel Sackett,
Gilbert Livingston,
Doctor Crane,
Henry Schenck,
James Livingston,
John Schenck,
Anthony Hoffman,
Robert R. Livingston,
Jonathan Landon.

Gloucester.
Peter Olcott,
Jacob Bayley.

Kings.
Theodorus Polhemus.

New York.
John Jay,
James Duane,
Philip Livingston,
Robert Harpur,
Francis Lewis,
Garret Abeel,
Isaac Stoutenburgh,
Daniel Dunscomb,
William Denning,
Abraham Brasher,
Henry Remsen,
John Morin Scott,
James Beekman,
Evert Bancker,
Isaac Roosevelt,
John Broome,
Abraham P. Lott,
Peter P. Van Zandt,
John Van Cortlandt,
Anthony Rutgers,
Thomas Randall,
William Scott.

Orange.
William Allison,
John Haring,
David Pye,
Thomas Outwater,
Isaac Sherwood,
Joshua H. Smith,
Archibald Little,
Jeremiah Clark.

Queens.
Jacob Blackwell,
Jonathan Lawrence,
Waters Smith,
Samuel Townsend,
Cornelius Van Wyck,
James Townsend,
Abraham Kettletas,
Benjamin Sands.

Richmond.
Not represented.

Suffolk.
Nathaniel Woodhull,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
John Sloss Hobart,
Mathias Burnet Miller,
Thomas Dearing,
David Gelston.
William Smith,
Thomas Tredwell,
David Hedges.

Tryon.
Volkert Veeder,
William Harper,
Isaac Paris,
Benjamin Newkirk,
John Moore.

Ulster.
Christopher Tappen,
Matthew Cantine,
George Clinton,
Henry Wisner,
Matthew Rea,
Charles De Witt,
Levi Pauling,
Arthur Parks.

Westchester.
Lewis Graham,
Pierre Van Cortlandt,
Ebenezer Lockwood,
William Paulding.
Jonathan Platt,
Samuel Haviland,
Zebadiah Mills,
Gilbert Drake,
Jonathan G. Tompkins,
Lewis Morris,
Gouverneur Morris,
Benjamin Smith.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

First Session.

1777 — September 1 to October 1, at Kingston.9.
1778 — January 5 to April 4; June 22 to 30, at Poughkeepsie.

Speaker — Walter Livingston.
Clerk — John McKesson.

Albany.
Jacob Cuyler,10
John Cuyler, Jr.,
James Gordon,
Walter Livingston,
Stephen J. Schuyler,
John Tayler.
Kill'n Van Rensselaer,
Robt. Van Rensselaer,
Peter Vrooman,
William B. Whiting.

Charlotte.
John Barns,
Ebenezer Clarke,
John Rowen,
Ebenezer Russell

Cumberland.
(No returns.)

Dutchess.
Egbert Benson,
Dirck Brinckerhoff,
Anthony Hoffman,
Gilbert Livingston,
Andrew Moorhouse,
John Schenck,
Jacobus Swartwout.

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Kings 11
William Boerum,
Henry Williams.

*New York.*11
Evert Bancker.
John Berrien.12
Abraham Brasher,
Daniel Dunscomb,
Robert Harpur,
Frederick Jay,
Abraham P. Lott,
Henry Rutgers,13
Jacobus Van Zandt,
Peter P. Van Zandt.

Orange.
Jeremiah Clark,
John Hathorn,
Tunis Kuyper,
Roeluf Van Houten.

*Queens.*11
Benjamin Birdsall,
Benjamin Coe,
Philip Edsall,
Daniel Lawrence.

*Richmond.*11
Abraham Jones, 14
Joshua Mersereau.

*Suffolk.*11
David Gelston,
Ezra L. Hommedieu,
Burnet Miller,
Thomas Tredwell,
Thomas Wickes.

Tryon.
Samuel Clyde,
Michael Edie,
Jacob G. Klock,
Jacob Snell,
Abraham Van Horne,
Johannes Vedder.

Ulster.
John Cantine,
J. G. Hardenburgh,
Matthew Rea,
Cor. C. Schoonmaker,
Johannis Snyder.
Henry Wisner, Jr.

Westchester.
Thaddeus Crane.
Samuel Drake,
Robert Graham,
Israel Honeywell, Jr.,
Zebediah Mills,
Gouverneur Morris.

Second Session.

1778 — October 13 to November 6, at Poughkeepsie.
1779 — January 28 to March 16.

Speaker — Walter Livingston.
Clerk — John McKesson.

Albany.
Leonard Gansevoort,
James Gordon,
Walter Livingston,
Stephen J. Schuyler,
John Tayler,
Jacobus Teller,
Kill'n Van Rensselaer,
Robt. Van Rensselaer,
Peter Vrooman,
William B. Whiting.

Charlotte.
Albert Baker,
Ebenezer Clarke,
David Hopkins,
Elishamer Towner.15

Cumberland.
(No returns.)

Dutchess.
Egbert Benson,
Dirck Brinckerhoff,
Joseph Crane, Jr.,
Samuel Dodge,
Anthony Hoffman,
Andrew Moorhouse,
Jacobus Swartwout.

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Kings.
William Boerum,
Henry Williams.

New York.
Evert Bancker,
John Berrien,
Abraham Brasher,

1 Name changed to Convention of the Representatives of the State of New York, July 10.
2 Elected July 9, 1776. 3 Elected August 28, 1776.
4 Elected September 26, 1776 5 Elected March 6, 1777. 6 Elected August 28, 1776. 7 Elected April 9, 1777. 8 Elected April 18, 1777 9 Dispersed by the approach of the enemy. 10 Resigned September 30, 1777 11 Appointed by Constitutional Convention, May 8, 1777. 12 Appointed by Senate, *vice* Rutgers, resigned. 13 Resigned February 16, 1778 14 Seat declared vacant, June 8 1778, for being with the enemy. 15 Contested by John Rowen.

Daniel Dunscomb,
Robert Harpur,
Frederick Jay,
Abraham P. Lott.

Orange.
Jeremiah Clark,
Benjamin Coe,
John Coe,
Peter Ogilvie,
Roeluf Van Houten.

Queens.
Benjamin Birdsall,
Benjamin Coe,
Daniel Lawrence.

Suffolk.
David Gelston,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Burnet Miller,
Thomas Tredwell,
Thomas Wickes

Tryon.
George Henry Bell,
John Newkirk,
Abraham Van Horne,
Peter Waggoner, Jr,
Moses Younglove

Ulster.
Andries Bevier,
Matthew Rea,
Cornelius C. Schoonmaker,
Nathan Smith,
Johannis Snyder.

Westchester.
Joseph Benedict,
Thaddeus Crane,
Israel Honeywell, Jr.,
Ebenezer Lockwood,
Zebediah Mills,
Stephen Ward.

Third Session.

1779 — August 18 to October 25, at Kingston.
1780 — January 27 to March 14, at Albany; April 22 to July 2, at Kingston.

Speaker — Evert Bancker.
Clerk — John McKesson.

Albany.
Flores Bancker,
John Bay,
James Gordon,
Cornelius Humphrey,
Hugh Mitchell,
Henry Oothoudt,
Henry Quackenbos,
Isaac Vrooman,
William B. Whiting,
Phinehas Whiteside.

Charlotte.
Albert Baker.
John Grover,
David Hopkins,
Noah Payn.

Cumberland.
Elkanah Day,
John Sessions,
Micah Townsend.

Dutchess.
Egbert Benson,
Dirck Brinckerhoff,
Annanias Cooper,
Samuel Dodge,
Henry Ludenton,
Brinton Paine,
Nathaniel Sacket.

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Kings.
William Boerum,
Henry Williams.

New York.
Evert Bancker,
John Berrien,
Abraham Brasher,
Daniel Dunscomb,
Robert Harpur,
Frederick Jay,
Abraham P. Lott,
Jacobus Van Zandt,
Peter P. Van Zandt.

Orange.
John Coe,
John Hathorn,
Thomas Moffat,
Bezaleel Seely, Jr.

Queens.
Benjamin Birdsall,[1]
Benjamin Coe,
Philip Edsall,
Daniel Lawrence.

Richmond.
Joshua Mersereau.

Suffolk.
David Gelston,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Burnet Miller,
Thomas Tredwell,
Thomas Wickes.

Tryon.
Abraham Copeman,
Peter S. Deygart,
Frederick Fox,
Jacob Gardenier,
Mc kert Van Deuzen,
Peter Waggoner, Jr.

Ulster.
Robert Boyd, Jr.,
John Cantine,
Jo'n's G. Hardenb'gh,[1]
Thomas Palmer,
Corn'us C. Sch'nmaker,
Nathan Smith.

Westchester.
Samuel Drake.
Abijah Gilbert,
Zebediah Mills,
William Paulding,
Philip Pell, Jr.,
Ebenezer Purdy.

Fourth Session.

1780 — September 7 to October 10, at Poughkeepsie.
1781 — January 17 to March 31, at Albany; June 18 to July 1, at Poughkeepsie.

Speaker — Evert Bancker.
Clerk — John McKesson

Albany.
Matthew Adgate,
John Ja. Beekman,
James Gordon,
John Lansing, Jr.,
Peter R. Livingston,
Dirck Swart,
John Tayler,
John Van Rens'l'er, Jr.,
Robt. Van Rensselaer,
Isaac Vrooman.

Charlotte.
David Hopkins,
Hamilton McCollister,
Matthew McWhorter,
Ichabod Parker.

Dutchess.
Egbert Benson,
Ebenezer Cary,
Samuel Dodge,
Henry Ludenton,
Brinton Paine,
Guisbert Schenck,
Jacobus Swartwout.

Kings.
William Boerum,
Henry Williams.

New York.
Evert Bancker,
John Berrien,
Abraham Brasher,
Daniel Dunscomb,
Robert Harpur,
Frederick Jay,
Abraham P. Lott,
Jacobus Van Zandt,
Peter P. Van Zandt

Orange.
Jeremiah Clark,
David Pye,
Bezaleel Seely,
John Stagg.

Queens.
Benjamin Birdsall,
Benjamin Coe,
Philip Edsall,
Daniel Lawrence.

Richmond.
Joshua Mersereau.

Suffolk.
David Gelston,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Burnet Miller,
Thomas Tredwell,
Thomas Wickes.

Tryon.
Zephaniah Batchelor,
Jacob Gardenier,
Abraham Garrison,
John Moore,
Abraham Van Horne,
Peter Waggoner, Jr.

Ulster.
Robert Boyd, Jr.,
John Cantine,
Cornelius C. Schoonmaker,
Nathan Smith,
Dirck Wynkoop.

Westchester.
Samuel Drake,
Philip Pell, Jr.,
Nathan Rockwell,
Joseph Strang,
Thomas Thomas,
Jonathan G. Tompkins.

Fifth Session.

1781 — October 24 to November 23, at Poughkeepsie.
1782 — February 21 to April 14.

Speaker — Evert Bancker.
Clerk — John McKesson.

Albany.
Matthew Adgate,
Jacob Ford,
Philip Frisbie,
John Lansing, Jr.,
George Palmer,
Dirck Swart,
Samuel Ten Broeck,
Israel Thompson,
Isaac Vrooman,
Edmund Wells.

Charlotte.
David Hopkins,
Hamilton McCollister,
Matthew McWhorter,
John Williams.

Cumberland.
(No returns.)

Dutchess.
Dirck Brinckerhoff,
Jonathan Dennis
Cornelius Humfrey,
Ebenezer Husted,
Abraham Paine,
Thomas Storm,
Jacobus Swartwout.

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Kings.
William Boerum,
Henry Williams.

New York.
Evert Bancker,
John Berrien,
Abraham Brasher,
Daniel Dunscomb,
Robert Harpur,
Frederick Jay,
Abraham P. Lott,
Jacobus Van Zandt,
Peter P. Van Zandt.

Orange.
Jeremiah Clark,
John Hathorn,
John Stagg,
John Suffern.

Queens.
Benjamin Birdsall,
Benjamin Coe,
Philip Edsall,[3]

1 Contested by Thomas Palmer. 2 The journal of the second meeting of this session is the only one, since the organization of a State government, that was not printed soon after the adjournment of the Legislature. The MS. journal of this meeting was printed in 1820, in pursuance of a resolution of the Assembly, dated January 4th of that year. 3 Resigned October 20, 1781.

Daniel Lawrence,
Nathaniel Tom 1

Richmond.
Joshua Mersereau.

Suffolk
David Gelston,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Burnet Miller,
Thomas Tredwell,
Thomas Wickes.

Tryon.
Zephaniah Batchelor,
Abraham Garrison,
William Harper,
Isaac Merselis,
John Moore,
William Petrie.

Ulster.
Johannis Bruyn,
Charles DeWitt,
Johan. G Hardenb'gh,
Abraham Haasbrook,
James Hunter.

Westchester
Nathaniel Delivan,
Abijah Gilbert,
Zebediah Mills,
Nathan Rockwell,
Thomas Thomas,
Jonathan G. Tompkins.

Sixth Session.

1782—July 11 to 25, at Poughkeepsie.
1783—January 27 to March 23, at Kingston.

Speaker—Evert Bancker.
Clerk—John McKesson.

Albany.
Matthew Adgate,
John H. Beekman,
John Ja. Beekman,
Jacob Ford,
John Lansing, Jr,
Dirck Swart,
Samuel Ten Broeck,
Peter Van Ness,
Christopher Yates,
John Younglove.

Charlotte.
Benjamin Baker,
David Hopkins,
Hamilton McCollister,
Joseph McCracken.

Cumberland.
(No returns)

Dutchess.
Benjamin Birdsall,
Jonathan Dennis,
Cornelius Humfrey,
Ebenezer Husted,
Matthew Patterson,
Thomas Storm,
Jacobus Swartwout

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Kings.
William Cerum,
Henry Williams.

New York.
Evert Bancker,
John Berrien,
Abraham Brasher,
Daniel Dunscomb,
Robert Harpur,
Frederick Jay,
Abraham P. Lott,
Jacobus Van Zandt,
Peter P. Van Zandt.

Orange.
Jeremiah Clark,
Gilbert Cooper,
John Hathorn,
John Stagg

Queens.
Benjamin Birdsall,
Benjamin Coe,
Daniel Lawrence,
Nathaniel Tom.

Richmond.
Joshua Mersereau.

Suffolk.
David Gelston,
Ezra L'Hommedieu,
Burnet Miller,
Thomas Tredwell,
Thomas Wickes.

Tryon
Zephaniah Batchelor,
Frederick Fischer,
John Frey,
Andrew Finck, Jr.,
Christian Nellis,
William Petrie.

Ulster.
John Bruyn,
Charles DeWitt,
James Hunter,
William Malcolm,
John Nicholson,
Corn's C. Schoonm'ker.

Westchester.
Abijah Gilbert,
Samuel Haight,
John Lawrence,
Zebediah Mills,
Ebenezer Purdy,
Thomas Thomas.

Seventh Session.

1784—January 21 to May 12, at New York city.

Speaker—John Hathorn.
Clerk—John McKesson.

Albany.
Matthew Adgate,
Abraham Becker,
Abraham Cuyler,
Jacob Ford,
James Gordon,
John Lansing, Jr.,
Peter Schuyler,
Dirck Swart,
Peter Van Ness,
Christopher Yates.

Charlotte.
David Hopkins,
Hamilton McCollister,
Ebenezer Russell,
Edward Savage.

Cumberland.
Joel Biglo,
Elijah Proughty,
William Shattuck.

Dutchess.
Dirck Brinckerhoff,
Jonathan Dennis,
Anthony Hoffman,
Cornelius Humfrey,
Ebenezer Husted,
Matthew Patterson,
Thomas Storm.

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Kings.
Johannes E. Lott,
Rutger Van Brunt.

New York
Robert Harpur,
Henry Hughes,
John Lamb,
William Malcolm,
Henry Rutgers,
Isaac Sears,
John Stagg,
Peter Van Zandt,
Marinus Willett.2

Orange.
Jeremiah Clark,
Gilbert Cooper,
John Hathorn,
William Sickles.

Queens.
Benjamin Coe,
Hendrick Onderdonck,
Samuel Riker,
James Townsend.

Richmond
Adrian Bancker,
Joh'nes Van Wagenen

Suffolk.
John Brush,
David Gelston,
Ebenezer Platt,
Jeffrey Smith,
Thomas Youngs.

Tryon.
Abraham Copeman,
William Harper,
James Livingston,
Isaac Paris,
Volkert Veeder,
Christopher P. Yates.

Ulster.
John Cantine,
Charles De Witt,
James Hunter,
John Nicholson,
C. C. Schoonmaker,
Nathan Smith.

Westchester.
Abijah Gilbert,
Samuel Haight,
Zebediah Mills,
Philip Pell, Jr,
Ebenezer Purdy,
Thomas Thomas.

Eighth Session.

1784—October 12 to November 29, at New York city.
1785—January 27 to April 27.

Speaker—David Gelston.
Clerk—John McKesson.

Albany.
Matthew Adgate,
Abraham Becker,
Jacob Ford,
Walter Livingston,
Dirck Swart,
Israel Thompson,
Matthew Visscher,
Christopher Yates,
Peter W. Yates,
John Younglove.

Cumberland.
(No returns.)

Dutchess.
Abrah'm Brinckerhoff,
Dirck Brinckerhoff,
Ebenezer Cary,
Cornelius Humfrey,
Brinton Paine,
Matthew Patterson,
James Tallmadge.

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Kings.
Charles Doughty,
John Vanderbilt.

Montgomery.
Frederick C. Fox,
William Harper,
James Livingston,
Isaac Paris,
Volkert Veeder,
Christopher P. Yates.

New York.
Aaron Burr,
William Denning,
Daniel Dunscomb,
William Goforth,
John Lawrence,
Peter V. B Livingston,
Thomas Randall,
Henry Remsen,
Comfort Sands.

Orange.
Jeremiah Clark,
Gilbert Cooper,
John Hathorn,
William Sickles.

Queens.
Joseph Lawrence,
John Sands,
Abraham Skinner,
James Townsend.

Richmond.
Cornelius Corsen,
Joshua Mersereau.

Suffolk.
David Gelston,
Ebenezer Platt,
Jeffrey Smith,
John Smith.

1 Appointed by Senate, October 31, *vice* Edsall.
2 Seat declared vacant, February 10, from being appointed sheriff.

Thomas Youngs.

Ulster.
John Cantine,
Charles De Witt,
Johannis G. Hardenburgh,
John Nicholson,
Corns. C. Schoonmaker
Nathan Smith.

Washington.
Albert Baker,
David Hopkins,
Edward Savage,
Addiel Sherwood.

Westchester.
Ebenezer S Burling,
Abijah Gilbert,
Ebenezer Lockwood,
Philip Pell, Jr.,
Ebenezer Purdy,
Thomas Thomas.

Ninth Session.

1786—January 12 to March 5, at New York city.

Speaker—John Lansing, Jr.
Clerk—John McKesson.

Albany.
Leonard Bronck,
Henry Glen,
James Gordon,
Lawrence Hogeboom,
John Lansing, Jr.,
John Livingston,
Jacobus Van Schoonhoven,
John Tayler,
Abraham J. Van Alstyne,
Peter Vrooman.

Cumberland.
(No returns.)

Dutchess.
Dirck Brinckerhoff,
John De Witt,
Lewis Duboys,
Jacob Griffin,
Henry Ludenton,
Brinton Paine,
Matthew Patterson.

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Kings.
Charles Doughty,
John Vanderbilt.

Montgomery.
Abraham Arndt,
John Frey,
William Harper,
James Livingston,
Abraham Van Horne,
Volkert Veeder.

New York.
Evert Bancker,
Robert Boyd,
William Denning,
William Duer,
William Goforth,
William Malcolm,
Isaac Sears.
John Stagg.
Robert Troup.

Orange.
John Bradner,
Gilbert Cooper,
Nathaniel Satterly,
Henry Wisner, 3d.

Queens.
Daniel Duryee,
Samuel Jones,
D. Whitehead Kissam,
James Townsend.

Richmond.
John Dongan,
Joshua Mersereau.

Suffolk.
Nathaniel Gardner,
John Nicoll Havens,
David Hedges,
Jeffrey Smith,
Thomas Youngs.

Ulster.
David Galatian,
Joseph Hasbrouck,
Thomas Jansen,
Corns. C. Schoonmaker
Nathan Smith,
Johannis Snyder.

Washington.
Albert Baker,
Joseph McCracken,
Ichabod Parker,
Peter B. Tierce.

Westchester.
Samuel Drake,
Abijah Gilbert,
Ebenezer Lockwood,
Philip Pell, Jr.,
Thomas Thomas,
Jonathan G. Tompkins.

Tenth Session.

1787—January 12 to April 21, at New York city.

Speaker—Richard Varick.
Clerk—John McKesson.

Albany.
Leonard Bronck,
Henry Glen.
James Gordon,
John Lansing, Jr.,
John Livingston,
William Powers,
Thomas Sickles,
John Tayler,
Matthew Visscher,
Peter Vrooman.

Cumberland.
(No returns.)

Dutchess.
Dirck Brinckerhoff,
John De Witt, Jr.,
Lewis Duboys,
Jacob Griffin,
Henry Ludenton,
Brinton Paine,
Matthew Patterson,

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Kings.
Charles Doughty.
Cornelius Wyckoff.

Montgomery.
Zephaniah Batchelor,
James Cannon,
Joseph Crane,
John Frey,
William Harper,
James Livingston.

New York.
Evert Bancker,
Nicholas Bayard,
David Brooks,
William Denning,
Alexander Hamilton,
Robert C. Livingston,
William Malcolm,
John Ray,
Richard Varick.

Orange.
Robert Armstrong,
Jeremiah Clark,
Gilbert Cooper,
Peter Taulman.

Queens.
Samuel Jones,
John Schenck,
Richard Thorne,
James Townsend.

Richmond.
John C. Dongan,
Thomas Frost.

Suffolk.
Jonathan N. Havens,
David Hedges,
Daniel Osborn,
Caleb Smith,
John Smith.

Ulster.
John Cantine,
Ebenezer Clark,
David Galatian,
Corn. C. Schoonmaker,
Nathan Smith,
Johannis Snyder.

Washington.
Adam Martin,
Ichabod Parker,
Edward Savage,
Peter B. Tierce.

Westchester
Ebenezer Lockwood,
Ebenezer Purdy,
Nathan Rockwell,
Joseph Strang,
Thomas Thomas,
Jonathan G. Tompkins

Eleventh Session.

1788—January 9 to March 29, at Poughkeepsie.

Speaker—Richard Varick.
Clerk—John McKesson.

Albany.
Leonard Gansevoort,
James Gordon,
Thomas Sickles,
J. DePeyster Ten Eyck,
Dirck Van Ingen,
Hezekiah Van Orden,
John Younglove.

Columbia.
John Livingston,
William Powers,
Peter Silvester.

Cumberland.
(No returns.)

Dutchess.
Egbert Benson,
Isaac Bloom,
Peter Cantine, Jr.,
John De Witt, Jr.,
Morris Graham,
Matthew Patterson,
Thomas Tillotson.

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Kings.
Charles Doughty,
Cornelius Wycoff.

Montgomery.
Abraham Arndt,
John Frey,
John Livingston,
Isaac Paris,
Volkert Veeder,
John Winn.

New York.
Evert Bancker,
Nicholas Bayard,
David Brooks,
Richard Harison,
Nicholas Low,
Daniel Nivin,
Comfort Sands,
Richard Varick,
Gulian Verplanck.

Orange.
Jeremiah Clark,
Peter Taulman,
William Thompson,
Henry Wisner, Jr.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
Whitehead Cornell,
Samuel Jones,
Francis Lewis, Jr.

Richmond.
John C. Dongan,
Peter Winant.

Suffolk.
Jonathan N. Havens,
David Hedges,
Daniel Osborn,
John Smith.

Ulster.
James Bruyn,
John Cantine,
James Clinton,
Charles De Witt,
Corn. C. Schoonmaker
Nathan Smith.

Washington.
Albert Baker,
Edward Savage,
Peter B. Tierce,
Alexander Webster.

Westchester.
Samuel Drake,
Abijah Gilbert,
Ebenezer Lockwood,
Joseph Strang,
Thomas Thomas,
Jonathan G. Tompkins.

Twelfth Session.

1788-9—December 11 to March 3, at Albany.
Speaker—John Lansing, Jr.
Clerk—John McKesson.

Albany.
John Duncan,
John Lansing, Jr.,
John Thompson,
Cornelius Van Dyck,
H. K. Van Rensselaer,
Jere. Van Rensselaer,
John Younglove.

Columbia.
Matthew Adgate,
John Bay,
John Kortz.

Cumberland.
(No returns.)

Dutchess.
Jonathin Akin,
Samuel A. Barker
Isaac Bloom,
John De Witt,
Jacob Griffin,
Gilbert Livingston.
Matthew Patterson.

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Kings.
Aquila Giles,
Peter Vandevoort.

Montgomery.
John Frey,
William Harper,
Henry Stauring,
Volkert Veeder,
John Winn,
Christopher P. Yates.

New York.
William W. Gilbert,
Richard Harison,
Nicholas Hoffman,
Brockholst Livingston,
Nicholas Low,
Alexander Macomb,
Comfort Sands,
Gulian Verplanck,
John Watts, Jr.

Orange.
John Carpenter.
Jeremiah Clark,
Henry Wisner, Jr.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
Whitehead Cornell,
Samuel Jones,
John Schenck

Richmond
Abraham Banker,
John C. Dongan.

Suffolk.
Nathaniel Gardiner,
Jonathan N. Havens,
David Hedges,
Henry Scudder,
John Smith.

Ulster.
John Cantine,
Ebenezer Clark,
Johan. G. Hardenb'gh,
Corn. C Schoonmaker,
Nathan Smith,
Christopher Tappen.

Washington.
Joseph McCracken,
Edward Savage,
Peter B. Tierce,
Alexander Webster.

Westchester.
Thaddeus Crane,
Jonathan Horton,
Philip Livingston,
Nathan Rockwell,
Walter Seaman,
Philip Van Cortlandt.

Thirteenth Session.

1789—July 6 to 16, at Albany.
1790—January 13 to April 6, at New York.
Speaker—Gulian Verplanck.
Clerk—John McKesson.

Albany.
Leonard Bronk,
James Gordon,
Richard Sill,
H. K. Van Rensselaer,
Steph. Van Rensselaer,
Corn. Van Veghten,
John Younglove.

Columbia.
Ezekiel Gilbert,
John Livingston,
James Savage.

Cumberland.
(No returns.)

Dutchess.
Samuel A. Barker,
Isaac Bloom,
Joseph Crane, Jr.,
Jacob Griffin,
Ebenezer Husted,
Isaac J. Talman,
Thomas Tillotson.

Gloucester.
(No returns.)

Kings.
Aquila Giles,
Peter Vandevoort.

Montgomery.
Abram Arndt,
Josiah Crane,
James Livingston,
David McMasters,
Michael Myers,
Volkert Veeder.

New York.
Francis Childs,
Rufus Clarkson,
Rufus King,
Morgan Lewis,
Anthony Post,
Robert R. Randall,
Gulian Verplanck,
John Watts, Jr.,
Henry Will.

Orange.
John Carpenter,
John D. Coe,
Seth Marvin,
William Sickles.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
Samuel Clowes,
Whitehead Cornell,
Samuel Jones.

Richmond
Abraham Bancker,
Peter Winant.

Suffolk.
Nathaniel Gardiner,
Jonathan N. Havens,
Jared Landon,
Henry Scudder,
John Smith.

Ulster.
Soveryn T. Bruyn,
Ebenezer Clark,
J. G. Hardenburgh,
C. C. Schoonmaker,
Nathan Smith,
Christopher Tappen.

Washington & Clinton
Thomas Converse,
Zina Hitchcock,
Nathan Morgan,
John Rowan.

Westchester
Joseph Brown,
Samuel Haight,
Jonathan Horton,
Nathan Rockwell,
Walter Seaman,
Philip Van Cortlandt.

Fourteenth Session.

1791—January 5 to March 24, at New York.
Speaker—John Watts.
Clerk—John McKesson.

Albany.
Sidney Berry,
Leonard Bronck,
Jonathan Brown,
Jno. W. Schermerhorn,
Richard Sill,
Jac. Van Schoonhoven,
Cornelius A. Van Slyck.

Columbia.
Matthew Adgate,
Stephen Hogeboom,
James Savage.

Dutchess.
Jonathan Akin,
Samuel A. Barker,
Isaac Bloom,
James Kent,
Henry Schenck,
James Tallmadge,
David Van Ness.

Kings.
Aquila Giles.
Peter Vandevoort.

Montgomery.
Abram Arndt,
Josiah Crane,
John Frey,
James Livingston,
Michael Myers,
John T. Visscher.

New York.
Cornelius J. Bogert,
Nicholas Cruger,
William W. Gilbert,
Josiah Ogden Hoffman,
Alexander Macomb,
John Pintard,
James Watson,
John Watts,
Henry Will.

Orange.
John Carpenter,
John D. Coe,
Seth Marvin,
John Smith.

Queens.
Samuel Clowes,
Nathaniel Lawrence,
Samuel L. Mitchell,
John Schenck.

Richmond.
Gozen Ryerss,
Peter Winant.

Suffolk.
John Gelston,
Jonathan N. Havens,
John Smith,
Philetus Smith,
Thomas Wickham.

Ulster.
John De Lametter,
Matthew Dubois,
John G. Graham,
Joseph Hasbrouck,
James Hunter,
Johannis Snyder.

Washington & Clinton
Thomas Converse,
Daniel Curtis,
Zina Hitchcock,
John Rowan.

Westchester.
Peter Fleming,
Abijah Gilbert,
Samuel Haight,
Jonathan Horton,
Ebenezer Purdy,
Jonathan G. Tompkins

Fifteenth Session.

1792—January 4 to April 12, at New York.
Speaker—John Watts.
Clerk—John McKesson.

Albany.
Jellis A. Fonda,
Stephen Lush,
David McCarty,
Francis Nicoll,
William North,
John Ten Broeck,
Henry Ten Eyck.

Columbia.
Benjamin Birdsall,
Jared Coffin,
Jacob Ford,
Lawrence Hogeboom,
Henry Livingston,
James Savage.

Dutchess.
Jonathan Akin,
Samuel A. Barker,
Isaac Bloom,
Daniel Graham,

Morgan Lewis,
Matthew Patterson,
James Tallmadge.

Herkimer.
Michael Myers.

Kings.
Charles Doughty.

Montgomery.
Douw Fonda,
John Frey,
David McMasters,
Silas Talbot.

New York.
Josiah Ogden Hoffman,
William S. Livingston,
Melancton Smith,
William Pitt Smith,
John Watts,
Henry Will,
John Wylly.

Ontario.
Eleazer Lindsley.

Orange.
John D. Coe,
Seth Marvin,
John Smith.

Otsego.
James Cannon.

Queens.
Samuel Clowes,
Whitehead Cornell,
Nathaniel Lawrence.

Rensselaer.
Jonathan Brown,
John Knickerbacker,
John W. Schermerhorn,
Thomas Sickles,
Moses Vail.

Richmond.
Gozen Ryerss.

Saratoga.
Sidney Berry,
Andrew Mitchell,
Elias Palmer,
Benjamin Rosekrans.

Suffolk.
John Gelston,
Jonathan N. Havens,
Henry Scudder,
John Smith.

Tioga.
Jonathan Fitch.

Ulster.
Ebenezer Clark,
Jacob De Lametter,
Ebenezer Foote,
Joseph Hasbrouck.

Washington and Clinton.
John Conger,
Thomas Converse,
Zina Hitchcock,
David Hopkins

Westchester.
Samuel Haight,
Elias Newman,
Ebenezer Purdy,
Jonathan G. Tompkins,
Pierre Van Cortlandt, Jr.

Sixteenth Session.

1792-3 — November 6 to March 12, at New York.

Speaker — John Watts.
Clerk — John McKesson.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Robert Hunter.
Doorkeeper — Richard Ten Eyck.

Albany.
Leonard Bronck,
Johannis Deitz,
Jellis A. Fonda,
Stephen Lush,
Francis Nicoll,
John Ten Broeck,
Cornelius A. Van Slyck.

Columbia.
Matthew Adgate,
Benjamin Birdsall,
Jared Coffin,
Philip Frisbee,
Stephen Hogeboom,
Samuel Ten Broeck.

Dutchess.
Jonathan Akin,
Josiah Holly,
James Kent,
Ebenezer Mott,
Matthew Patterson,
Barnabas Payen,
William Radcliff.

Herkimer.
Michael Myers.

Kings.
Aquila Giles.

Montgomery.
Jacob Eacker.
David McMasters,
Silas Talbot,
Simon Veeder,

New York.
William Cock,
John DeLancey,
William W. Gilbert,
Josiah Ogden Hoffman,
William S. Livingston,
John Watts,
John Wylly.

Ontario.
Isaaci Chapin.

Orange.
Reuben Hopkins,
John Smith,
Daniel Thew.

Otsego.
Jacob Morris

Queens.
Samuel Cowes,
Whitehead Cornell,
Jacob Hicks.

Rensselaer.
Benjamin Hicks,
Christopher Hutton,
Josiah Masters,
Jonathan Niles,
Nicholas Staats.

Richmond.
Gozen Ryerss.

Saratoga.
Adam Comstock,
Beriah Palmer,
John Ball,
Sidney Berry.

Suffolk.
John Gelston,
Jonathan N. Havens,
Ebenezer Platt,
John Smith.

Tioga.
John Patterson.

Ulster.
John Anderson,
Philip De Bevier,
Soveryn T. Bruyn,
John C. De Witt,
Nathan Smith.

Washington and Clinton.
Daniel Curtice,
Zina Hitchcock,
David Hopkins,
Stanton Tifft.

Westchester.
Elias Newman,
Thomas Thomas.

Seventeenth Session.

1794 — January 7 to March 27, at Albany.

Speaker — James Watson.
Clerk — Oliver L. Ker.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Robert Hunter.
Doorkeeper — Jacob Kidney.

Albany.
Johannis Deitz,
Jellis A. Fonda,
Theodorus V. W. Graham,
Jacob Hochstrasser,
Thomas Hun,
William North,
Stephen Platt.

Columbia.
Matthew Adgate,
John Bay,
James Brebner,
Dirck Gardiner,
Matthew Scott,
Ambrose Spencer.

Dutchess.
Sam'l Aug'stus Barker,
James Bockee,
David Brooks,
John De Witt,
Jesse Oakley,
Jacob Radclift,
Isaac Van Wyck.

Herkimer.
Jedediah Sanger.

Kings.
Peter Vandevoort.

Montgomery.
Jacob Eacker,
Frederick Geitman,
John McArthur,
Simon Veeder.

New York.
Robert Boyd,
John De Lancey,
Richard Furman,
Josiah Ogden Hoffman,
Jotham Post,
James Watson,
William Willcocks.

Ontario.
Thomas Morris.

Orange.
John D. Coe,
Seth Marvin.
John Wheeler.

Otsego.
Benjamin Gilbert.

Queens.
Samuel Clowes,
Harry Peters,
Samuel Youngs.

Rensselaer.
Jonathan Brown,
Benjamin Hicks,
Hosea Moffit,
Jonas Odel,
Thomas Sickles.

Richmond.
Gozen Ryerss.

Saratoga.
John Ball,
Adam Comstock,
John McClelland,
Beriah Palmer.

Suffolk.
John Gelston,
Jonathan N. Havens,
John Smith,
Joshua Smith, Jr.

Tioga
Vincent Mathews.

Ulster.
Cornelius Bruyn,
Coenr'dt E. Elmendorf,
Ebenezer Foote,
Johannis Miller,
James Oliver.

Washington and Clinton.
Benjamin Colvin,
Philip Smith,
David Thomas,
William Whiteside.

Westchester.
Richard Hatfield,
Elias Newman,
Abel Smith,
PierreVanCortl'ndt,Jr
Ebenezer White.

Eighteenth Session.

1796 — January 6 to 14, at Poughkeepsie.
January 20 to April 9, at New York.

Speaker — William North.

1 Israel ? See Assembly Journal, 1793, p. 15.

Clerk—Oliver L. Ker.
Doorkeeper—Richard Ten Eyck.

Albany.
Johannis Deitz,
Leonard Gansevoort, Jr.,
Jacob Hochstrasser,
Thomas Hun,
William North,
Stephen Platt,
Andries Van Patten.

Columbia.
Matthew Adgate,
John Bay,
James Brebner,
Philip L. Hoffman,
Elisha Jenkins,
Matthew Scott.

Dutchess.
Samuel A. Barker,
Jacob Bockee,
David Brooks,
Jesse Oakley,
Jacob Radcliff,
Jacob Smith,
Isaac Van Wyck.

Herkimer and Onondaga.
Jedediah Sanger.

Kings.
Peter Vandervoort.

Montgomery.
Douw Fonda,
Frederick Gettman,
David McMasters,
Simon Veeder.

New York.
Nicholas Cruger,
John De Lancey,
Richard Furman,
Josiah Ogden Hoffman
James M. Hughes,
Jotham Post,
James Watson.

Ontario.
Thomas Morris.

Orange.
William Allison,
John Hathorn,
David Pye.

Otsego.
Jacob Morris.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
Samuel Clowes,
Nathaniel Lawrence.

Rensselaer.
Jonathan Brown,
Daniel Gray,
Benjamin Hicks,
Hosea Moffit,
Jacob C. Schermerhorn.

Richmond.
Lewis Ryerss.

Saratoga.
Adam Comstock,
Jabez Davis,
Beriah Palmer,
John B. Schuyler.

Suffolk.
John Gelston,
Jonathan Nicoll Havens,
Joshua Smith, Jr.,
Isaac Thompson.

Tioga.
Vincent Matthews.

Ulster.
Soveryn T. Bruyn,1
John C. De Witt,
Andrew McCord,
Cornelius C. Schoonmaker,
Jacob W. Tremper.1

Washington and Clinton
Samuel Beman, Jr.,
Benjamin Colvin,
David Hopkins,
Edward Savage.

Westchester.
Thomas Bowne,
Ebenezer Purdy,
Abel Smith,
Pierre Van Cortland, Jr.,
Ebenezer White.

Nineteenth Session.

1796—January 6 to April 11, at New York.

Speaker—William North.
Clerk—Oliver L. Ker.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Robert Hunter.
Doorkeeper—Richard Ten Eyck.

Albany and Schoharie.
Gerrit Abeel,
Leonard Bronck,
Johannis Deitz,
Jacob Hochstrasser,
Francis Nicoll,
William North,
Dirck Ten Broeck.

Columbia.
Benjamin Birdsall,
James Brebner,
Patrick Hamilton,
Stephen Hogeboom,
Philip L. Hoffman,
Samuel T. n Broeck

Dutchess
David Brooks,
Richard Davis,
Jesse Oakley,
Jacob Smith,
Solomon Sutherland,
Jesse Thompson,
Isaac Van Wyck.

Herkimer and Onondaga.
Jonas Platt.

Kings.
Peter Vandervoort.

Montgomery.
David Cady.
Lewis Dubois,
Frederick Gettman.
Daniel Mills.

New York.
Gabriel Furman,
Richard Furman,
Alexander Lamb,
Jacob Morton,
Jotham Post,
William P. Smith,
James Watson.

Ontario.
Thomas Morris,

Orange.
Seth Marvin,
David Pye,
James W. Wilkin.

Otsego.
Jacob Morris.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
Samuel Clowes,
Nathaniel Lawrence.

Rensselaer.
John Bird,
David Gray,
Rowland Hall,
John Knickerbacker, Jr.,

Richmond.
Lewis Ryerss.

Saratoga.
John Bleecker,
Adam Comstock,
John McClelland,
Elias Palmer.

Suffolk
Jared Landon,
Abraham Miller,
Joshua Smith, Jr.,
Silas Wood.

Tioga
Emanuel Coryell.

Ulster.
John Addison,
Philip D. Bevier,
Ebenezer Foote,
Andrew McCord,
James Oliver.

Washington & Clinton
David Hopkins,
Timothy Leonard,
Edward Savage,
Thomas Smith.

Westchester.
Joseph Carpenter,
Mordecai Hale,
Elias Newman,
Charles Teed,
Abel Smith

Twentieth Session.

1796 — November 1 to 11, at New York.
1797 — January 3 to April 3, at Albany.

Speaker — Gulian Verplanck.
Clerk — James Van Ingen.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Robert Hunter.
Doorkeeper — Richard Ten Eyck.

Albany.
James Bill,
Philip Conine, Jr.,
James C. Duane,
Jacob Hochstrasser,
James Holcomb,
Nathaniel Ogden,
John Prince,
Philip P. Schuyler,
Dirck Ten Broeck,
John H. Wendell.

Clinton.
Charles Platt.

Columbia.
Caleb Benton,
Palmer Cady,
John C. Hogeboom,
John McKinstry,
Peter I. Vosburgh,
Jonathan Warner.

Dutchess.
Samuel A. Barker,
Jacob Bockee,
Joseph Crane, Jr.,
Richard Davis,
Jesse Oakley,
William Pearce,
Jacob Smith,
Jesse Thompson,
William B. Verplanck,
William Wheeler.

Herkimer.
Isaac Brayton,
Arthur Breese,
Matthew Brown, Jr.,
Ludwick Campbell,
Gaylord Griswold,
Joshua Leland,
Henry McNeil.

Kings.
Peter Vandervoort.

Montgomery.
Jacob Eacker,
Frederick Gettman,
George Metcalf,
John C. Van Eps,
Peter V. Veeder,
Simon Veeder.

New York.
Leonard Bleeker,
Richard Furman,
Josiah Ogden Hoffman.
James Kent,
Alexander Lamb,
Herman LeRoy,
Jonathan Little,
Jacob Morton,
Jotham Post,
James Roosevelt,
James Tylee,
Gulian Verplanck,
Henry Will.

Onondaga.
Silas Halsey,
Comfort Tyler.

Ontario.
Lemuel Chipman,
Charles Williamson.

Orange.
Isaac Blanch,
Jonathan Cooley,
Seth Marvin.

Otsego.
Joshua H. Brett,
Francis Henry,
Timothy Morse,
Isaac Nash,
Abraham C. Ten Broeck

Queens.
Lewis Cornwall,
Daniel Kissam,

1 Died subsequent to election.

William Pearsall,
John M. Smith.

Rensselaer.
John Bird,
John Carpenter,
Jacob A. Fort,
Daniel Gray,
James McKown,
Hosea Moffit.

Richmond.
Lewis Pyerss.

Saratoga.
Seth C. Baldwin,
Samuel Clark,
Adam Comstock,
John McClelland,
John Taylor.

Schoharie.
John Rice.

Suffolk.
Jared Landon,
Abraham Miller,
Joshua A. Smith, Jr.,
Silas Wood.

Tioga.
Emanuel Coryell.

Ulster.
Johannis Bruyn,
John Burr,
Francis Crawford,
John C. De Witt,
Ebenezer Foote,
Josiah Hasbrouck,
James Oliver,
Benjamin Sears.

Washington.
Anthony I Blanchard.
Gerrit G. Lansing,
Timothy Leonard,
Daniel Mason,
Edward Savage,
Andrew White.

Westchester.
John Barker,
Joseph Carpenter,
Mordecai Hale,
Charles Teed,
Samuel Youngs.

Twenty-first Session.

1798—January 2 to April 6.
Speaker—Dirck Ten Broeck.
Clerk—James Van Ingen.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Robert Hunter.
Doorkeeper—Peter Hansen.

Albany.
Thomas E. Barker,
Johan Jost Deitz,
And. N. Heermance,
Nathaniel Ogden,
John Prince,
Philip P Schuyler,
Dirck Ten Broeck,
Joel Thompson,
John H. Wendell,
Peter West.

Clinton.
Daniel Ross.

Columbia.
Caleb Benton,
John C. Hogeboom,
Killian Hogeboom,
Elisha Jenkins,
Samuel Ten Broeck,
Peter I. Vosburgh.

Delaware.
William Horton,
Nathaniel Watties

Dutchess.
William Barker,
Lemuel Clift,
Luther Holly,
Joseph Potter,
Philip J. Schuyler,
Jacob Smith,
John Thomas,
Jesse Thompson,
Samuel Towner,
Wm. B. Verplanck.

Herkimer.
Benjamin Bowen,
Matthew Brown, Jr.,
Ludwick Campbell,
Isaac Foot,
Gaylord Griswold,
Henry McNeil,
Nathan Smith.

Kings.
Peter Vandervoort.

Montgomery.
Frederick Gettman,
James Hildreth,
Robert McFarlan,
George Metcalfe,
Jacob Snell,
Philip Van Alstyne.

New York.
Philip I Arcularius,
William Boyd,
Ebenezer S. Burling,
Aaron Burr,
De Witt Clinton,
Jacob Dela Montagnie,
William Denning,
James Fairlie,
James Hunt,
Samuel L. Mitchell,
Ezekiel Robins,
Thomas Storm,
George Warner.

Onondaga.
Silas Halsey,
Comfort Tyler.

Ontario and Steuben
Amos Hall,
Charles Williamson.

Orange.
James Burt,
Benjamin Coe,
Moses Hatfield.

Otsego.
Joshua Dewey,
Francis Henry,
Elijah Holt,
Timothy Morse.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
Whitehead Cornell,
William Pearsall,
John I. Skidmore.

Rensselaer.
John Bird,
Jacob A. Fort,
Daniel Gray,
Jonathan Hoag,
Hosea Moffit.
Israel Thompson

Richmond.
Paul I. Micheau.

Saratoga.
Seth C. Baldwin,
Samuel Clark,
Adam Comstock,
Douw I. Fonda,
Aaron Gregory.

Schoharie.
John Rice.

Suffolk.
John Howard,
Abraham Miller,
Josiah Reeve,
Silas Wood.

Tioga.
Emanuel Coryell,
Benjamin Hovey.

Ulster.
John Barber,
Philip D. Bevier,
Phineas Bowman,
Jacobus S. Bruyn,
John A. De Witt,
John C. De Witt,
Andrew McCord.

Washington.
Charles Kane,
Daniel Mason,
Reuben Pride,
Edward Savage,
Thomas Smith.
Melancton Wheeler.

Westchester.
William Adams,
John Barker,
Elijah Lee,
Abel Smith,
Charles Teed.

Twenty-second Session.

1798—August 9 to 27.
1799—January 2 to April 3.
Speaker—Dirck Ten Broeck.
Clerk—James Van Ingen.
Sergeant at-Arms—Robert Hunter.
Doorkeeper—Peter Hansen.

Albany.
Thomas E. Barker,
James Bill,
Johan Jost Deitz,
Prince Doty,
Andrew N. Heermance,
Jeremiah Lansingh,
Philip P. Schuyler,
Joseph Shurtleff,
Dirck Ten Broeck.

Clinton.
Asa Adgate.

Chenango.
Obadiah German,
Nathaniel King.

Columbia.
Elisha Gilbert,
Killian Hogeboom,
Charles McKinstry,
John McKinstry,
Peter S. Ten Broeck,
Samuel Ten Broeck.

Delaware.
Elias Butler,
Erastus Root.

Dutchess.
Abraham Adriance,
Lemuel Clift,
Henry Dodge,
Robert Johnston,
Ebenezer Mott,
William Pearce,
Platt Smith,
Jonathan Soule,
William Taber,
John Van Benthuysen.

Herkimer.
Ludwick Campbell,
John Cummins, Jr.,
Phineas Gates.

Kings
Johannis I. Lott.

Montgomery.
Archibald McIntyre,
Henry Pawling,
Stephen Reynolds,
Jacob Snell,
Simon Veeder,
Peter Voorhis.

New York.
Philip I. Arcularius,
William Boyd,
Ebenezer S. Burling,
Aaron Burr,
James Fairlie,
Richard Furman,
James Hunt,
Elias Nexsen,
John B. Prevost,
Ezekiel Robins,
Thomas Storm,
John Swartwout,
John A. Wolfe.

Oneida.
Abel French,
Henry McNiel,
David Ostrom.

Onondaga.
Edward Paine,
John Richardson.

Ontario and Steuben.
Amos Hall,
Charles Williamson.

Orange.
John Blake, Jr.,
James Burt,
Moses Philips,
Hendrick Smith,
David M. Westcott.

Otsego.
Joshua Dewey,
Benjamin Gilbert,
Francis Henry,
Jedediah Peck.

Queens.
Robert Moore,
William Mott,
John I. Skidmore,
John M. Smith.

Rensselaer.
Jacob A. Fort,
Daniel Gray,
Jonathan Hoag,
Cornelius Lansing,
Jno. W. Schermerhorn,
Jno. I. Van Rensselaer.

Richmond.
Paul I. Micheau.

Rockland.
Benjamin Coe.

Saratoga.
Seth C. Baldwin,
Samuel Clark,
Adam Comstock,
Henry Corl, Jr.,
James Warren.

Schoharie.
Peter Swart.

Suffolk.
Nicoll Floyd,
Jared Landon,
John Smith,
Joshua Smith.

Tioga.
Matthew Carpenter.

Ulster.
Gerrit Abeel,
Jacobus S Bruyn,
John A. De Witt,
Peter Lefevre, Jr.,
Martin G Schuneman.

Washington.
Seth Crocker,
David Hopkins,
Charles Kane,
Edward Savage,
Philip Smith,
David Thomas.

Westchester.
William Adams,
Israel Honeywell,
Elijah Lee,
Abel Smith,
Charles Teed.

Twenty-third Session.

1800—January 28 to April 8.
Speaker—Dirck Ten Broeck.
Clerk—James Van Ingen.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Ephraim Hunt.
Doorkeeper—Peter Hansen.

Albany.
James Bill,
Philip Conine, Jr.,
Johan Jost Deitz,
Prince Doty,
John V. Henry,
Francis Nicoll,
Joseph Shurtleff,
Dirck Ten Broeck,
Jacob Winne.

Cayuga.
Silas Halsey.

Chenango.
Peter B. Garnsey,
Nathaniel King.

Clinton and Essex.
William Gilliland.

Columbia.
Ezekiel Gilbert,
Robert T. Livingston,
Charles McKinstry,
John Noyes,
Anson Pratt,
Jacob R. VanRensselaer

Delaware.
Patrick Lamb,
Sluman Wattles.

Dutchess
Abraham Adriance,
William Barker,
William Emott,
Joseph C. Field,
Robert Johnston,
Ebenezer Mott,
Isaac Sherwood,
William Taber,
Samuel Towner.
John Van Benthuysen.

Herkimer.
Thomas Manly,
John Mills,
John Myer.

Kings.
Jacob Sharp, Jr.

Montgomery.
John Herkimer,
Cornelius Humfrey,
Archibald McIntyre,
Frederick Sammons,
Jacob Snell,
Simon Veeder.

New York.
John Bogert,
Nicholas Evertsen,
John Oothout,
Anthony Post,
Caleb S. Riggs,
Robert Rutgers,
Jacob Sherred,
Anthony Steenback,
Ebenezer Stevens,
Samuel Stillwell,
Bern'us Swartwout, Jr.
William B. Woolsey.

Oneida.
John Hall,
David Ostrom,
Nathan Smith.

Onondaga.
Ebenezer Butler, Jr.

Ontario and Steuben.
Nathaniel Norton,
Charles Williamson.

Orange.
John Blake, Jr.,
Robert R. Burnet,
James Burt,
Andrew McCord,
Seth Marvin.

Otsego.
Jedediah Peck,
Robert Roseboom,
Jacob Ten Broeck,
Rensselaer Williams.

Queens.
Isaac Denton,
Jonah Hallett,
Abraham Monfoort,
John I. Skidmore.

Rensselaer.
Jacob A Fort,
Daniel Gray,
James McKown,
Josiah Masters,
Jno. W. Schermerhorn,
George Tibbits.

Richmond.
John P. Pyerss.

Rockland.
Samuel J. Verbryck.

Saratoga.
Daniel Bull,
Samuel Clark,
Adam Comstock,
James Warren,
Edward A. Watrous.

Schoharie.
Storm A. Becker.

Suffolk.
Nicoll Floyd,
Jared Landon,
John Smith,
Silas Wood.

Tioga.
Samuel Tinkham.

Ulster.
Charles W. Broadhead,
Johannis Bruyn,
Moses Cantine,
John C De Witt.
Martin G. Schuneman

Washington.
Benjamin Colvin,
Micajah Pettit,
Isaac Sargent,
Edward Savage,
David Thomas,
John Thurman.

Westchester.
George Comb,
Abijah Gilbert,
Nathan Rockwell,
Abel Smith,
Charles Teed.

Twenty-fourth Session.

1800—November 4 to 8.
1801—January 27 to April 8.
Speaker—Samuel Osgood.
Clerk—James Van Ingen.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Ephraim Hunt.
Doorkeeper—Peter Hansen.

Albany.
Johan Jost Deitz,
Prince Doty,
John V. Henry,
Joseph Shurtleff,
Dirck Ten Broeck,
Jacob Ten Eyck,
Peter West,
Jacob Winne.

Cayuga.
Silas Halsey.

Chenango.
Jonathan Forman,
James Glover.

Clinton and Essex.
(No returns.)

Columbia.
William Cantine,
Asa Douglass,
Dirck Gardenier,
Ezekiel Gilbert,
John Livingston,
Elisha Williams.

Delaware.
Gabriel North,
Erastus Root.

Dutchess.
Abraham Adriance,
Benjamin Akin,
Elisha Barlow,
Nicholas H Emigh,
Robert Johnston,
Ebenezer Mott,
Zalman Sanford,
Isaac Sherwood,
Smith Thompson,
John M. Thurston.

Greene.
Thomas E. Barker,
Caleb Benton.

Herkimer.
Nathan Smith,
Evans Wharry,
George Widrig.

Kings.
Jacob Sharpe, Jr.

Montgomery.
Cornelius Humfrey,
Archibald McIntyre,
Alexander Sheldon,
Jacob Snell,
Simon Veeder,
Christopher P. Yates.

New York.
Philip I. Arcularius,
John Broome,
George Clinton,
Horatio Gates,
James Hunt,
Brockholst Livingston,
Elias Nexsen,
Samuel Osgood,
Ezekiel Robins,
Henry Rutgers,
Thomas Storm,
John Swartwout,
George Walker.

Oneida.
Jesse Curtiss,
Abel French,
David Ostrom.

Onondaga.
Asa Danforth.

Ontario and Steuben.
Lemuel Chipman,
Nathaniel Norton.

Orange.
Aaron Burr,
James Clinton,
Andrew McCord,
Peter Townsend,
Henry Tucker.

Otsego.
Benjamin Hicks,
Solomon Martin,
Jedediah Peck,
Jacob Ten Broeck.

Queens.
Jonah Hallett,
Abraham Monfoort,
Joseph Pettit,
John I. Skidmore.

Rensselaer.
Jonathan Brown,
John Lovett,
James McKown,
Josiah Masters,
Hosea Moffit,
John E. VanAllen.

Richmond.
Paul I. Micheau.

Rockland.
Samuel G. Verbryck.

Saratoga.
Daniel Bull,
Adam Comstock,
Henry Corl, Jr.,
James Merrill,
James Warren.

Schoharie.
Joseph Borst, Jr.

Suffolk.
Nicoll Floyd,
Jared Landon,
Abraham Miller,
Mills Phillips.

Tioga.
Edward Edwards.

Ulster.
Benjamin Bevier, Jr.,
Conrad Ed. Elmendorf,
Philip Eltinge,
Joseph Hasbrouck, Jr.

Washington.
Seth Alden,
David Hopkins,
Gerrit G. Lansing,
Timothy Leonard,
William McAuley,
Edward Savage.

Westchester.
Abijah Gilbert,
Robert Graham,
Abraham Odell,
Abel Smith,
Thomas Thomas.

Twenty-fifth Session.

1802—January 26 to April 5.

Speaker—Thomas Storm.
Clerk—James Van Ingen.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Ephraim Hunt.
Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
Johan Jost Deitz,
Prince Doty,
John V. Henry,
Peter S. Schuyler,
Joseph Shurtleff,
Dirck Ten Broeck,
Jacob Ten Eyck,
Peter West.

Cayuga.
Salmon Buell.

Chenango.
Nathaniel King,
Joshua Mersereau, Jr.

Clinton and Essex.
William Bailey.

Columbia.
Thomas Brodhead,
Josiah Holley,
Henry W. Livingston,
Samuel Ten Broeck,
Peter Van Alstyne,
Moses Younglove.

Delaware.
Gabriel North,
Erastus Root.

Dutchess.
Abraham Adriance,
Benjamin Akin,
Theodorus Bailey,
Elisha Barlow,
Nicholas H. Emigh,
Harry Garrison,
Alexander Spencer,
John Thompson,
John M. Thurston.

Greene.
William Beach,
Philip Conine, Jr.

Herkimer.
Nathan Smith,
Samuel Merry, Jr.,
George Widrig.

Kings.
John C. Vanderveer.

Montgomery.
Archibald McIntyre,
Frederick Sammons,
Alexander Sheldon,
Jacob Snell,
Charles Ward,
Christopher P. Yates.

New York
Philip I. Arcularius,
John Broome,
Peter Elting,
Thomas Farmar,
William Few,
James Hunt,
Brockholst Livingston,
Elias Nexsen,
Samuel Osgood,
Ezekiel Robins,
Henry Rutgers,
Thomas Storm,
George Warner.

Oneida.
Joel Bristol,
Abel French,
David Ostrom.

Ontario and Steuben.
Daniel Chapin,
Peter B. Porter.

Onondaga.
Asa Danforth

Orange.
Joshua Brown,
James Burt,
Charles Clinton,
Andrew McCord,
Selah Strong.

Otsego.
Samuel Campbell,
Solomon Martin,
Jedediah Peck,
Jacob Ten Broeck.

Queens.
John D. Ditmis,
Abraham Monfoort,
William Mott,
Joseph Pettit.

Rensselaer.
John Carpenter,
Jacob A. Fort,
John Green,
Burton Hammond,
John Knickerbacker, Jr.
John Stevens.

Richmond.
Paul I. Micheau.

Rockland
Peter De Noyelles.

Saratoga.
Samuel Clark,
Adam Comstock,
Henry Corl, Jr.,
James Warren,
Edward A. Watrous.

Schoharie.
Lawrence Lawyer, Jr.

Suffolk.
Israel Carll,
Jared Landon,
Abraham Miller,
Tredwell Scudder.

Tioga.
Caleb Hyde.

Ulster.
Benjamin Bevier,
Josiah Hasbrouck,
Elnathan Sears,
Benjamin Snyder.

Washington.
Kitchell Bishop,
Alexander Cowan,
Jason Kellogg,
John McLean,
Micajah Pettit,
Isaac Sargent.

Westchester.
Abijah Gilbert,
Abraham Odell,
Abel Smith,
Thomas Thomas,
Joseph Travis.

Twenty-sixth Session.

1803—January 25 to April 26.

Speaker—Thomas Storm.
Clerk—Solomon Southwick.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Ephraim Hunt.
Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
Johan Jost Deitz,
John Frisby,
Stephen Lush,
Maus Schermerhorn,
Peter S. Schuyler,
Jacob Ten Eyck.

Cayuga.
Salmon Buell,
Silas Halsey,
Thomas Hewitt.

Chenango.
James Green,
Stephen Hoxie,
Joel Thompson,
Uri Tracy.

Clinton.
Peter Sailly.

Columbia.
Samuel Edmonds,
Aaron Kellogg,
Moncrief Livingston,
Peter Silvester.

Delaware.
John Lamb,
Elias Osborn.

Dutchess.
Joseph C. Field,
John Jewett,
John Martin,
Thomas Mitchell
Philip Spencer, Jr.,
Theodorus R. VanWyck,
James Winchell,

Essex.
Thomas Stower.

Genesee and Ontario.
Thaddeus Chapin,
Augustus Porter,
Polydore B. Wisner.

Greene.
George Hale,
Martin G. Schuneman.

Herkimer
Stephen Miller,
George Widrig,
Samuel Wright.

Kings.
John Hicks.

Montgomery
Henry Kennedy,
John Roof,
Alexander Sheldon,
Daniel Walker,
Charles Ward.

New York.
John Brown,
John Burger,
William Few,
William W. Gilbert,
Peter Irving,
Cornelius G. Roosevelt,
Ezekiel Robins,
Thomas Storm,
Daniel D. Tompkins

Oneida
James Dean, Sr.,
Abel French,
John Lay,
Aaron Morse.

Onondaga
John Lamb,
John McWhorter.

Orange.
James Burt,
William A. Clark,
James Finch, Jr.,
Reuben Neely.

Otsego.
Daniel Hawks,
James Moore,
Jedediah Peck,
Luther Rich.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
Abraham Monfoort,
Henry O. Seaman.

Rensselaer.
John Green,
Jonathan Rouse,
John Ryan,
John Woodworth.

Richmond.
Paul I. Micheau.

Rockland.
Peter De Noyelles.

Saratoga.
Samuel Clark,
Adam Comstock,
Gideon Goodrich,
Othniel Looker.

Schoharie.
Henry Becker,
Lawrence Lawyer, Jr.

Suffolk.
Israel Carll,
Jonathan Dayton,
Josiah Reeve.

Tioga.
Caleb Hyde.

Ulster.
Moses Cantine, Jr.,
James Kane,
Cornelius Louw,
Elnathan Sears.

Washington.
David Austin,
Kitchell Bishop,
Alexander Cowan,
Jason Kellogg,
John McLean,
Isaac Sargent.

Westchester.
Abijah Gilbert,
Abraham Odell,
Thomas Thomas,
Joseph Travis.

Twenty-seventh Session.

1804 — January 31 to April 10.

Speaker — Alexander Sheldon.
Clerk — Solomon Southwick.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Benjamin Haight.
Doorkeeper — Benjamin Whipple.

Albany
John Beekman, Jr.,
Johan Jost Deitz,
James Emott,
Maus Schermerhorn,
Peter S. Schuyler,
Moses Smith.

Cayuga.
Silas Halsey,
Thomas Hewitt,
Amos Rathbun.

Chenango.
Obadiah German,
Stephen Hoxie,
James Moore,
Joel Thompson.

Clinton.
Benjamin Mooers.

Columbia.
Benjamin Birdsall,
Stephen Miller,
Samuel Ten Broeck,
James I. Van Allen.

Delaware.
Gabriel North,
Elias Osborn.

Dutchess.
Joseph E. Haff,
John Martin,
Thomas Mitchell,
Zalmon Sanford,
William Taber,
Benajah Thompson,
Theo. R. Van Wyck.

Essex.
Theodorus Ross.

Genesee and Ontario.
Amos Hall,
Nathaniel W. Howell,
Polydore B Wisner.

Greene.
Stephen Simmons,
Stodard Smith.

Herkimer.
Evans Wharry,
George Widrig,
Samuel Wright.

Kings.
John Hicks.

Montgomery.
John Herkimer,
Henry Kennedy,
Archibald McIntyre,
Alexander Sheldon,
David I. Zeilley.

New York.
Samuel Bradhurst,
George Clinton, Jr.,
Peter Curtenius,
William Few,
Henry Rutgers,
Peter A. Schenck,
Solomon Townsend,
James Warner,
Peter H. Wendover.

Oneida.
David Coffeen,
Joseph Kirkland,
David Ostrom,
Abraham Van Eps.

Onondaga.
James Geddes,
John McWhorter.

Orange.
Joshua Brown,
Robert R. Burnet,
Samuel S. Seward,
Henry Tucker.

Otsego.
Peter P. Dumont,
Jedediah Peck.
Solomon Pier,
Henry Scott.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
John D. Ditmis,
William Mott.

Rensselaer.
Asa Mann,
Jonathan Rouse,
Charles Selden,
William Steward,
Samuel Vary, Jr.

Richmond.
John Houseman.

Rockland
Samuel G. Verbryck.

Saratoga.
Adam Comstock,
John Hunter,
Samuel Lewis,
Othniel Looker.

Schoharie.
Henry Becker,
Freegift Patchin.

Steuben.
James Faulkner.

Suffolk.
Israel Carll,
Sylvester Dering,
David Hedges

Tioga.
Ashbel Wells.

Ulster.
Benjamin Bevier.
Lucas Elmendorf,
Joseph Hasbrouck, Jr.,
James Ross.

Washington.
David Austin,
Kitchell Bishop,
William Livingston,
John McKinney,
John McLean,
Stephen Thorn.

Westchester.
Abijah Gilbert,
Abraham Odell,
Thomas Thomas,
Joseph Travis.

Twenty-eighth Session.

1804 — November 6 to 12.
1805 — January 23 to April 10.

Speaker — Alexander Sheldon.
Clerk — Solomon Southwick.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Benjamin Haight.
Doorkeeper — Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
David Burhans,
Adam Deitz, Jr.,
Stephen Lush,
Nicholas V. Mynderse,
Joseph Shurtleff,
Moses Smith.

Cayuga.
John Grover, Jr.,
Amos Rathbun.

Chenango.
Peter Betts,
Obadiah German,
Samuel Payne,
Luther Waterman.

Clinton.
Benjamin Mooers.

Columbia.
Moncrief Livingston,
Peter Silvester,
William W. Van Ness,
Jason Warner.

Delaware.
Adam I. Doll,
Anthony Marvine.

Dutchess.
Job Crawford,
Isaac Hunting,
John Patterson,
Abraham H Schenck,
Isaac Sherwood,
John Van Benthuysen,
John M. Thurston.

Essex.
Theodore Ross.

Genesee and Ontario.
Amos Hall,
Daniel W. Lewis,
Alexander Rea.

Greene.
Patrick Hamilton,
Daniel Sayre.

Herkimer.
Evans Wharry,
George Widrig,
Samuel Wright.

Kings.
John Hicks.

Montgomery.
Jonathan Hallett,
James McIntyre,
John Seeber,
Alexander Sheldon,
David I. Zeilley.

New York.
Philip I. Arcularius,
John Bingham,
George Clinton, Jr.,
Thomas Farmar,
William Few,
William W. Gilbert,
Henry Rutgers,
Peter A. Schenck,
Solomon Townsend.

Oneida.
George Brayton,
Joseph Jennings,
Joseph Kirtland,
Benjamin Wright.1

Onondaga.
John Ballard,
Wm. I. Vredenburgh.

Orange.
John Barber,
Joshua Brown,
John Hathorn,
John Tuthill.

Otsego.
Gurdon Huntington,
William Lathrop,
Luke Metcalfe,
Humphrey Palmer.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
Benjamin Coe,
Henry O. Seaman.

Rensselaer.
Jonathan Burr,
James L. Hogeboom,
Nehemiah King,
Asa Mann,
John Ryan.

Richmond.
John Dunn.

Rockland.
John Cole.

Saratoga
William Carpenter,

1 Walker Martin and Benjamin Wright were returned as having received an equal number of votes. Mr. Wright was admitted to his seat by a resolution of November 7, 1804.

Samuel Clark,
Asahel Porter,
David Rogers.

Schoharie.
Harry Becker,
Freegift Patchen.

Seneca.
John Sayre.

Steuben.
John Wilson.

Suffolk.
Israel Carll,
Jonathan Dayton,
Jared Landon.

Tioga.
John Miller.

Ulster.
Lucas Elmendorf,
Henry Reynolds,
James Ross,
Selah Tuthill.

Washington.
Isaac Harlow,
Jason Kellogg,
William Livingston,
John McLean,
Solomon Smith,
James Starbuck.

Westchester.
Abijah Gilbert,
Abraham Odell,
Caleb Tompkins,
Joseph Travis.

Twenty-ninth Session.

1806—January 28 to April 7.

Speaker—Alexander Sheldon.
Clerk—Solomon Southwick
Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Donnelly.
Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
David Burhans,
Asa Colvard,
Adam Deitz, Jr.,
Stephen Lush,
Joseph Shurtleff.
Abraham VanVechten.

Cayuga
John Grover, Jr.,
Amos Rathbun.

Chenango.
Benjamin Jones,
Jonathan Morgan,
Samuel Payne,
Sylvanus Smalley.

Clinton.
William Bailey.

Columbia.
Moncrief Livingston,
Peter Silvester,
Wm. W. Van Ness,
Jason Warner.

Delaware.
Anthony Marvine,
Gabriel North.

Dutchess.
Barnabas Carver,
Joseph C. Field,
Benjamin Herrick,
Abraham H. Schenck,
Jno. Van Benthuysen,
William D. Williams,
Veniah Wooley.

Essex.
Theodorus Ross.

Genesee and Ontario.
Daniel W. Lewis,
Ezra Patterson,
Alexander Rea.

Greene.
John Ely,
James Thompson.

Herkimer.
Eldad Corbet,
George Widrig,
Samuel Wright.

Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence.
Henry Coffeen.

Kings.
John Hicks.

Montgomery.
John Herkimer,
Samuel Jackson,
James McIntyre,
Alexander Sheldon,
Joseph Waggoner.

New York.
Francis Cooper,
Clarkson Crolius,
Benjamin Ferris,
William W. Gilbert,
Richard Riker,
Samuel Russell,
Peter A. Schenck,
Arthur Smith,
James Warner.

Oneida.
George Brayton,
Thomas Hart,
Joseph Jennings.

Onondaga.
Jasper Hopper,
Wm. I. Vredenburgh.

Orange.
William Crist,
David Dill,
Andrew McCord,
John Wood.

Otsego.
Daniel Hawks,
Gurdon Huntington,
Luther Rich,
Rufus Steere.

Queens.
Benjamin Coe,
Henry O. Seaman,
John W. Seaman.

Rensselaer.
Jonathan Niles,
William W. Reynolds,
John Ryan,
Nicholas Staats,
Jacob Yates.

Richmond.
John Dunn.

Rockland.
John Haring.

Saratoga.
John Cramer,
John McClelland.
Jesse Mott,
Asahel Porter.

Schoharie.
Henry Bellinger,
Henry Shafer.

Seneca.
Cornelius Humfrey.

Steuben.
John Wilson.

Suffolk.
Israel Call,
David Hedges,
Jared Landon.

Tioga.
John Miller.

Ulster.
Josiah Hasbrouck,
John Lounsberry,
Peter B. Roosa,
Elnathan Sears.

Washington.
Kitchell Bishop,
William Livingston,
John McLean,
Nathaniel Pitcher,
Isaac Sargent,
Daniel Shepherd.

Westchester.
Joel Frost,
Philip Honeywell,
Ezra Lockwood,
Caleb Tompkins.

Thirtieth Session.

1807—January 27 to April 7.

Speaker—Andrew McCord.
Clerk—Gerrit Y. Lansing.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Donnelly.
Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
David Bogardus,
Asa Colvard,
Johan Jost Deitz,
Daniel Hale,
Joseph Shurtleff,
Jacob Veeder.

Allegany, Genesee and Ontario.
Alexander Rea,
Philetus Swift,
Asahel Warner.

Broome and Tioga.
John Miller.

Cayuga.
John Grover, Jr.,
Amos Rathbun.

Chenango.
Obadiah German,
Joseph Simonds.

Clinton.
Nathaniel Z. Platt.

Columbia.
Elisha Gilbert, Jr.,
Peter Sharp,
Salus Stebbins,
Anson Pratt.

Delaware.
John T. More,
Joshua Pine.

Dutchess.
John Haight,
Aaron Hazen,
Theron Rudd,
John Storm
Tobias L. Stoutenb'gh,
Martin E. Winchel,
Veniah Wooley.

Essex.
Stephen Cuyler.

Greene.
Samuel Haight,
James Thompson.

Herkimer.
John Kennedy,
George Widrig,
Samuel Wright.

Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence.
Moss Kent.

Kings.
John Hicks.

Madison.
Erastus Cleveland,
Sylvanus Smalley.

Montgomery.
Lawrence Gros,
James Lansing,
Alexander Sheldon,
William Van Olinda,
Harmanus A. Vedder

New York.
John Bingham,
Francis Cooper,
Clarkson Crolius,
Benjamin Ferris,
William W. Gilbert,
Henry Rutgers,
Samuel Russell,
Arthur Smith,
James Warner.

Oneida.
George Brayton,
Uri Doolittle,
Charles Z. Platt.

Onondaga.
Ozias Burr,
Squire Manro.

Orange.
William Crist,
Andrew McCord,
Abraham Schultz,
John Wood.

Otsego.
Thomas Brooks,
Gordon Huntington,
Robert Roseboom,
Henry Scott.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
William Mott,
John W. Seaman.

Rensselaer.
Gilbert Eddy,
Asa Mann,
Wm. W. Reynolds,
Robert Woodworth,
Adam Yates.

Richmond.
David Mersereau.

Rockland.
Samuel G. Verbryck.

Saratoga.
Chauncey Belding,
Gideon Goodrich,
Jesse Mott,
David Rogers.

Schoharie.
Henry Shafer,
Peter Swart, Jr.

Seneca.
Cornelius Humfrey.

Steuben.
John Wilson.

Suffolk.
Israel Carll,
David Hedges,
David Warner.

Ulster.
John Conklin,
Jacob Marius Groen,
Jacob Rea,
Peter B. Roosa.

Washington.
Kitchell Bishop,
Peleg Bragg,
John Gray,
James Hill,
Jason Kellogg,
William Robands.

Westchester.
Benjamin Barker,
Benjamin Isaacs,
Seth Marvin,
Abraham Odell.

Thirty-first Session.

1808—January 23 to April 11.

Speaker—Alexander Sheldon.
Clerk—Daniel Rodman.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Robert Donnelly.
Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
John Brown,
Johan Jost Deitz,
Jonathan Jenkins,
Stephen Van Rensselaer,
Abraham VanVechten,
Jacob Veeder.

Allegany, Genesee and Ontario.
Amos Hall,1
William Rumsay,2
Philetus Swift,
Asahel Warner, Jr.

Broome and Tioga.
Emanuel Coryell.

Cayuga.
Elijah Price,
Richard Townley.

Chenango.
Peter Betts,
Obadiah German.

Clinton.
Elisha Arnold.

Columbia.
Thomas Bradhead,
J. Rutsen Van Rensselaer,
Jason Warner,
Elisha Williams.

Delaware.
John T. More,
Gabriel North.

Dutchess.
Albro Akin,
Devoue Bailey,
George Casey,
Cyrenus Crosby,
John Haight,
Tobias L. Stoutenb'rgh
Martin E. Winchel.

Essex.
Benjamin Pond.

Greene.
Coenradt T. Houghtaling,
Perez Steel.

Herkimer.
Aaron Budlong,
John M. Petrie,
Westel Willoughby, Jr

Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence.
Lewis Graves.

Kings.
John Hicks.

Madison.
John W. Bulkley,
Sylvanus Smalley.

Montgomery.
Henry Fonda,
Peter C. Fox,
Lawrence Gros,
Alexander Sheldon,
Harmanus A. Vedder.

New York.
Francis Cooper,
Thomas Farmar,
Benjamin Ferris,
William W. Gilbert,
Sylvanus Miller,
Henry Rutgers,
Solomon Townsend,
James Warner,
Augustus Wright.

Oneida.
Thomas R. Gold,
Henry McNeil,
Benjamin Wright.

Onondaga.
Joshua Forman,
John McWhorter.

Orange.
William Ross,
Selah Strong,
Henry Tucker,
James W Wilkin.

Otsego.
Lemuel Fitch,
Gurdon Huntington,
Robert Roseboom,
Henry Scott.

Queens.
Jacobus Monfoort,
Henry O. Seaman,
John W. Seaman.

Rensselaer.
James L. Hogeboom,
Ebenezer Jones,
Adam Yates,
Jacob Yates.

Richmond.
David Mersereau.

Rockland
Samuel G. Verbryck.

Saratoga.
Chauncey Belding,
Salmon Child,
John McClelland,
Jesse Mott.

Schoharie.
Henry Shafer,
Peter Swart, Jr.

Seneca.
John Sayre

Steuben.
George Hornell.

Suffolk.
Israel Carll,
Jonathan Dayton,
Thomas S Lester.

Ulster.
A. Ten Eyck De Witt,
Conrad Ed. Elmendorf,
Isaac LeFever,
Cornelius Louw.

Washington.
Kitchell Bishop,
Thomas Cornell,
Lyman Hall,
James Hill,
Henry Matteson,
Gideon Taft.

Westchester.
Benjamin Ferris,
Joel Frost,
Abraham Miller,
Ozias Osborn.

Thirty-second Session.

1808—November 1 to 8.
1809—January 17 to March 30.

Speaker—James W. Wilkin.
Clerk—Daniel Rodman.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Donnelly.
Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
John Brown,
John H. Burhans,
Johan Jost Deitz,
Jonathan Jenkins,
Stephen Van Rensselaer,
Abraham VanVechten.

Broome.
Eleazer Dana.

Cayuga.
Henry Bloom,
Ebenezer Hewitt,
Charles Kellogg.

Chenango.
Samuel Campbell,
Obadiah German,
Ebenezer Wakley.

Clinton and Franklin.
Kinner Newcomb.

Columbia.
James Hyatt,
Moncrief Livingston,
Gaius Stebbins,
J. Rusten Van Rensselaer.

Delaware.
Daniel Fuller,
David St. John.

Dutchess.
Samuel A. Barker,
George Bloom,
Derick A. Brinckerhoff,
Ebenezer Haight,
Benajah Thompson,
Jesse Thompson

Essex.
Benjamin Pond.

Genesee.
William Rumsey.

Greene.
James Gale,
Eliakin Reed.

Herkimer.
Aaron Budlong,
John M. Petrie,
Westel Willoughby, Jr.

Jefferson.
David I. Andrus,
Corlis Hinds.

Kings.
Jeremiah Johnson.

Lewis.
Judah Barnes.

Madison.
Oliver Brown,
John W. Bulkley,
Daniel Van Horne.

Montgomery.
Daniel Cady,
John Fay,
John Green,
Richard Van Horne,
David I. Zeilly.

New York.
John P. Anthony,
Joseph Constant,
Francis Cooper,
James Fairlie,
Thomas Farmar,
Frederick Jenkins,
Caleb Pell,
Nathan Sanford,
Arthur Smith,
Solomon Townsend,
Beekman M. Van Buren

Niagara.
Archibald S. Clarke.

Oneida.
Joel Bristol,
James Dean, Sr.,
David Ostrom,
John Storrs,
Benjamin Wright.

Onondaga.
Jacobus Dupuy.

1 Returned as elected; resigned in favor of Rumsey.

2 In place of Hall, resigned.

Asahel Minor,
Barnet Mooney.

Ontario.
Micah Brooks,
Samuel Lawrence,
Richard Leech,
Hugh McNair,
William Rogers.

Orange.
Anthony Davis,
David Dill,
William Ross,
James W. Wilkin.

Otsego.
Vaviland Chase,
Roger Kinne,
Martin Luce,
Henry Scott.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
Daniel Kissam,
William Townsend.

Rensselaer.
Derick Lane,
Henry Platt,
C. I. Schermerhorn,
Israel Shepard.

Richmond.
David Bersereau.

Rockland.
Samuel G. Verbryck.

St. Lawrence.
Alexander Richards.

Saratoga.
Nehemiah Candee,
Salmon Child,
David Rogers,
D. L. Van Antwerp.

Schoharie.
John Ingold, Jr.,
John Rice.

Seneca.
James McCall.

Steuben and Allegany.
Henry A. Townsend.

Suffolk.
Mills Phillips,
Abraham Rose,
Daniel T. Terry.

Tioga.
Emanuel Coryell.

Ulster.
Joshua Dumond,
Peter Lefevre,
Cornelius Louw,
William Swart.

Washington.
Kitchell Bishop,
James Hill,
Alexander Livingston,
Roger Skinner,
Reuben Whallon.

Westchester.
William Barker,
Abraham Odell,
Samuel Youngs.

Thirty-third Session.

1810—January 30 to April 6.

Speaker—William North.
Clerk—James Van Ingen.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Donnelly.
Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
John Colvin,
Abel French,
S. Van Rensselaer,
Abrah'm Van Vechten.

Allegany and Steuben.
John Knox.

Broome.
James Pumpelly.

Cayuga.
Henry Bloom,
Stephen Close,
Charles Kellogg.

Chenango.
Nathaniel Locke,
John Noyes,
Ebenezer Wakley.

Clinton and Franklin.
Gates Hoit.

Columbia.
Thomas P. Grosvenor,
Henry W. Livingston,
William Lusk,
Anson Pratt.

Cortland.
Ephraim Fish.

Delaware.
John T. More,
Elias Osborne.

Dutchess.
David Brooks,
Lemuel Clift,
Koert Dupois,
Ebenezer Haight,
Alexander Neely,
Isaac Van Wyck.

Essex.
Benjamin Pond.

Genesee.
Chauncey Loomis.

Greene.
Benjamin Chapman,
Ira Day.

Herkimer.
Christ. P. Bellinger,
Rudolph Davendorff,
Thomas Manly.

Jefferson.
Ethel Bronson,
Moss Kent.

Kings.
Jeremiah Johnson.

Lewis.
Lewis Graves.

Madison.
John W. Bulkley,
Amos R. Fuller.
Daniel Van Horne.

Montgomery.
James Allen,
Daniel Cady,
John Green,
Richard Van Horne,
David I. Zeilly.

New York.
John P. Anthony,
Abraham E. Brouwer,
Thomas Farmar,
Adrian Hegeman,
Samuel L. Mitchell,
Caleb Pell,
Ichabod Prall,
Samuel Tooker,
Solomon Townsend,
Beekman M. VanBuren,
Augustus Wright.

Niagara.
Archibald S. Clarke.

Oneida.
Levi Carpenter, Jr.,
Samuel Chandler,
John Humaston,
David Ostrom,
John Storrs.

Onondaga.
Jacobus Dupuy,
Barnet Mooney.

Ontario.
Valentine Brother,
Israel Chapin,
Daniel Dorsey,
William Markham,
Gideon Pitts.

Orange.
James Finch, Jr.,
Joseph Morrell,
John Nicholson,
Selah Strong.

Otsego.
Joseph Bowne,
Erastus Crafts,
Abel D. Forest,
Benjamin Gilbert.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
Daniel Kissam,
William Townsend.

Rensselaer.
Timothy Leonard,
Henry Platt,
Corn. I. Schermerhorn,
Jeremiah Schuyler.

Richmond.
Richard Connor.

Rockland.
Peter S. Van Orden.

St. Lawrence.
Roswell Hopkins.

Saratoga.
Joel Lee,
Samuel Lewis,
Daniel L. Van Antwerp,
Calvin Wheeler.

Schenectady.
Henry Glen,
William North.

Schoharie.
John Ingold,
John Rice.

Seneca.
Oliver C. Comstock.

Suffolk.
Abraham Rose,
John Rose,
Tredwell Scudder.

Sullivan and Ulster.
Benjamin Bevier,
John Conklin,
Abr'h'm Hardenburgh,
Abraham Hasbrouck.

Tioga.
Emanuel Coryell.

Washington.
Kitchell Bishop,
John Gale,
Jason Kellogg,
William Livingston,
Roger Skinner.

Westchester.
William Barker,
Abraham Odell,
Samuel Youngs.

Thirty-fourth Session.

1811—January 29 to April 8.

Speakers—Nathan Sanford (till February 14);
William Ross (after February 12).
Clerk—Samuel North.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Donnelly.
Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
Asa Colvard,
David Delong,
Johan Jost Deitz,
Abraham VanVechten.

Allegany and Steuben.
John Knox.

Broome.
(No returns.)

Cayuga.
Stephen Close,
Elisha Durkee,
Ebenezer Hewitt.

Chenango.
Peter Betts,
Thompson Mead,
Joseph Simons.

Clinton and Franklin.
Gates Hoit.[1]

Columbia.
Thomas P. Grosvenor,
Augustus Tremain,
James Vanderpoel,
J. R. VanRensselaer

Cortland.
Billy Trowbridge.

Delaware.
David Fuller.
David St. John.

[1] Contested by William Stewart.

*Dutchess.*1
Samuel A. Barker,
Lemuel Clift,
Koert Dubois,
Alexander Neely,
Shadrach Sherman,
Isaac Van Wyck.

Essex.
Delevan Delance, Jr.

Genesee.
Chauncey Loomis.

Greene.
William Beach,
Jonas Bronk.

Herkimer.
Chris. P. Bellinger,
Robert Burch,
Hosea Nelson.

Jefferson.
Corlis Hinds,2
William Hunter.3

Kings.
John C. Vanderveer.

Lewis.
Nathaniel Merriam.

Madison.
John W. Bulkley,
Henry Clark, Jr.,
Zebulon Douglass.

Montgomery.
Daniel Cady,
Jacob Eacker,
Daniel Hurlbut,
James McIntyre,
George H. Nellis.

New York.
Robert Bogardus,
Thomas Carpenter,
Thomas Farmar,
John Gelston,
Samuel Lawrence,
Jonas Mapes,
Thomas R. Mercein,
Nathan Sanford,
Isaac Sebring,
Solomon Townsend,4
John Vanderbilt, Jr.

Niagara.
Archibald S. Clarke.

Oneida.
Isaac Brayton,
George Doolittle,
George Huntington,
Henry McNeil,
John Storrs.

Onondaga.
Robert Earll,
Jasper Hopper.

Ontario.
Septimus Evans,
Reuben Hart,
Hugh McNair,
Stephen Phelps,
Asahel Warner.

Orange.
John Blake, Jr.,
Anthony Davis,
Seth Marvin,
William Ross.

Otsego.
Daniel Hawks,
Isaac Hayes,
Elijah H. Metcalf,
Robert Roseboom.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
Daniel Kissam,
William Townsend.

Rensselaer.
William M. Bliss,
Daniel Hull, Jr.,
C. I. Schermerhorn,
Corneli's Van Vechten.

Richmond.
James Guyon.5

Rockland.
Peter S. Van Orden.

St. Lawrence.
Roswell Hopkins.

Saratoga.
John Cramer,
Jesse Mott,
Jeremy Rockwell,
David Rogers.

Schenectady.
James Boyd,
John Young.

Schoharie.
Henry Becker,
Henry Hager.

Seneca.
Robert S. Rose.

Suffolk.
Jonathan S. Conklin,
Thomas S. Lester,
Tredwell Scudder.

Sullivan and Ulster.
John Conklin,
Samuel Hawkins,
John Lounsberry,
Nehemiah L. Smith.

Tioga.
Thomas Floyd.

Washington.
John Baker,
John Richards,
Isaac Sergent,
Reuben Whallon,
David Woods.

Westchester.
Darius Crosby,
Abraham Miller,
Jacob Odell.

Thirty-fifth Session.

1812 — Jan. 28 to March 27; May 21 to June 19.

Speaker — Alexander Sheldon.
Clerk — Samuel North.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Thomas Donnelly.
Doorkeeper — Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
Asa Colvard,
Jesse Tayler,
Abraham Van Vechten
John G. Van Zandt.

Allegany and Steuben.
Jacob Teeple.

Broome.
Chauncey Hyde.

Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara
Ebenezer Walden.

Cayuga.
Stephen Close,
Humphrey Howland,
Thomas Ludlow.

Chenango.
Samuel Campbell,
Silas Holmes,
Denison Randall.

Clinton and Franklin
Gates Hoit.

Columbia.
Thomas Brodhead,
Thomas P. Grosvenor,
Timothy Oakley,
J. Rutsen Van Rensselaer.

Cortland.
Billy Trowbridge.

Delaware.
Daniel H. Burr,
Isaac Ogden.

Dutchess.
Joseph Arnold,
Cyrus Benjamin,
Isaac Bryan,
Henry Dodge,
John Warren,
Robert Weeks.

Essex.
Delevan Delance, Jr.

Genesee.
Zacheus Colby.

Greene.
John Ely,
Simon Sayre.

Herkimer.
Robert Burch,
Rudolph I. Shoemaker,
Samuel Woodworth.

Jefferson.
David I. Andrus,
John Durker.

Kings.
John C. Vanderveer,

Lewis.
William Darrow.

Madison.
Bennet Bicknell,
Nathaniel Cole,
Samuel H. Coon.

Montgomery.
John Fay,
Daniel Hurlbut,
Archibald McIntyre,
George H. Nellis,
Alexander Sheldon.

New York.
Thomas Carpenter,
Isaac S. Douglass,
James Heard,
Samuel Jones, Jr.,
Jacob Lorillard,
Thomas R. Mercein,
Peter W. Radcliff,
Abraham Russell,
Isaac Sebring,
James Smith,
James Tylee

Niagara.
Ebenezer Walden.

Oneida.
Isaac Brayton,
Joel Bristol,
Erastus Clark,
George Huntington,
John Storrs.

Onondaga.
Barnet Mooney,
Jonathan Stanley, Jr.

Ontario.
Nathaniel Allen,
Valentine Brother,
David Sutherland,
Joshua Vanfleet,
Ezra Waite.

Orange
John Gasherie,6
Peter Hobert,
Seth Marvin,
William Ross.

Otsego.
Daniel Hawks,
Isaac Hayes,
Elijah H. Metcalf,
Robert Roseboom.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
John Fleet,
Daniel Kissam.

Rensselaer.
George Gardner,
Stephen Gregory,
Abraham L. Viele,
Stephen Warren.

Richmond.
James Guyon.

Rockland.
Peter S. Van Orden.

St. Lawrence
Roswell Hopkins.

Saratoga.
Joel Keeler,
Zebulon Mott,
Avery Starkweather,
John W. Taylor.

Schenectady.
James Boyd,
John Young.

Schoharie.
Henry Hager,
John Redington.

Seneca.
Oliver C. Comstock.

Steuben.
Jacob Teeple.

Suffolk.
Usher H. Moore,

1 Contested by Joseph C. Field and five others.
2 Till February 4.
3 Succeeded Hinds February 4.
4 Died March 27, 1811.
5 Contested by Richard Connor.
6 Died March 8, 1812.

Nathaniel Potter,
Abraham Rose.

Sullivan and Ulster.
Jacob Coddington,
Abra'm I. Hardenb'gh,
Henry Jansen,
Elnathan Sears.

Tioga.
Henry Wells.

Washington.
Lyman Hall,
James Hill,
John Kirtland,
Alexander Livingston,
Halsey Rogers.

Westchester.
Darius Crosby,
Abraham Miller,
Jacob Odell.

Thirty-sixth Session.

1812—November 3 to 11.
1813—January 12 to April 12.

Speaker—Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer.
Clerk—James Van Ingen.
Serg ant-at-Arms—Thomas Donnelly.
Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipp e.

Albany.
David Bogardus,
John Gibbons,
Elishama Janes,
Abra'm Van Vechten.

Allegany and Steuben.
Jacob Teeple.

Broome.
Chauncey Hyde,

Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara.
Jonas Williams.

Cayuga.
William C. Bennet,
Thomas Ludlow,
William Satterlee.

Chenango.
Nathaniel Medbury,1
Ebenezer Wakley,
Thornton Wasson.

Clinton and Franklin.
Allen R. Moore.

Columbia.
Aaron Olmsted,2
Alan Sheldon,
Jacob R. Van Rensslr,
Elisha Williams.

Cortland.
Billy Trowbridge.

Delaware.
Robert Clark,
Andrew Craig, Jr.

Dutchess.
Joseph Arnold,
John Beadle,
Cyrus Benjamin,
Isaac Bryan,
Henry Dodge,
John Warren.

Essex.
Manoah Miller.

Genesee.
James Ganson.

Greene.
John Adams,
Perez Steel.

Herkimer.
John Graves,
Hosea Nelson,
Rudolph I. Shoemaker.

Jefferson.
Clark Allen,
Egbert Ten Eyck.

Kings.
John C. Vanderveer.

Lewis.
Levi Collins.

Madison.
Walter Beecher,
John D. Henry,
Jonathan Olmsted.

Montgomery.
Josiah Bartlett,3
Daniel Cady,
Daniel McVean,
Simon Maybie,
Richard Van Horne.

New York.
Thomas Carpenter,
Jameson Cox,
Isaac S. Douglass,
Richard Hatfield, Jr.,
William Henderson,
Josiah Ogden Hoffm'n,
Samuel Jones, Jr.,
Jacob Lorillard,
Abraham Russell,
Isaac Sebring,
James Smith.

Oneida.
Josiah Bacon,
Erastus Clark,
George Huntington,
John Kay,
Nathan Townsend.

Onondaga.
Moses Nash,
Isaac Smith.

Ontario.
Abraham Dox,
Gilbert Howell,
Hugh McNair,
David Sutherland,
Asahel Warner.

Orange.
John Blake, Jr.,
David Dill,
William Ross,
John Wheeler.

Otsego.
Erastus Crafts,
Abel De Forest,
Samuel Griffin,
James Hyde.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
John Fleet,
Daniel Kissam.

Rensselaer.
David Allen,
James H. Ball,
John Carpenter, Jr.
John Stevens.

Richmond.
James Guyon, Jr.

Rockland.
Peter S. Van Orden.

St. Lawrence.
Roswell Hopkins,

Saratoga.
Caleb Holmes,
John Prior,
John W. Taylor,
Calvin Wheeler.

Schoharie.
Heman Hickok,
Peter A. Hilton.

Schenectady.
Alexander Combs,
Joseph Shurtleff.

Seneca.
James McCall.

Suffolk.
Henry Rhodes,
Caleb Smith,
Benj. F. Thompson.

Sullivan and Ulster.
Jacob Coddington,
Ab'm I. Hardenburgh,
Henry Jansen,
Elnathan Sears.

Tioga.
Jabez Beers.

Washington.
Jacob Beebee,
Jason Kellogg,
Francis McLean,
Ebenezer Russell,
Melancton Wheeler.

Westchester.
William Barker,
Abraham Miller.

Thirty-seventh Session.

1814—January 25 to April 15.

Speaker—James Emott.
Clerk—James Van Ingen.
Sergeant-at-Arms—David Olmstead.
Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
Harmanus Bleecker,
Johan Jost Deitz,
Moses Smith,
John L. Winne.

Allegany and Steuben.
Daniel Cruger.

Broome.
John H. Avery.

Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara.
Jonas Williams.

Cayuga.
William C. Bennet,
Silas Bowker,
William Satterlee.

Chenango.
James Houghteling,
John Noyes,
Hascall Ransford.

Clinton and Franklin
Allen R. Moore.

Columbia.
Henry E. Rockefeller,
John L. Van Alen, Jr.,
J. R. Van Rensselaer,
Elisha Williams.

Cortland.
William Mallory.

Delaware.
John T. More,
Isaac Ogden.

Dutchess.
William A. Duer,
James Emott,
Samuel Mott,
Joseph Potter,
Jesse Thompson.

Essex.
Levi Thompson.

Genesee.
James Ganson.

Greene.
William Fraser,
Abraham Van Dyck.

Herkimer.
Chris. P. Bellinger,
Jonas Cleland,
Aaron Hackley, Jr.

Jefferson.
Clark Allen,
Ethel Bronson.

Kings.
Jeremiah Lott.

Lewis.
Chilius Doty.

Madison.
Stephen F. Blackstone,
Elisha Carrington,
A. D. Van Horne.

Montgomery.
Samuel A. Gilbert,
James Knox.
Gabriel Manny,
Sylvester Wilcox,
Andrew Zabriskie.

New York.
James B. Coles,
Isaac S. Douglass,
Gabriel Furman,
Richard Hatfield,
Samuel Jones, Jr.,
Charles King,
Elisha W. King,
David B. Ogden,
James Palmer,
Abraham Russell,
James Smith.

Oneida.
Isaac Brayton,
Laurens Hull,
James Lynch,

1 Died February 8, 1813. 2 Death announced January 27, 1813.
3 Death announced January 29, 1813.

Henry McNeil,
Theodore Sill.

Onondaga.
Barnet Mooney,
Moses Nash.

Ontario.
Hugh McNair,
Stephen Phelps,
David Sutherland,
Joshua Vanfleet,
Asahel Warner.

Orange.
William Ross,
Joshua Sayre,
Benjamin Strong,
Benjamin Webb.

Otsego.
Erastus Crafts,
Abel De Forest,
Samuel Griffin,
James Hyde.

Putnam.
Joshua Barnum, Jr.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
John Fleet,
Daniel Kissam.

Rensselaer.
William Bradley,
Burton Hammond,
Bethel Mather,
Barent Van Vleck.

Richmond.
James Guyon, Jr.

Rockland.
Peter S. Van Orden.

St. Lawrence.
Louis Hasbrouck.

Saratoga.
Nicholas W. Angle,
John Dunning,
Avery Starkweather,
Samuel Young.

Schenectady.
Abraham Van Ingen,
Lawrence Vrooman.

Schoharie.
William C. Bouck,
William Deitz.

Seneca.
James McCall.

Suffolk.
Jonathan S. Conklin,
Thomas S. Lester,
Nathaniel Potter.

Sullivan and Ulster.
Coenrad Bevier,
Daniel Clark,
John Kiersted,
Green Miller.

Tioga
Caleb Baker.

Washington and Warren.
Paul Dennis,
Samuel Gordon,
John Richards,[1]
John Savage,
Charles Starbuck,
John White[2]

Westchester.
William Barker,
Abraham Miller,
Richard V. Morris.

Thirty-eighth Session.

1814—September 26 to October 24.
1815—January 31 to April 18.

Speaker—Samuel Young.
Clerk—Aaron Clark.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Donnelly.
Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
Harmanus Bleecker,
Sylvester Ford,
Jesse Tyler,
John D. Winne.

Allegany and Steuben.
Daniel Cruger.

Broome.
Asa Leonard.

Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara.
Joseph McClure.

Cayuga.
John R. Beach,
Silas Bowker,
Barnabas Smith.

Chenango.
John Guthrie,
Thompson Mead,
Robert Monell.

Clinton and Franklin.
Robert Platt.

Columbia.
Henry Livingston,
Augustus Tremain,
J. Rutsen Van Rensselaer,
Elisha Williams.

Cortland.
Samuel G. Hathaway.

Delaware.
Robert Clark,
Asahel E. Paine.

Dutchess.
John Beadle,
Joel Benton,
William A. Duer,
James Emott,
James Grant.

Essex
Reuben Sanford.

Genesee.
Isaac Sutherland.

Greene.
James Gale.
Martin G. Van Bergen.

Herkimer.
Jonas Cleland,
Aaron Hackley, Jr.,
John McCombs.

Jefferson.
Ethel Bronson.

Kings.
Tunis Schenck.

Lewis.
Ela Collins.

Madison.
David Beecher,
Winsor Coman,
John Mattison.

Montgomery.
Solomon Diefendorf,
John Eisenlord.
Alexander St. John,
John Shuler,
Alvah Southworth.

New York.
Charles Baldwin,
Francis Cooper,
Jacob Drake,
Ogden Edwards,
Isaac Pierson,
Peter Sharpe,
Joseph Smith,
Peter Stagg,
Samuel Torbert,
George Warner,
Augustus Wright.

Oneida.
Theodore Sill,
John Lay,
James Lynch,
Rufus Pettibone,
John Storrs.

Onondaga.
Hezekiah L. Granger,
James Porter.

Ontario.
Peter Allen,
John Price,
James Roseburgh,
Ira Selby,
David Sutherland.

Orange.
Hezekiah Belknap.
Edward Ely,
James Finch, Jr.,
Benjamin Woodward.

Otsego.
Nathaniel Fenton,
Lemuel Fitch,
Arunah Metcalf,
Robert Roseboom.

Putnam.
David Knapp.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
Daniel Kissam,
Solomon Wooden.

Rensselaer.
David Allen,
Henry A. Lake,
Jacob A. Ten Eyck,
Zebulon Scriven.

Richmond.
Jesse Oakley.

Rockland.
Peter S. Van Orden.

St. Lawrence.
David A. Ogden.

Saratoga.
Benjamin Cowles,
Howel Gardner,
Richard Ketchum,
Samuel Young.

Schenectady.
Ezekiel Sexton,
John Victory.

Schoharie.
William C. Bouck,
William Deitz.

Seneca.
David Woodcock.

Suffolk.
John P. Osborn,
Tredwell Scudder,
John Wells.

Sullivan and Ulster.
Wessel Brodhead,
Darius Martin,
David Staples,
Thomas Van Gaasbeck.

Tioga.
Caleb Baker.

Washington and Warren.
John Gale,
Henry Matteson,
Nathaniel Pitcher,
John Richards,
Isaac Sargent.

Westchester.
Benjamin Isaacs,
Peter J. Munro,
William Requa.

Thirty-ninth Session.

1816—January 30 to April 17.

Speaker—Daniel Cruger.
Clerk—Aaron Clark.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Donnelly
Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
Michael Freligh,
John I. Ostrander,
John Schoolcraft,
Jesse Smith.

Allegany and Steuben.
Daniel Cruger,
Timothy H. Porter.

Broome.
Mason Whiting.

Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara.
Daniel McCleary,
Elias Osborn.

Cayuga.
John H. Beach,
John Brown, Jr.,
John McFadden,
Barnabas Smith.

Chenango.
Thomas Brown,

[1] Succeeded February 14, by John White.

[2] In place of Richards, February 14.

William Munro,
Russel Waters.

Clinton and Franklin.
Benjamin Mooers.

Columbia
Henry Livingston,
James Vanderpoel,
J. R. Van Rensselaer,
John Whiting.

Cortland.
Joshua Ballard.

Delaware.
William Dewey,
Henry Leavenworth.

Dutchess.
William A. Duer,
Zachariah Hoffman,
Thomas J. Oakley,
Isaac Smith,
John B. Van Wyck.

Essex.
Reuben Sanford.

Genesee.
James Ganson,
Elizur Webster,
John Wilson.

Greene.
James Powers,
Jacob Roggen.

Herkimer.
William D. Ford,
Henry Hopkins,
John McCombs.

Jefferson.
Abel Cole,
Amos Stebbins.

Kings.
(No returns.)

Lewis.
Chillus Doty.

Madison.
Oliver Brown,
Nathan Hall, Jr.,
Eliphalet S. Jackson.

Montgomery.
Nathan Christie,
Nathan Kimball,
Edmund G. Rawson,
Richard Van Horne,
William Woodward.

New York.
Joseph Bayley,
Philip Brasher,
Peter A. Jay,
Edward W. Laight,
Andrew Morris,
James Palmer,
Joseph Smith,
Thomas C. Taylor,
George Warner,
Samuel Whittemore,
Augustus Wynkoop.

Oneida.
Isaac Brayton,
Jesse Curtis,
James Lynch,
Roderick Morrison,
Richard Sanger.

Onondaga.
Truman Adams,
George Hall,
Elijah Miles,
Nathan Williams.

Ontario.
Peter Allen,1
Israel Chapin,
Jonathan Child,
Henry Fellows,2
Myron Holley,
Alexander Kelsey,
Thomas Lee,
Roger Sprague.

Orange.
James Burt,
David Dill,
Nathaniel P. Hill,
Selah Strong.

Oswego.
William Campbell,
Silas Crippen,3
Isaac Hayes,
Oliver Judd,3
Arunah Metcalf.3

Putnam.
Henry B. Lee.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
William Jones,
Daniel Kissam.

Rensselaer.
Job Greene,
David E. Gregory,
H'man Knickerbacker,
Samuel I. McChesney,
Samuel Milliman.

Richmond.
Richard Coursin.

Rockland
Cornelius A. Blauvelt.

St Lawrence
William W. Bowen.

Saratoga.
Asa C. Barney,
George Cramer,
Isaac Gere,
William Hamilton.

Schenectady.
Henry Fryer,
H'rm'nus A. Van Slyck

Schoharie.
William J. Bouck,
Peter A. Hilton,
Thomas Lawyer.

Seneca.
Nichol Halsey,
Jacob L. Larzelere,
William Thompson.

Suffolk.
Phineas Carll,
Abraham Rose,
Benj. F. Thompson.

Sullivan and Ulster.
Aaron Adams,
Green Miller,
William Parks,
Dirck Westbrook.

Tioga.
Gamaliel H. Barstow.

Washington and Warren.
Michael Harris,
John Reid,
David Russell,
James Stevenson,
Roswell Weston.

Westchester.
Benjamin Isaacs,
Abraham Miller,
William Requa.

Fortieth Session.

1816—November 5 to 12.
1817—January 14 to April 15.

Speaker—David Woods.
Clerk—Aaron Clark.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Thomas Donnelly.
Doorkeeper—Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
John H. Burhans,
John I. Ostrander,
Gideon Tabor,
Rufus Watson.

Allegany and Steuben.
Timothy H. Porter,
William B. Rochester.

Broome.
Joshua Whitney.

Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara.
Jediah Prendergast,
Richard Smith.

Cayuga.
John H. Beach,
John Brown, Jr.,
Rowland Day,
John McFadden.

Chenango.
James Houghteling,
Samuel A. Smith,
Ebenezer Wakley.

Clinton and Franklin.
Benjamin Mooers.

Columbia.
Gerrit Cuck,
Hezekiah Hulburt,
John Pixley,
Elisha Williams.

Cortland.
John Miller.

Delaware.
Martin Keeler,
Asahel E. Paine.

Dutchess.
Joel Benton,
William A. Duer,
James Emott,
Nathaniel Pendleton,
Abiel Sherman.

Essex
Reuben Sanford.

Genesee.
James Ganson,
Elizur Webster,
Isaac Wilson.

Greene.
Levi Callender,
Justus Squire.

Herkimer.
Abijah Beckwith,
William D. Ford,
George Rosecrantz.

Jefferson.
Abel Cole,
Ebenezer Wood.

Kings.
(No returns.)

Lewis.
Chillus Doty.

Madison.
James B. Eldridge,
Moses Maynard
Jonathan Olmsted.

Montgomery.
Benedict Arnold,
Henry Fonda,
Henry Gros,
Samuel Jackson,
Isaac Sears.

New York.
Clarkson Crolius,
Henry Eckford,
Cornelius Heeney,
John T. Irving,
John L. Lawrence,
Asa Mann,
Samuel B. Romaine,
Samuel Russell,
Peter Sharpe,
Joseph Smith,
George Warner.

Oneida.
David I. Ambler,
Wheeler Barnes,
Abram Camp,4
Martin Hawley,
Henry Huntington,5
Newton Marsh.

Onondaga.
Elijah Miles,
James Webb,
Asa Wells,
Gideon Wilcoxson.

Ontario
Peter Allen,
Jonathan Child,
Byram Green,
Caleb Hopkins,
Joshua Lee,
James Roseburgh,
Nathan Whitney.

Orange.
James Faulkner,
James Finch,
John Hallock, Jr.,
Elihu Hedges.

Otsego.
Henry Albert,
William Campbell,
Cyrenus Noble,
Humphrey Palmer,
Elijah Turner.

Putnam
Edward Smith, Jr.

Queens
Stephen Carman,
William Jones,
Daniel Kissam.

1 Till February 7. 2 Contested by Allen, who held till February 7. 3 Contested by Francis Henry, Charles Mason and Billings Brown. See Assembly Journal, 39th Session, p. 282. 4 November 6, 1816, in place of Huntington. 5 Till November 9, 1816.

Rensselaer.
Daniel Carpenter,
John D. Dickinson,
Burton Hammond,
Henry Platt,
Ebenezer W. Walbridge.

Richmond.
Richard C. Corson.

Rockland.
Cornelius A. Blauvelt.

St. Lawrence.
William W. Bowen.

Saratoga.
Herman Gansevoort,
John Hamilton,
Zebulon Mott,
John Pettit.

Schenectady.
Hermanus Peek,
John Victory.

Schoharie.
Isaac Barber,
Peter A. Hilton,
Aaron Hubbard.

Seneca.
Archer Green,
Jacob L. Larzelere,
William Thompson.

Suffolk.
Israel Carll,
Thomas S. Lester,
Abraham Parsons.

Sullivan and Ulster.
Peter A. Cantine,
John Conklin,
Green Miller,
Chris. Tappan, Jr.

Tioga.
Gamaliel H. Barstow.

Washington and Warren.
William Cook,
John Gale,
Nathaniel Pitcher,
Isaac Sargent,
David Woods.

Westchester.
Abraham Miller,
John Townsend,
Ebenezer White, Jr.

Forty-first Session.

1818—January 27 to April 21.

Speaker— David Woods.
Clerk— Aaron Clark.
Sergeant-at-Arms— Caleb Benjamin.
Doorkeeper— Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
William A. Duer,
James Sackett,
Gideon Tabor,
Steph. Van Rensselaer.
Andrew Pray,
Jehiel Sackett,
John W. Wheeler.

Allegany and Steuben.
James McCall,
William B. Rochester.

Broome.
John W. Harper.

Cattaraugus. Chautauque and Niagara.
Robert Fleming,
Isaac Phelps.

Cayuga
William Clark, 2d
Thatcher I. Ferris,
Isaac Smith.

Chenango.
Tilly Lynde,
Perez Randall,
Simon G. Throop.

Clinton and Franklin.
Gates Holt.

Columbia.
Thomas Bay,
Benjamin Hilton,
Walter Patterson,
Peter Van Vleck.

Cortland.
Samuel G. Hathaway.

Delaware.
William Beach,
Erastus Root.

Dutchess.
Benjamin Haxton,
Thomas J. Oakley,
Robert R. Hunter,
Henry Meigs,
John Morse,
Isaac Pierson,
Peter Sharpe,
Samuel Tooker,
Michael Ulshoeffer.

Essex.
John Hoffnagle.

Genesee.
Gilbert Howell,
Abraham Matteson,
Isaac Sutherland.

Greene.
John I. Bronk,
Jairus Strong.

Herkimer.
Nichol Fosdick,
Aaron Hackley, Jr.,
George Rosecrantz.

Jefferson.
Abel Cole,
Horatio Orvis.

Kings.
Cornelius Van Cleef.

Lewis.
Levi Hart.

Madison.
Thomas Greenly,
James Nye,
David Woods.

Montgomery.
Ezekiel Belding,
Samuel Jackson,
Henry Lyker,
Jacob Shew,
Barent H. Vrooman.

New York
Cadwallader D. Colden,
Clarkson Crolius,
Ogden Edwards,
Cornelius Heeney,

Oneida
George Brayton,
Henry Huntington,
Joseph Kirkland,
Nathan Williams,
Theor. Woodruffe.

Onondaga.
Abijah Earll,
David Munro,
James Webb,
Asa Wells.

Ontario.
Phineas P. Bates,
Nathaniel Case,
Samuel Lawrence,
James Roseburgh,
Ira Selby,
John Van Vossen,
Ezra Waite.

Orange.
Isaac Belknap,
Anthony Davis,
John McGarrah,
William Mulliner.

Otsego.
Joshua Babcock,
Stukeley Ellsworth,
Nathaniel Fenton,
John Moore,
David Tripp.

Putnam.
William H. Johnstone.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
William Jones,
Daniel Kissam.

Rensselaer.
Abijah Bush,
Andrew Finch,[1]
Myndert Groesbeck,
Cor. I. Schermerhorn,[2]
Munson Smith,
Thomas Turner.

Richmond.
Richard C. Corson.

Rockland.
Abraham Gurnee.

St. Lawrence
David C. Judson.

Saratoga.
John Gibson,
Staats Morris,
Elisha Powell,
Earl Stimson.

Schenectady.
Dan'l L. Van Antwep.
Simon A. Veeder.

Schoharie.
William C. Bouck,
George H. Mann,
Nathan P. Tyler.

Seneca
Myndert M. Dox,[3]
John Sutton,
William Thompson.

Suffolk.
Charles H. Havens,
Nathaniel Miller,
John P. Osborn

Sullivan and Ulster.
William Doll,
Levi Jansen,
Samuel Smith,
David Staples.

Tioga.
Gamaliel H. Barstow.

Tompkins.
Samuel Cruttenden,
John Sutton.

Washington & Warren
Duncan Cameron,
Jason Kellogg,
Alexander Livingston,
John McLean, Jr.,
Isaac Sargent.

Westchester.
William Barker,
Benjamin Isaacs,
William Requa.

Forty-second Session.

1819—January 5 to April 13.

Speaker— Obadiah German.
Clerk— Aaron Clark.
Sergeant-at-Arms— Caleb Benjamin.
Doorkeeper— Benjamin Whipple.

Albany.
William A. Duer,
Wm H. Houghtaling.
Cornelius H. Waldron
John Van Ness Yates.

Allegany and Steuben.
John Dow,
James McCall.

Broome.
Chester Patterson.

Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara.
Philo Orton,
Isaac Phelps.

Cayuga.
William Allen,
Elijah Devoe,
Henry Polhemus.

Chenango
Obadiah German,
Thomas Humphrey,
Ebenezer Wakley.

Clinton and Franklin.
Ebenezer Brownson.

Columbia.
Henry Livingston,
Jonathan Lapham,
Barent Van Buren,
J. Rut. Van Rensselaer

1 Contested by Schermerhorn, who succeeded February 2. 2 In place of Finch, February 2. 3 Elected but not admitted to his seat. See Assembly Journal, 1818, pages 24, 25, 124, 142 644, 652.

Cortland.
Joseph Reynolds.

Delaware.
James Ellis,
Erastus Root.

Dutchess.
John Beadle,
James Ketchum,
Thomas J. Oakley,
Jesse Thompson,
David Tomlinson.

Essex.
John Hoffnagle.

Genesee.
Gilbert Howell,
Abraham Matteson,
Isaac Sutherland.

Greene.
James G. Foster,1
Isaac Van Loan.

Herkimer.
Jonas Cleland,
Nichol Fosdick,
Henry Gros.

Jefferson.
George Brown, Jr.,
John Cowles.

Kings.
Tunis Schenck.

Lewis.
Levi Robbins.

Madison.
Solomon Beebe,
Thomas Greenly,
Dennison Palmer.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
Robert Hall,
Jacob Hees,
Aaron Haring,
Samuel Jackson,
Duncan McMartin, Jr.,

New York.
Clarkson Crolius,
Alexander Hamilton,
Richard Hatfield,
Cornelius Heeney,
Robert R. Hunter,
John T. Irving,
John I. Morgan,
Samuel B. Romaine,
Peter Sharpe,
Michael Ulshoeffer,
Samuel Watkins.

Oneida and Oswego.
Ezekiel Bacon,
Luther Guiteau,
David P. Hoyt,
George Huntington,
Theor. Woodruffe.

Onondaga.
Henry Case,
Elisha Litchfield,
David Munro,
Nathan Williams.

Ontario.
William Billinghurst,
Byram Green,
Eli Hill,
William McCartney,
Elijah Spencer,
John A. Stevens,
Asahel Warner.

Orange.
John Blake,
Nathaniel P. Hill,
Hezekiah Moffatt,
Andrew Wilson.

Otsego.
John Blakeley,
Seth Chase,
Caleb Eldred,
Thomas Howes,
William Nichols.

Putnam.
Hart Weed.

Queens.
Stephen Carman,
John A. King,
Daniel Kissam.

Rensselaer.
George R. Davis,
Andrew Finch,
Henry Platt,
Daniel Simmons,
Stephen Warren.

Richmond.
Harmanus Guyon.

Rockland.
Abraham Gurnee.

St. Lawrence.
Joseph York.

Saratoga.
Abner Carpenter,
William Hamilton,
Joel Keeler,
John Rogers, Jr.

Schenectady.
James Frost,
Simon A. Groot.

Schoharie.
Aaron Hubbard,
Jedediah Miller,
Peter Swart, Jr.

Seneca.
William Thompson,
Annanias Wells.

Suffolk.
Isaac Conklin,
John P. Osborn,
Daniel Youngs.

Sullivan and Ulster.
Daniel Clark,
John Crispell,
Joseph Deyo,
Elisha Ostrander.

Tioga.
Henry Wells.

Tompkins.
Samuel Crittenden,
John Sutton.

Warren and Washington.
William K. Adams,
John Doty,
Norman Fox,
John Gale,
William McFarland.

Westchester.
William Barker,
James Guion,
William Requa.

Forty-third Session.

1820 — January 4 to April 14.
Speaker — John C. Spencer.
Clerk — Aaron Clark.
Doorkeeper — Henry Bates.

Albany.
Asa Colvard,
James McKown,
Peter S. Schuyler,
Stephen Wilies

Allegany and Steuben.
Clark Crandall,
John Dow.

Broome.
Chester Patterson.

Cayuga.
William Allen,
Samuel Dill,
John Haring.

Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara.
Eliab P. Foote,
Oliver Forward.

Chenango.
Samuel Campbell,
Thomas Humphrey,
Samuel A. Smith.

Clinton and Franklin.
Platt Newcomb.

Columbia
Thomas Brodhead,
Azariah Pratt,
John I. VanVal'burgh,
Elisha Williams.

Cortland.
John Miller.

Delaware.
Peter Pine,
Erastus Root.

Dutchess.
Abraham Bockee,
Jacob Doughty,
Matthew Wesier,
Thomas J. Oakley,
John W. Wheeler.

Essex.
John Hoffnagle.

Genesee.
Fitch Chipman,
Gideon T. Jenkins,
Robert McKay.

Greene.
Abijah Reed,
Perez Steele.

Herkimer.
Philo M. Hackley,
Jacob Markell,
James Orton.

Jefferson.
Calvin McKnight,
Hiram Steele.

Kings
Tunis Schenck.

Lewis.
Nathaniel Merriam.

Madison.
Amos Crocker,
Elipha et S. Jackson,
Levi Morton.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
Henry I. Diefendorf,
Henry Fonda,
John T. Francisco,
Lawrence Gros,
Jacob Hees.

New York.
Clarkson Crolius,
Jacob Drake,
Richard Hatfield,
Cornelius Heeney,
Robert R. Hunter,
John T. Irving,
Reuben Munson,
Samuel B. Romaine,
Peter Sharpe,
Michael Ulshoeffer,
Samuel Watkins

Oneida and Oswego.
James Dean, Jr.,
George Huntington,
Henry McNeil,
Theophilus S. Morgan,
John Storrs.

Onondaga.
Jonas Earll, Jr.,
Henry Field,
Henry Seymour,
Lewis Smith.

Ontario.
Valentine Brother,
Byram Green,
John Price,
John C. Spencer,
Elisha B. Strong,
John Van Fossen,
Matthew Warner.

Orange.
James Finch, Jr.,
Nathaniel P. Hill,
Selah Tuthill,
Abraham Vail.

Otsego.
Samuel Caldwell,
Seth Chase,
Willard Coye,
James Hawks,
Henry Ogden.

Putnam.
David Knapp.

Queens.
William Jones,
John A. King,
Thomas Tredwell.

Rensselaer.
John Babcock,
David Doolittle,
William C. Elmore,
George Tibbits,
Ebe'zer W. Walbridge.

Richmond.
Hermanus Guyon.

Rockland.
Samu l G. Verbryck.

St. Lawrence.
Joseph York.

Saratoga.
Billy J. Clark,
Jonathan Delano, Jr.,

1 Contested by Platt Adams, who withdrew his claim.

Abraham Moe,
Elisha Powell.

Schenectady.
Christian Haverly,
Marinus Willet.

Schoharie.
Heman Hickok,
Jedediah Miller,
Peter Swart, Jr.

Seneca.
Thomas Armstrong,
Robert S. Rose.

Suffolk.
Ebenezer W. Case,
Charles H. Havens,
Abraham Parsons.

Sullivan and Ulster.
Joseph Deyo,
Isaac Elting,
Charles H. Ruggles,
Jacob Snyder.

Tioga.
Judson Jennings.

Tompkins.
Herman Camp,
Joshua Philips.

Warren and Washington.
David Austin,
Peleg Bragg,
Norman Fox,
James Hill,
John Kirtland.

Westchester.
James Guion,
Abraham Miller,
William Nelson.

Forty-fourth Session.

1820—November 7 to 21.
1821—January 9 to April 3.

Speaker—Peter Sharpe.
Clerk—Dirck L. Vanderheyden.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Henry Freyer.
Doorkeeper—Henry Bates.
Assistant Doorkeeper—Willard Smith.

Albany.
Gerrit Hogan,
James McKown,
Moses Smith,
Stephen Willes.

Allegany and Steuben.
Clark Crandall,
John Dow.

Broome.
Chester Patterson.

Cayuga.
John Haring,
Charles Kellogg,
Henry Polhemus.

Cattaraugus, Chautauque and Niagara.
William Hotchkiss,
Jediah Prendergast.

Chenango.
William Mason,
Edmund G. Perlee,
John Tracy.

Clinton and Franklin.
Platt Newcomb.

Columbia.
John Bryan,
James Vanderpoel,
Elisha Williams,
Isaac B. Williams.

Cortland.
John Osborn.

Delaware.
John H. Gregory,
Erastus Root.

Dutchess.
Albro Akin,
Benjamin H. Conklin,
Coert Dubois,
Israel Harris,
Joseph I. Jackson.

Essex.
Ebenezer Douglass.

Genesee.
Fitch Chipman,
Jesse Hawley,
Samuel M. Hopkins.

Greene.
Platt Adams,
Aaron Reed.

Herkimer.
Simeon Ford,
Thomas Manly,
David Van Horne.

Jefferson.
Richard Goodell,
Amos Stebbins.

Kings.
Jeremiah Lott.

Lewis.
Stephen Hart.

Madison.
William Berry, Jr.,
Justin Dwinell,
Herman Van Vleck.

Montgomery.
David W. Candee,
Henry Failing,
Howland Fish,
Lawrence Gros,
Archibald McIntyre.

New York.
Clarkson Crolius,
William A. Davis,
Richard Hatfield,
Cornelius Heeney,
Robert R. Hunter,
Reuben Munson,
Samuel B. Romaine,
Peter Sharpe,
John Swartwout,
Michael Ulshoeffer,
Gulian C. Verplanck.

Oneida and Oswego.
Josiah Bacon,
Allen Fraser,
George Huntington,
Joseph Kirkland,
William Root.

Onondaga
Jonathan Deming,
Jonas Earll, Jr.,
George Pettit,
Lewis Smith.

Ontario.
Claudius V. Boughton,
William Cornwell,
Oliver Culver,
Truman Hart,
Myron Holley,
John C. Spencer,
William H. Spencer.

Orange.
Charles Borland, Jr.,
James Burt,
John Hallock, Jr.,
Benjamin Woodward.

Otsego.
Joshua Babcock,
John Blakeley,
Caleb Eldred,
Stukely Ellsworth,
David Tripp.

Putnam.
Elisha Brown.

Queens.
John D. Hicks,
John A. King,
Benjamin T. Kissam.

Rensselaer.
William C. Barber,
Richard B. Hart,
William B. Slocum,
Calvin Thompson,
John Van Alstyne

Richmond.
Samuel Barton.

Rockland.
Abraham Gurnee.

St. Lawrence.
Joseph York.

Saratoga.
Herman Gansevoort,
John House,
Zebulon Mott,
John Rogers.

Schenectady
Richard McMichael,
Gerrit S. Veeder.

Schoharie.
Barnabas Eldridge,
Abraham Keyser, Jr.,
Freegift Patchin.

Seneca.
Robert S. Rose,
William Thompson.

Suffolk.
Isaac Conklin,
John P. Osborn,
John M. Williamson.

Sullivan and Ulster
Coenrad Bevier,
William Gillespie,
Wells Lake,
Jacob Snyder.

Tioga.
Samuel Lawrence.

Tompkins.
Samuel Crittenden,
Peter Hager.

Warren and Washington.
Wadsworth Bull,
James Mallory,
John Moss,
William Richards,
James I. Thurman.

Westchester.
James Guion,
Abraham Miller,
William Nelson.

Forty-fifth Session.

1822—January 1 to April 17.

Speaker—Samuel B. Romaine.
Clerk—Edward Livingston.
Sergeant-at-Arms.—Henry Freyer.
Doorkeeper—James Myers
Assistant Doorkeeper—William Campbell.

Albany.
James McKown,
William McKown,
Volkert D. Oothoudt,
John P. Shear.

Allegany and Steuben.
Amos Peabody,
Grattan H. Wheeler.

Broome.
Chauncey Hyde.

Cayuga.
Samuel Dill,
Charles Kellogg,
Ephraim C. Marsh.

Cattaraugus, Chautauque, Niagara and Erie.
Thomas B. Campbell,
David Eason.

Chenango.
William Mason,
Edmund G. Perlee,
John Tracy.

Clinton and Franklin.
Abijah North.

Columbia.
Philip P. Clum,
Elisha Gilbert, Jr.,
George T. Snyder,
Augustus Tremain.

Cortland.
Daniel Sherwood.

Delaware.
Benjamin Benedict,
Asa Grant

Dutchess.
John Cox,
Daniel Northrup,
Philo Ruggles,
Benjamin Sherman.
George Vandenburgh

Essex.
Isaac Finch.

Genesee
Robert Anderson,
Benedict Brooks,
Samuel McWhorter.

Greene.
James Powers,
Jacob Roggen.

Herkimer.
Chris'pher P. Bellinger,
Simeon Ford,
Robert Shoemaker.

Jefferson.
George Andrus,
John B. Esselstyn.

Kings.
Jeremiah Lott.

Lewis.
Chester Buck.

Livingston.
George Smith.

Madison.
Pardon Bernard,
Henry Clark, Jr.,
Justin Dwinell.

Monroe.
Nathaniel Rochester.

Montgomery.
John W. Cady,
Nicholas Gross,
James McIntyre,
Henry Valentine,
Joshua Webster.

New York.
Philip Brasher,
George Buckmaster,
Clarkson Crolius,
Junius M. Hatch,
Cornelius Heeney,
Jeromus Johnson,
John Morse,
Reuben Munson,
Samuel B. Romaine,
Michael Ulshoeffer,
Gulian C. Verplanck.

Oneida and Oswego.
Greene C. Bronson,
Samuel Chandler,
George Huntington,
Peter Pratt,
Israel Stoddard.

Onondaga.
Joseph Barker,
Silvester Gardner,
James Geddes,
David Munro.

Ontario.
Birdseye Brooks,
Byram Green,
Isaac Marsh,
Aaron Remer,
David White.

Orange.
James Burt,
Egbert Jansen,
Joseph McLaughlin,
Abraham Shultz.

Otsego.
John Blakeley,
Calvin Brookins,
George Fenno,
Joseph Mumford,
Artemas Sheldon.

Putnam.
Edward Smith.

Queens.
William Jones,
Timothy Nostrand,
Thomas Tredwell.

Rensselaer.
Daniel Gray,
James Jones,
Harper Rogers,
Levi Rumsey,
Gardner Tracy.

Richmond.
Samuel Barton.

Rockland.
Cornelius Blauvelt.

St. Lawrence.
William H. Vining.

Saratoga.
Thomas Collamer,
Conrad Cramer,
John Gilchrist,
John Prior.

Schenectady.
John F. D. Vedder,
James Walker.

Schoharie.
Abraham Keyser, Jr.,
Freegift Patchin,
Harvey Watson.

Seneca.
James Dickson,
John Maynard.

Suffolk.
Hugh Halsey,
Tredwell Scudder,
John M. Williamson.

Sullivan and Ulster.
John Brodhead, Jr.,
Charles Bruyn,
Jacob I. Hasbrouck,
William A. Stokes.

Tioga.
Jared Patchin.

Tompkins.
Samuel Crittenden.
Peter Hager, 2d.

Warren and Washington.
John Baker,
Duncan Cameron,
Silas D. Kellogg,
William McDonald,
James Teft.

Westchester.
Joseph Hunt,
Thomas Smith,
Enoch Thompson.

Cattaraugus.
Stephen Crosby.

Cayuga.
Josiah Bevier,
Elijah Drake,
John Jackway,
John O'Hara.

Chautauque.
James Mullett, Jr.

Chenango.
Silas Holmes,
Austin Hyde,
Stephen Stillwell.

Clinton.
Azariah C. Flagg.

Columbia.
Abr'ham P. Holdridge,
Stephen Storm,
John Van Deusen.

Cortland.
John Gillet,
Daniel Sherwood.

Delaware.
Asa Grant,
Samuel Rexford.

Dutchess.
Wheeler Gilbert,
Prince Hoag,
Peter R. Livingston,
Samuel M. Thurston.

Erie.
Ebenezer F. Norton.

Essex.
Asa Adgate.

Franklin.
William Hogan.

Genesee.
Apollos P. Auger,
William Bristol,
Josiah Churchill,
Otis Turner.

Greene.
Reuben Hosford,
William Seaman.

Herkimer.
Abijah Beckwith,
John Dygert,
Henry Tillinghast.

Jefferson.
Walter Cole,
Richard Goodell,
Convers Johnson.

Kings.
William Conselyea, Jr.

Lewis.
Abner W. Spencer.

Livingston.
William Janes,
Matthew Warner.

Madison.
Rutherford Barker,
Daniel M. Gillet,
Curtis Hoppin.

Monroe.
John Bowman,
Samuel B. Bradley,
Simon Stone, 2d.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
George D. Ferguson,
Alvin Harris,
Christian Klock,
Joseph Spier.

New York.
Philip Brasher,
John L. Broom,
Samuel S. Gardiner,
Jesse Hoyt,
Thomas Hyatt,
Gideon Lee,
John Morse,
John Rathbone, Jr.,
William A. Thomoson.
Gulian C. Verplanck.

Niagara.
Benjamin Barlow, Jr.

Oneida.
Uri Doolittle,
Thomas H. Hamilton.
Jesse Lynch,
Henry Wager,
Samuel Wetmore.

Onondaga.
Timothy Barber.
Victory Birdseye,
Samuel L. Edwards.
Harold White.

Ontario.
Birdseye Brooks,
Richard Hogarth,
Jacob Leach,
Aaron Remer,
Ira Selby,
Philetus Swift.

Orange.
David Christie,
William Finn,
Isaac Van Duzer,
Samuel Webb.

Oswego.
Theophilus S. Morgan

Otsego.
William Hall,
Isaac Hayes,
Samuel M. Ingalls,
William Utter

Putnam.
William Watts.

Queens.
John D. Hicks,
Benjamin T. Kissam

Rensselaer.
Joseph Case,
Gilbert Eddy,
Chester Griswold,
Stephen Warren.

Richmond.
Isaac R. Housman.

Rockland
John I. Suffern.

Saratoga
Samuel Belding,
Valentine Campbell
John Pettit.

Schenectady.
Peter H. Brooks.

Schoharie.
William Deitz,
Peter W. Snyder.

Seneca.
Jonas Seely,
Annanias Wells.

St. Lawrence.
Nathaniel F. Winslow.

Forty-sixth Session.

1823 — January 1 to April 24.

Speaker — Peter R. Livingston.
Clerk — Edward Livingston.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Henry Freyer.
Doorkeeper — James Myers.

Albany.
Abraham Brooks,
Jesse Buel,
Abraham Rosecrantz.

Allegany.
James McCall.

Broome.
Jonathan Lewis.

Steuben.
George McClure,
William Woods.

Suffolk.
Joshua Fleet,
Samuel Strong.

Sullivan.
John Lindsley.

Tioga.
Matthew Carpenter,
Benjamin Jennings.

Tompkins.
Jacob Conrad,
Peter Hager, 2d.

Ulster.
John Jansen,
Wells Lake,
Solomon Shaler.

Warren.
William McDonald.

Washington.
Timothy Eddy,
John King,
Martin Lee,
James McNaughton.

Westchester.
Nehemiah Brown, Jr.,
St. John Constant,
Thomas Smith.

Forty-seventh Session

1824 — January 6 to April 12; August 2 to 6; November 2 to 27.

Speaker — Richard Goodell.
Clerk — Edward Livingston.
Sergeant at-Arms — James D. Wasson.
Doorkeeper — James Myers.

Albany.
Archibald Stephens,
John Stillwell,
Jesse Wood.

Allegany.
Lazarus S. Rathbun.

Broome
Thomas G. Waterman.

Cattaraugus.
Phinehas Spencer.

Cayuga.
Josiah Bevier,
Silas Bowker,
Augustus F. Ferris,
Asahel Fitch.

Chautauque.
James Mullett, Jr.

Chenango
John F. Hubbard,
John Latham,
Daniel Root.

Clinton.
Azariah C. Flagg.

Columbia.
Thomas Bay,1
John King,
Walter C. Livingston,
Joseph D. Monell.

Cortland.
William Barto, Jr.,
Matthias Cook.

Delaware.
James Ellis,
Peter Pine.

Dutchess.
John Klapp,
Alfred S. Pell,
James Tallmadge,
Gilbert Thorne.

Erie
Samuel Wilkeson.

Essex.
Isaac Finch.

Franklin.
George B. R. Gove.

Genesee.
Shubeal Dunham,
Oran Follett,
James Hanson,
Horace S. Turner.

Greene.
Caleb Coffin,
Edward Daley.

Herkimer.
Chris. P. Bellinger,
Caleb Budlong,
John Graves.

Jefferson.
Richard Goodell,
John Howe,
John Stewart.

Kings.
William Furman.

Lewis.
Caleb Lyon.

Livingston.
George Hosmer,
George Smith.

Madison.
Joseph Clark,
Edward Hudson,
Thomas Spencer.

Monroe.
Peter Price,
Major H. Smith,
Enos Stone.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
Henry Cunningham,
Peter C. Fox,
Peter Smith,
Francis H. Van Buren.

New York.
James Benedict,
Clarkson Crolius,
Jacob Drake,
Samuel S. Gardiner,
Thomas Hyatt,
John Morse,
Isaac Pierson,
David Seaman,
Charles Town,
Henry Wheaton.

Niagara.
Daniel Washburn.

Oneida.
Joseph Allen,
Apollos Cooper,
Joseph Grant,
John Ruger,
Henry Wager.

Onondaga.
Timothy Barber,
Samuel L. Edwards,
George Pettit,
Matthew Van Vleck.

Ontario.
Daniel Ashley,
Gideon Pitts,
Bowen Whiting.

Orange.
Benjamin Dunning,
James Finch, Jr.,
Leonard Smith,
Samuel J. Wilkin.

Oswego.
Hastings Curtiss.

Otsego.
John Blakeley,
Samuel Russell,
David Smith,
George W. Stillman.

Putnam.
Stephen C. Barnum.

Queens.
William Jones,
Thomas Tredwell.

Rensselaer.
Caleb Carr,
Henry Dubois,
Martin Van Alstyne,
Stephen Warren.

Richmond.
Henry Perine.

Rockland.
Peter S. Van Orden.

St. Lawrence.
Nathaniel F. Winslow.

Saratoga.
Isaac Gere,
James McCrea,
Jeremy Rockwell.

Schenectady.
Isaac Riggs.

Schoharie.
Marvin Judd,
John Stryker.

Seneca.
Jonas Seely,
Erastus Woodworth.

Steuben.
George McClure,
Grattan H. Wheeler.

Suffolk.
Hugh Halsey,
Josiah Smith.

Sullivan.
Peter Miller.

Tioga.
Grant B. Baldwin,
Gamaliel H Barstow.

Tompkins.
Peter Hager, 2d,
Nicoll Halsey.

Ulster.
James C. De Witt,
Joseph Jansen,
John C. Tillotson.

Warren.
Dudley Farlin.

Washington.
David Campbell,
John Crary,
Silas D. Kellogg,
Ezra Smith.

Wayne.
James Dickson,
Russell Whipple.

Westchester.
Nehemiah Brown, Jr.,
Benjamin Ferris,
Niles Frost.

Yates.
Aaron Remer.

Forty-eighth Session.

1825 — January 4 to April 21.

Speaker — Clarkson Crolius.
Clerk — Horatio Merchant.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Daniel Shields.
Doorkeeper — Chester Stebbins.

Albany.
George Batterman,
Samuel S. Lush,
Stephen Willes.

Allegany.
Lazarus S. Rathbun.

Broome.
Briant Stoddard.

Cattaraugus.
Daniel Hodges.

Cayuga.
Elijah Devoe,
Roswell Enos,
John W. Hulburt,
Ephraim C. Marsh.

Chautauque.
Nathan Mixer.

Chenango.
Russell Case,
Charles Mulberry,
Robert Monell.

Clinton.
Josiah Fisk.

Columbia.
Ambrose L. Jordan,
Joseph Lord,
Killian Miller.

Cortland.
James Chatterton,
Josiah Hart.2

1 Bay's seat was contested by Livingston, who was admitted January 8.
2 Contested by James B. Phelps.

Delaware.
Jabez Bostwick,
Harman I. Quackenboss.

Dutchess.
Eli Angevine,
John Armstrong, Jr.,
Enos Hopkins,
Gilbert Thorne.

Erie.
Calvin Fillmore.

Essex.
William Smith.

Franklin.
Asa Hascall.

Genesee.
Jeremiah Brown,
Fitch Chipman,
Shubeal Dunham,
Gaius B. Rich.

Greene.
Gilbert Bedell,
Alvin Bushnell.

Herkimer.
Samuel Dexter, Jr.,
Warner Folts,
Jacob Wire.

Jefferson.
John B Esselstyn,
Richard Goodell,
George White.

Kings.
William Furman.

Lewis.
Amos Buck, Jr.

Livingston.
James Faulkner,
Robert McKay.

Madison.
Elias P. Benjamin,
Nehemiah Huntington,
James Nye.

Monroe.
Gustavus Clark,
Henry Fellows,
Thurlow Weed.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
Henry Cunningham,
Samuel Jackson,
Alexander St. John,
Peter Smith.

New York.
James Benedict,
Gilbert Coutant,
Clarkson Crolius,
Malby Gelston,
Samuel L. Gouverneur,
John Morse,
Jonathan E. Robinson,
David Seaman,
Ira B. Wheeler.
George Zabriskie.

Niagara.
Daniel Washburn.

Oneida.
Joseph Kirkland,
David Pierson,
Israel Stoddard,
Broughton White,
Samuel Woodworth.

Onondaga.
Erastus Barber,
Moses Kinne,
James R. Lawrence,
James Pettit.

Ontario.
Claudius V. Boughton,
Gideon Pitts,
Bowen Whiting.

Orange.
William Fion,
Nathaniel P. Hill,
Joseph McLaughlin,
Samuel J. Wilkin.

Oswego.
Chester Hayden.

Otsego.
Henry Baker,
Isaac Hayes,
Oliver Judd,
John Woodbury.

Putnam.
David Knapp.

Queens.
William Jones,
Thomas Tredwell.

Rensselaer.
John Carpenter,
Jacob C. Lansing,
Fenner Palmer,
John G. Vanderheyden.

Richmond.
Harmanus Garretson.

Rockland.
Abraham Gurnee.

St. Lawrence.
Jacob A. Vanden Heuvel.1

Saratoga.
Nicholas B. Doe,
Alpheus Goodrich,
Philip Schuyler.

Schenectady.
John S. Vrooman.

Schoharie.
Joseph I. Borst,
Freeman Stanton.

Seneca.
James De Mott,
Daniel Rhoad.

Steuben.
John Kennedy,
James McBurney.

Suffolk.
David Hedges, Jr.,
Joshua Smith.

Sullivan.
John Hall, Jr.

Tioga.
Charles Pumpelly,
Samuel Winton.

Tompkins.
Joshua North,
Jared Patchin.

Ulster.
James Cockburn,
Jacobus Hardenburgh,
Jacob J. Hasbrouck.

Warren.
William Cook.

Washington.
David Campbell,
Lemuel Hastings,
Ezra Smith,
Samuel Stevens.

Wayne.
William H. Adams,
Enoch Morse.

Westchester
Jeremiah Anderson,
Thaddeus Crane,
Joseph Scofield.

Yates.
Philip Robinson.

Forty-ninth Session.

1826—January 3 to April 18.

Speaker—Samuel Young.
Clerk—Edward Livingston.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Chester Griswold.
Doorkeeper—William Seely.

Albany.
Samuel S. Lush,
Andrew Ten Eyck,
Malachi Whipple.

Allegany.
George Williams.

Broome.
Peter Robinson.

Cattaraugus.
James McGlashan.

Cayuga.
Eleazer Burnham,
Aaron Dennis,
Thatcher T. Ferris,
Campbell Waldo.

Chautauque.
Elial T. Foote.

Chenango.
John C Clark,2
Tilly Lynde.3
Robert Monell,
John Tracy.

Clinton.
Josiah Fisk.

Columbia.
Jonathan Hill,
Adam C. Strevel,
Aaron Vanderpoel.

Cortland.
Augustus Donnelly,
John Lynde.

Delaware.
Erastus Root,
William Townsend.

Dutchess.
Isaac R. Adriance,
Daniel D. Akin,
Martin Lawrence,
Thomas Tabor, 2d.

Erie.
Reuben B. Heacock.

Essex.
William Smith.

Franklin.
Asa Hascall.

Genesee.
Josiah Churchill,
David Scott,
Phinehas Stanton.

Greene.
Addison Porter,
William Seaman.

Herkimer.
Jonas Cleland,
Nicholas Schuyler, Jr.,
Edmund Varney.

Jefferson.
David W. Bucklin,
Horatio Orvis,
Daniel Wardwell.

Kings.
William Furman.

Lewis.
Amos Miller.

Livingston.
James Faulkner,
William H. Spencer.

Madison.
Thomas Dibble,
Nehemiah Huntington
Jacob Ten Eyck.

Monroe.
Henry Fellows,
Isaac Lacey,
Vincent Matthews.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
Matthias I. Bovee,4
Augustus Diefendorf,
John French,
Alexander Sheldon,4
Abraham A. VanHorne

New York.
Stephen Allen,
Philip Brasher,
Francis Cooper,
Maltby Gelston,
James Hall,
Elisha W. King,
Isaac Minard,
Jonathan E. Robinson,
Alpheus Sherman,
William A. Thompson.

Niagara.
William King.

Oneida.
Aaron Barnes,
Russell Clark,
Laurens Hull,
Theodore Sill,
Israel Stoddard.

Onondaga.
Chauncey Betts,

1 Changed by act of February 8, 1832, to *Van Heuvel.* 2 Contested by Tilly Lynde, who succeeded, January 6. 3 In place of Clark, January 6, 1826. 4 Sheldon's seat was contested by Bovee, who was admitted January 26.

John G. Forbes,
Freeborn G. Jewett,
David Willard.

Ontario.
Claudius V. Boughton,
Francis Granger,
Gideon Fitts.

Orange.
Ogden Hoffman,
Hudson McFarlan,
Abraham Schultz,
Benjamin Woodward.

Orleans.
Lathrop A. G. B. Grant.

Oswego.
Henry Williams.

Otsego.
Levi Beardsley,
William Fitch,
Isaac Hayes,
David Tripp

Putnam.
Henry B. Cowles.

Queens.
William Jones,
Thomas Tredwell.

Rensselaer.
Robert Collins,
Augustus Filley,
John F. Groesbeck,
William Pierce

Richmond.
(No election.)

Rockland.
Abraham Gurnee,1
Edward Suffern.1

St Lawrence
Baron Steuben Doty.

Saratoga.
David Benedict,
Thomas Dibble,
Samuel Young.

Schenectady.
Robert Sanders.

Schoharie.
Robert Eldredge,
Martinus Mattice.

Seneca.
Benjamin Hendricks,
Daniel Scott.

Steuben.
Daniel Cruger,
Grattan H. Wheeler.

Suffolk
Usher H. Moore,
John M. Williamson,

Sullivan.
Thomas Crary.

Tioga.
Isaac Baldwin,
Anson Camp.

Tompkins.
Nathan Benson,
David Woodcock.

Ulster.
Charles Bruyn,
James T. Elmore,
John Lounsberry.

Warren.
Norman Fox.

Washington.
Hiram Cole,
James Stevenson,
Israel Williams,
David Woods.

Wayne.
Ambrose Hall,
John L. Kip.

Westchester.
Joseph Scofield,
John H. Smith,
James Wiley.

Yates.
Avery Smith.

Fiftieth Session.

1827 — January 2 to April 27; September 11 to December 4.

Speaker — Erastus Root.
Clerk — Edward Livingston.
Sergeant-at-Arms — John C. Ellis.
Doorkeeper — William Seely.

Albany.
Isaac Hamilton,
John Haswell,
Henry Stone.

Allegany.
Asa Lee Davison.

Broome.
Peter Robinson.

Cattaraugus.
John A. Bryan.2

Cayuga.
James Kenyon,3
Gardner Kortright,
Andrew S. Preston,
Peter Yawger.

Chautauque.
Samuel A. Brown,
Elial T. Foote.

Chenango.
James Birdsall,
Joseph Julland,
Augustus C. Welch,

Clinton.
Bela Edgerton.

Columbia
Jacob B. Mesick,
Isaac Mills,
Simon Rockefeller

Cortland.
Cephas Comstock
Nathan Dayton.

Delaware.
Erastus Root,
John Thompson.

Dutchess.
Egbert Cary,
Jacob C. Elmendorf,
Samuel B. Halsey,
Henry A. Livingston.

Erie.
David Burt,
Oziel Smith.

Essex.
John Hoffnagle.

Franklin.
James Campbell.

Genesee.
Josiah Churchill,
Shubeal Dunham,
John B. Skinner.

Greene.
Perkins King,
William Tuttle.

Herkimer.
Frederick P. Bellinger,
Daniel C. Henderson,
Richard Smith, 2d.

Jefferson.
David W. Bucklin,
Alpheus S. Greene,
Daniel Wardwell.

Kings.
Clarence D. Sackett.

Lewis.
John W. Martin.

Livingston.
William H. Spencer,
Felix Tracy.

Madison.
Sylvester Beecher,
James B. Eldridge,
Lemuel White.

Monroe.
Peter Price,
Abelard Reynolds,
Joseph Sibley.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
Howland Fish,
Lawrence Gros,
Nathaniel Wescot.

New York.
Philip Brasher
Abraham Cargill,
Jonathan I. Coddington
Gilbert Coutant,
Isaac Minard,
Joseph Pigott,
Jonathan E. Robinson,
Alpheus Sherman,
Lemuel Smith,
Thomas R. Smith,
Charles Town.

Niagara.
John Garnsey.

Oneida.
John Billings,
Winthrop H. Chandler,
Benjamin P. Johnson,
John Parker,
Theodore Sill.

Onondaga.
Chauncey Betts,
Aaron Burt,
Charles Jackson,
Daniel Moseley.

Ontario.
Francis Granger,
Lemuel Morse,
Nathan Parke.

Orange.
William W. Crawford,
William Ecker,
Nathaniel Jones.

Orleans.
Abraham Cantine.

Oswego.
Orris Hart.

Otsego.
William Campbell,
John Judson,
Sherman Page,
Samuel Starkweather.

Putnam.
Henry B. Cowles.

Queens.
Thomas Tredwell.

Rensselaer.
Jeremiah Dauchy,
John Defreest, Jr.,
Reuben Halsted,
Henry Platt.

Richmond.
Abraham Cole.

Rockland.
Levi Sherwood.

St. Lawrence.
Baron Steuben Doty,
Silvester Gilbert.

Saratoga.
Nicholas Emigh, Jr.,
Howell Gardner,
John Gilchrist.

Schoharie.
Samuel Baldwin,
William Mann.

Schenectady.
Alonzo C. Paige.

Seneca.
Daniel Rhoad,
Daniel Scott.

Steuben.
Paul C. Cook,
George McClure.

Suffolk.
George L. Conklin,
Samuel Strong.

Sullivan.
Hiram Bennett.

Tioga.
Gamaliel H. Barstow,
David Williams.

Tompkins.
Nathan Benson,

1 Gurnee's seat was contested by Suffern, who was admitted January 27.
2 Contested by James McGlashan.
3 Contested by Edward Allen.

Benjamin Jennings,
John Sayler.

Ulster.
Jasper Cropsey,
Jacob Trumpbour.

Warren.
William Hay, Jr.

Washington.
John McDonald,
Peter J. H. Myers,
Samuel Stevens.

Wayne.
Thomas Armstrong,
Jonathan Boynton.

Westchester.
John Fisher,
Nathaniel Montross,
Joseph Scofield.

Yates.
James C. Robinson.

Fifty-first Session.

1828—January 1 to April 21; September 9 to December 10.

Speaker—Erastus Root.
Clerk—Francis Seger.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John C. Ellis.
Doorkeeper—William Seely.

Albany.
Benjamin F. Butler,
William N. Sill,
David I. D. Verplank.

Allegany.
Azel Fitch.

Broome.
Peter Robinson.

Cattaraugus.
James McGlashan.

Cayuga.
Henry R. Brinckerhoff,
Gardner Kortright,
William H. Noble,
Philo Sperry.

Chautauque.
Nathaniel Fenton,
Nathan Mixer.

Chenango.
Tilly Lynde,
Henry Mitchell,
Robert Monell.

Clinton.
Bela Edgerton.

Columbia.
Killian Miller,
Abel S. Peters,
Elisha Williams.

Cortland.
John L. Boyd,
Nathan Dayton.

Delaware.
Edward Doyle,
Erastus Root.

Dutchess.
Taber Belding,
Francis A. Livingston,
George W. Slocum,
Nathan. P. Tallmadge.

Erie.
David Burt,
Peter B. Porter.

Essex.
Ezra C. Gross.

Franklin.
Luther Bradish.

Genesee.
Dennis Blakeley,
Trumbull Cary,
John B. Skinner.

Greene.
Elisha Bishop,
William Faulkner, Jr.

Herkimer.
David R. Carriér,
Abijah Mann, Jr.,
John P. Snell.

Jefferson.
David W. Bucklin,
Alpheus S. Greene,
Daniel Wardwell.

Kings.
Clarence D. Sackett.

Lewis.
George D. Ruggles.

Livingston.
Calvin H. Bryan,
William Jones.

Madison.
Joseph Clark,
John Knowles,
Eri Richardson.

Monroe.
Timothy Childs,
Ezra Sheldon, Jr.,
Francis Storm.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
David F. Sacia,
John S. Veeder,
Nathaniel Wescot.

New York.
William Al Burtis,
Saul Alley,
Philip Brasher,
Abraham Cargill,
Isaac Dyckman,
Robert Emmet,
Ogden Hoffman,
Asa Mann,
Shivers Parker,
Alpheus Sherman,
Lemuel Smith.

Niagara.
John Garnsey.

Oneida.
Gardiner Avery,
S. Sidney Breese,
Thomas E. Clark,
Benjamin P. Johnson,
Eli Savage.

Onondaga.
Timothy Barber,
Daniel Baxter,
Aaron Burt,
Gideon Frothingham,

Ontario.
Heman Chapin,
Francis Granger,
Robert C. Nicholas.

Orange.
Nathaniel Jones,
Peter Milliken,
David M. Westcott.

Orleans.
Lyman Bates

Oswego.
Orris Hart.

Otsego.
Joseph Clyde,
Horace Lathrop,
Arunah Metcalf,
Halsey Spencer.

Putnam.
Henry B. Cowles.

Queens.
Thomas Tredwell.

Rensselaer.
Samuel S. Cheever,
Alonzo G. Hammond,
William Peirce,
Joseph Wadsworth.

Richmond.
Abraham Cole.

Rockland.
Levi Sherwood.

St. Lawrence.
Moses Rowley,
Jabez Willes.

Saratoga.
Alpheus Goodrich,
Thomas Howland,
Eli M. Todd.

Schoharie.
Henry Devereaux,
James Sweetman.

Schenectady.
Alonzo C. Paige.

Seneca.
Andrew Glover,
Erastus Woodworth.

Steuben.
Dugald Cameron,[1]
William Woods.

Suffolk.
Abraham H. Gardiner,
Tredwell Scudder.

Sullivan.
Alpheus Dimmick.

Tioga
William Maxwell,
Jacob Swartwood.

Tompkins.
Amasa Dana,
Samuel H. Dean,
Josiah Hedden.

Ulster.
Thomas H. Jansen,
Jacob I. Schoonmaker

Warren.
Truman B. Hicks.

Washington.
Jonathan Mosher,
Henry Thorn,
Henry Whiteside.

Wayne.
Thomas Armstrong,
Luther Fillmore.

Westchester.
John Fisher,
Nathaniel Montross,
James Turk.

Yates.
Morris F. Sheppard.

Fifty-second Session.

1829—January 6 to May 5.

Speaker—Peter Robinson.
Clerk—Francis Seger.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John C. Ellis.
Doorkeeper—James D. Scollard.

Albany.
James D. Gardner,
Moses Stanton,
Chandler Starr.

Allegany.
Azel Fitch.

Broome.
Peter Robinson.

Cattaraugus.
Flavil Partridge.

Cayuga.
Henry R Brinckerhoff,
Ephraim Hammond,
William H. Noble,
Wing Taber.

Chautauque.
Abner Hazeltine,
Nathan Mixer.

Chenango.
Russell Case,
Abel Chandler,
Amos A. Franklin.

Clinton.
Bela Edgerton.

Columbia.
Abraham P. Holdridge,
Henry W. Livingston,
Peter Van Buren.

Cortland.
Abraham Carley,
Gideon Curtiss.

Delaware.
William S. McRea,
James G. Redfield.

Dutchess.
Elijah Baker, Jr.,
Stoddard Judd,

[1]Died March 5, 1828.

Tobias Teller,
Stephen D. Van Wyck.

Erie.
David Burt,
Millard Fillmore.

Essex.
Ezra C. Gross.

Franklin.
Luther Bradish.

Genesee.
Calvin P. Bailey,
John Hascall,
John B. Skinner.

Greene.
Moses Austin,
Castle Seeley.

Herkimer.
John B. Dygert,
Abijah Mann, Jr.,
Cornelius Sloughter.

Jefferson.
Jere Carrier,
Titus Ives,
Fleury Keith.

Kings.
John Wyckoff.

Lewis.
George D. Ruggles.

Livingston.
Philo C. Fuller,
Titus Goodman, Jr.

Madison.
James B. Eldridge,
William K. Fuller,
John Williams.

Monroe.
John Garbutt,
Heman Norton,
Reuben Willey.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
Phineas Randall,
Joseph Spier,
Peter Young.

New York.
William A. Burtis,
Nathan T. Arnold,
Jacob S. Bogert,
Abraham Cargill,
Aaron O. Dayton,
Jacob G. Dyckman,
Charles L. Livingston,
Mordecai Myers,
Thomas L. Smith,
Peter S. Titus,
John Van Buren.

Niagara.
John Garnsey.

Oneida.
Reuben Bacon,
Benjamin P. Johnson,
Eli Savage,
Reuben Tower,
Fortune C. White.

Onondaga.
Johnson Hall,
Herman Jenkins,
Samuel R. Mathews,
Lewis Smith.

Ontario.
John Dickson,
Walter Hubbell,
Robert C. Nicholas.

Orange.
Robert Fowler,
Richard Graham,
James Waugh.

Orleans.
George W. Fleming.

Oswego.
George F. Talley.

Otsego.
Peter Collier,
William Hall,
Seth Hubbard, Jr.,
George Morrell.

Putnam.
Thomas W. Taylor.

Queens.
Henry F. Jones.

Rensselaer.
Nathaniel Barnett, Jr.,
Martin Defreest,
William P. Heermans,
Henry Mallery.

Richmond.
John Vanderbilt.

Rockland.
George S. Allison.

St. Lawrence.
Jonah Sanford,
Harvey D. Smith.

Saratoga.
Gilbert Waring,
Calvin Wheeler,
Joshua Mandeville.

Schenectady.
Alonzo C. Paige.

Schoharie.
Valentine Effner,
Peter Hynds.

Seneca.
Daniel W. Bostwick,1
Septimus Evans,2
Daniel Scott.

Steuben.
Randall Graves,
Henry Phœnix.

Suffolk.
David Hedges, Jr.,
John M. Williamson.

Sullivan.
John Lindsley.

Tioga.
Caleb Baker,
Samuel Baragar.

Tompkins.
Amasa Dana,
Samuel H. Dean,
Jonathan B. Gosman.

Ulster.
Lodewyck Hornbeck,
Abraham D. Soper.

Warren.
William McDonald.

Washington.
John McDonald,
Robert McNiel,
Richard Sill.

Wayne.
Thomas Armstrong,
Jonathan Boynton.

Westchester.
Aaron Brown,
Lawrence Davenport,
Abel Smith.

Yates.
Morris F. Sheppard

Fifty-third Session.

1830—January 5 to April 20.

Speaker—Erastus Root.
Clerk—Francis Seger.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James D. Scollard.
Doorkeeper—Alonzo Crosby.

Albany.
Peter Gansevoort,
Samuel S. Lush,
Erastus Williams.

Allegany.
Daniel Ashley.

Broome.
Peter Robinson.

Cattaraugus.
Stephen Crosby.

Cayuga.
Ephraim Hammond,
Solomon Love,
Wm. H. Noble,
Richard L. Smith.

Chautauque.
Abner Hazeltine,
Squire White.

Chenango.
John Latham,
Jarvis K. Pike,
Charles Squires.

Clinton.
Heman Cady.

Columbia.
Jonathan Lapham,
Aaron Vanderpoel,
Oliver Wiswall.

Cortland.
Chauncey Keep,
Henry Stephens.

Delaware.
Matthew Halcott,
Erastus Root.

Dutchess.
James Hughson,
George P. Oakley,
Jacob Van Ness,
Philo M. Winchell.

Erie
Millard Fillmore,
Edmund Hull.

Essex.
William Kirby.

Franklin.
Luther Bradish.

Genesee.
Calvin P. Bailey,
Timothy Fitch,
Stephen Griswold.

Greene.
Jonathan Miller,
Harlem Quackenboss

Herkimer.
Frederick P. Bellinger
Russell Hopkins,
Abijah Mann, Jr.

Jefferson.
Curtis G. Brooks,
Aaron Brown,
Charles Orvis.

Kings.
Coe S. Downing.

Lewis.
Joseph O. Mott.

Livingston.
Philo C. Fuller,
Titus Goodman, Jr.

Madison.
Wm. K. Fuller,
Wm. Manchester,
John M. Messinger.

Monroe.
Ezra Sheldon, Jr.,
Joseph Randall,
Thurlow Weed.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
Thomas R. Benedict,
Henry I. Diefendorf,
Daniel Stewart.

New York.
Joseph S. Bogert,
Abraham Cargill,
George Curtis,
Ebenezer Ford,
Chas. L. Livingston,
Dennis McCarthy,
Gideon Ostrander,
Silas M. Stillwell,
Peter S. Titus,
Gideon Tucker,
John Van Buren.

Niagara.
Samuel De Vaux.

Oneida.
Arnon Comstock,
Linus Parker,
Elisha Pettibone,
Eli Savage,
Ithai Thompson.

Onondaga.
Timothy Brown,
Thomas I. Gilbert,
Johnson Hall,
Dorastus Lawrence.

Ontario.
John Dickson,
Francis Granger,
Robert C. Nicholas.

Orange.
Abraham Cuddeback,

1 Succeeded Evans, January 29, 1829. 2 Contested by Daniel W. Bostwick, who was admitted January 29, 1829.

Abraham M. Smith,
Phineas Tuthill.

Orleans.
John H. Tyler.

Oswego.
Hiram Hubbell.

Otsego.
William Baker,
Archibald Dixson,
Samuel M Ingalls,
Jesse Rose.

Putnam.
James Towner.

Queens.
Thomas Tredwell.

Rensselaer.
Abial Buckman,
George R. Davis,
Ziba Hewett,
Abraham C. Lansing.

Richmond.
John T. Harrison.

Rockland.
George S. Allison.

Saratoga.
Seth Perry,
William Shepherd,
Samuel Stewart.

St. Lawrence.
Jonah Sanford,
Asa Sprague, Jr.

Schenectady.
Alonzo C. Paige.

Schoharie.
Abraham L. Lawyer,
Charles Watson.

Seneca.
Samuel Blain,
Septimus Evans.

Steuben.
Andrew B. Dickinson,
Josiah Dunlap.

Suffolk.
Samuel Strong,
Noah Youngs.

Sullivan.
H. M. Hardenburgh.

Tioga.
John G. McDowell,
Wright Dunham.

Tompkins.
Elijah Atwater,
Jonathan B. Gosman,
Ebenezer Mack.

Ulster.
Green Miller,
Matthew Oliver.

Warren.
Norman Fox.

Washington.
David Russell,
David Sill,
Robert Wilcox.

Wayne.
Luther Chapin,
Seth Eddy.

Westchester.
Aaron Brown,
Lawrence Davenport,
Abel Smith.

Yates.
Morris F. Sheppard.

Fifty-fourth Session.

1831—January 4 to April 26.

Speaker—George R. Davis.
Clerk—Francis Seger.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Pomeroy Jones.
Doorkeeper—Alonzo Crosby.

Albany.
Peter Gansevoort,
Wheeler Watson,
Peter W. Winne.

Allegany.
Daniel Ashley.

Broome.
Peter Robinson.

Cattaraugus.
Russell Hubbard.

Cayuga.
Solomon Love,
Elias Manchester,
George S. Tilford,
Peter Yawger.

Chautauque.
John Birdsall,
Squire White.

Chenango.
Joseph Juliand,
Jarvis K. Pike,
Ira Wilcox.

Clinton.
John Walker.

Columbia.
John W. Edmonds,
John S. Harris,
Pliny Hudson.

Cortland.
Fredus Howard,
Charles Richardson.

Delaware.
David P. Mapes,
Peter Pine.

Dutchess.
Joel Benton,
Samuel B. Halsey,
William Hooker,
John E. Townsend.

Erie.
Millard Fillmore,
Nathaniel Knight.

Essex.
Joseph S. Weed.

Franklin.
James B. Spencer.

Genesee.
Robert Earll, Jr.,
Stephen Griswold,
Charles Woodworth.

Greene.
Lewis Benton,
John I. Brandow.

Herkimer.
Atwater Cooke, Jr.,
Olmsted Hough,
Nicholas Lawyer.

Jefferson.
Joseph C. Budd,
Walter Cole,
Fleury Keith.

Kings.
Coe S. Downing.

Lewis.
Harrison Blodget.

Livingston.
Jedediah Horsford,
James Percival.

Madison.
Robert Henry,
Stephen B. Hoffman,
John Whitman.

Monroe.
Samuel G. Andrews,
Isaac Lacey,
Peter Price.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
Josiah O. Brown,
Platt Potter,
William Rob.

New York.
Jacob S Bogert,
Abraham Cargill,
Nathaniel Jarvis,
Charles L. Livingston,
Dennis McCarthy
James Morgan,
Mordecai Myers,
Gideon Ostrander,
Dudley Selden,
Silas M. Stillwell,
Isaac L. Varian.

Niagara.
Henry Norton.

Oneida.
Reuben Bettis,
Arnon Comstock,
David Moulton,
Riley Shepard,
John F. Trowbridge.

Onondaga.
Otis Bigelow,
Thomas I. Gilbert,
Elisha Litchfield,
Jared H. Parker.

Ontario.
Thomas Ottley,
Samuel Rawson,
John C. Spencer.

Orange.
Edward Blake,
Robert Fowler,
James Hulse.

Orleans.
John H. Tyler.

Oswego.
Joel Turrill.

Otsego.
Henry Clark,
Peter Collier,
Schuyler Crippen,
Eben B. Morehouse.

Putnam.
Bennet Boyd.

Queens
Thomas Tredwell.

Rensselaer.
George R. Davis,
Chester Griswold,
Martin Springer,
Aaron Worthington.

Richmond.
John T. Harrison.

Rockland.
John I. Eckerson.

Saratoga.
Howell Gardner,
John Gilchrist,
Oran G. Otis.

St. Lawrence.
Joseph Freeman,
Asa Sprague, Jr.

Schenectady.
Aaron Carroll.

Schoharie.
Robert Eldredge,
Daniel Hager, Jr.

Seneca.
John Sayre,
Benjamin Woodruff.

Steuben.
Paul C. Cook,
Josiah Dunlap.

Suffolk.
George L. Conklin,
George S. Phillips.

Sullivan.
James C. Curtis.

Tioga.
John G. McDowell,
David Williams.

Tompkins.
John Ellis,
Jehiel Ludlow,
John Sayler.

Ulster.
Jacob I Schoonmaker
John Van Buren.

Warren.
Samuel Stackhouse.

Washington.
George W. Jermain,
Henry Thorn,
William Townsend.

Wayne.
Seth Eddy,
Annanias Wells.

Westchester.
St. John Constant,
Thomas Murphy,
Aaron Vark.

Yates.
Aaron Remer.

Fifty-fifth Session.

1833—January 3 to April 25; June 21 to 30.1

Speaker—Charles L. Livingston.
Clerk—Francis Seger.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James D. Scollard.
Doorkeeper—Alonzo Crosby.

Albany.
Abijah C. Disbrow,
Philip Lennebacker,
William Seymour.

Allegany.
John B. Collins.

Broome.
Vincent Whitney.

Cattaraugus.
George A. S. Crooker.

Cayuga
John Beardsley,
Geo. H. Brinckerhoff,
John W. Sawyer,
George S. Tilford

Chautauque.
Theron Bly,
Squire White.

Chenango.
Noah Ely,
Joseph Juliand,
Edmund G. Perlee.

Clinton.
John Walker.2

Columbia.
Medad Butler,
Tobias L. Hogeboom,
Len. W. Ten Broeck.

Cortland.
Andrew Dickson,
Jonathan L. Woods.

Delaware.
James Coulter,
James Hughston.

Dutchess.
Robert Coffin,
Eli Hamblin,
Michael S. Martin,
Israel Shadbolt.

Erie.
Horace Clark,
William Mills.

Essex.
Isaac Vanderwarker.

Franklin.
James B. Spencer.

Genesee.
Seth M Gates,
Henry Hawkins,
James Sprague, 2d.

Greene.
Erastus Hamilton,
Dumah Tuttle.

Herkimer.
William C. Crain,
Daniel Dygert,
David Thorp.

Jefferson.
William H. Angel,
Philip Maxwell,
Nathan Strong.

Kings.
Coe S. Downing.

Lewis.
Andrew W. Doig.

Livingston.
George W. Patterson,
John Young.

Madison.
Nehemiah Batcheler,
Daniel Gillett,
John Head, 2d.

Monroe.
Samuel G. Andrews,
Ira Bellows,
William B. Brown.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
Silas Phillips,
Jacob Van Arnum,
Peter Wood.

New York.
Nathan T. Arnold,
Judah Hammond,
Charles L. Livingston,
John McKeon,
Philip E. Milledoler,
James Morgan,
Mordecai Myers,
Gideon Ostrander,
Silas M. Stillwell,
Myndert Van Schaick,
Isaac L. Varian.

Niagara.
Henry Norton.

Oneida.
Nathaniel Fitch,
Lemuel Hough.
Rutger B. Miller,
David Moulton,
Daniel Twitchell.

Onondaga.
Miles W. Bennett,
Elijah W. Curtis,
Elisha Litchfield,
Ichabod Ross.

Ontario.
Francis Granger,
Jonathan Mason,
Robert C. Nicholas.

Orange.
John Barker,
Isaac R. Van Duzer,
Charles Winfield.

Orleans.
William J. Babbitt

Oswego.
Avery Skinner.

Otsego.
Samuel Colwell,
Gilbert Cone,
William Kirby,
Amasa Thompson.

Putnam.
Reuben D. Barnum.

Queens.
John A. King.

Rensselaer.
Hosea Bennett,
Henry J. Genet,
John C. Kemble,
Nicholas M. Masters.

Richmond.
Jacob Mersereau.

Rockland.
Isaac Blauvelt.

Saratoga.
John Brisbin, Jr.,
Ebenezer Couch,
Orin Gray Otis.

St. Lawrence.
William Allen,
Edwin Dodge.

Schenectady.
Abram Dorn.

Schoharie.
Alex. Crookshank,
Jedediah Miller.

Seneca.
Reuben D. Dodge,
Erastus Woodworth.

Steuben.
Edward Howell,
John McBurney.

Suffolk.
S. L'Hommedieu, Jr.
John M. Williamson.

Sullivan.
Hiram Bennett.

Tioga.
Nathaniel Smith,
Joel Tallmadge, Jr.

Tompkins.
John Ellis,
Horace Mack,
John James Speed, Jr

Ulster.
Leon'rd Hardenburgh
Heman Landon.

Warren
Allen Anderson.

Washington.
Isaac W. Bishop,
John McDonald,
James Stevenson.

Wayne.
James Humeston,
Ambrose Salisbury.

Westchester.
John W. Frost,
Thomas Smith,
Israel H. Watson.

Yates.
Aaron Remer.

Fifty-sixth Session.

1833—January 1 to April 30.

Speaker—Charles L. Livingston.
Clerk—Francis Seger.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Cornelius A. Waldron.
Doorkeeper—Alonzo Crosby.

Albany.
Edward Livingston,
Jacob Settle,
Israel Shear.

Allegany.
John B. Collins.

Broome.
Vincent Whitney.

Cattaraugus.
Chauncey J. Fox.

Cayuga.
John Beardsley,
Geo. H. Brinckerhoff,
Simon Lathrop,
John W. Sawyer.

Chautauque.
Nathaniel Gray,
Alvin Plum.

Chenango.
Abel Chandler,
Austin Hyde,
Wm. M. Patterson.

Clinton.
Miles Stevenson.

Columbia.
Anthony Boucher,
Bastian C. Lasher,
John Murdock.

Cortland.
Enos S. Halbert,
David Mathews.

Delaware.
John Edgerton,
Stoddard Stevens.

Dutchess.
Daniel D. Akin,
Joel Brown,
Henry Conklin,
George Lambert.

Erie.
Horace Clark,
William Mills.

Essex.
Almerin Smith.

Franklin.
Jabez Parkhurst.

Genesee.
Peter Patterson,
Rufus Robertson,
Charles Woodworth.

Greene.
Henry Goslee,
William Pierson.

1 Convened to reorganize the Congressional Districts of the State, and to direct Sanitary measures in reference to the cholera. 2 Death announced January 16, 1833.

Herkimer.
Dudley Burwell,
Jos. M. Prendergast,
Sherman Wooster.

Jefferson
William H. Angel,
John Borch,
Gotham Ives.

Kings
Coe S. Downing.

Lewis
Eli Rogers, Jr.

Livingston.
George W. Patterson,
Samuel W. Smith.

Madison.
Erastus Cleveland,
John Davis,
Jesse Kilborn.

Monroe.
Timothy Childs,
Levi Pond,
Milton Sheldon.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
William Carlisle,
Douw A. Fonda,
Cornelius Mabee.

New York.
Richard Cromwell,
Thomas Hertell,
Charles L. Livingston,
John McKeon,
Robert H. Morris,
Mordecai Myers,
Gideon Ostrander,
Benjamin Ringgold,
Silas M. Stillwell,
Minthorne Tompkins,
Isaac L. Varian.

Niagara.
Henry Norton.

Oneida.
Ichabod C. Baker,
Levi Buckingham,
John Dewey,
Squire Utley,
David Wager.

Onondaga.
Asa Eastwood,
Elisha Litchfield,
Myron L. Mills,
Gabriel Tappen.

Ontario.
Ephraim W. Cleveland,
John C. Spencer,
James H. Woods.

Orange.
James Finch,
Ezra Keeler,
Isaac R. Van Duzer.

Orleans.
Asahel Bylngton.

Oswego.
Avery Skinner.

Otsego.
William Baker,
Philo Bennett,
Hiram Kinne,
Robert C. Lansing.

Putnam.
John Garrison.

Queens
Thomas B. Jackson.

Rensselaer.
William P. Haskins,
Alonzo G. Hammond,
John I. Kittle,
Seth Parsons

Richmond.
Jacob Mersereau.

Rockland
Jas. D. L. Montanya.

Saratoga
Ebenezer Couch,
George Reynolds,
Ephraim Stevens.

St. Lawrence.
William Allen,
Sylvester Butrick.

Schenectady.
Cor. C. Van Vranken.

Schoharie.
Jacob L. Lawyer,
Martinus Mattice.

Seneca.
Reuben D. Dodge,
John De Mott.

Steuben.
William Hunter,
William Kernan.

Suffolk.
David Hedges, Jr.,
William Wicks.

Sullivan.
James C. Curtis.

Tioga.
Thomas Farrington,
Jacob Westlake.

Tompkins.
Thomas Bishop,
Daniel B. Swartwood,
Ira Tillotson.

Ulster.
Gordon Craig,
Joseph Jansen.

Warren.
Nicholas Roosevelt, Jr.

Washington.
Walter Cornell,
Charles Rogers,
David Russell.

Wayne.
James Humeston,
Ambrose Salisbury.

Westchester.
Joseph H. Anderson,
Horatio Lockwood,
Israel H. Watson.

Yates.
Joshua Lee.

Fifty-seventh Session.

1834—January 7 to May 5

Speaker— William Baker.
Clerk Philip Reynolds, Jr.
Sergeant-at-Arms— Daniel Dygert.
Doorkeeper— Alonzo Crosby.

Albany.
Aaron Livingston,
Barent P. Staats,
Prentice Williams, Jr.

Allegany.
Lewis Wood.

Broome.
David C. Case.

Cattaraugus.
Chauncey J Fox.

Cayuga.
Dennis Arnold,
Cornelius Cuykendall,
Andrew Groom,
Noyes Palmer.

Chautauque.
James Hall,
Thomas A. Osborn.

Chenango.
Joseph P Chamberlain
Milo Hunt,
Wells Wait.

Clinton.
Miles Stevenson.

Columbia.
Henry C. Barnes,
John F. Collin,
John Snyder.

Cortland.
Stephen Bogardus,
Oliver Kingman.

Delaware.
Samuel Gordon,
Amasa J. Parker.

Dutchess.
Theo V. W. Anthony,
Wm. H Bostwick,
Henry Conklin,
James Mabbett.

Erie.
Joseph Clary,
Carlos Emmons.

Essex.
Barnabas Myrick.

Franklin.
Jabes Parkhurst.

Genesee.
Truman Lewis,
Peter Patterson,
Rufus Robertson.

Greene.
Benedict Bagley,
Sylvester Nichols.

Herkimer
Augustus Beardslee,
Timothy I. Campbell,
Charles Dyer.

Jefferson.
William H. Angel,
Calvin McKnight,
Eli West.

Kings.
Philip Brasher.

Lewis.
George D. Ruggles.

Livingston.
Salmon G. Grover,
Tabor Ward.

Madison.
Sardis Dana,
Benjamin Enos,
Henry T. Sumner.

Monroe.
Elihu Church,
Fletcher M. Haight,
Jeremy S. Stone.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
Clark S Grinnell,
Azel Hough,
Daniel Morrell.

New York.
Abraham Cargill,
John W. Degrauw,
Daniel Dusenbury,
Thomas Hertell,
Henry Hone,
John McKeon,
Robert H. Morris,
Mordecai Myers,
Benjamin Ringgold,
Peter S. Titus,
Minthorne Tompkins.

Niagara.
Robert Fleming, Jr.

Oneida.
Pomroy Jones,
Israel S. Parker,
Hiram Shays,
Aaron Stafford,
Ithai Thompson.

Onondaga.
Squire M. Brown,
Jared H. Parker,
Oliver R Strong,
Horace Wheaton.

Ontario.
Peter Mitchell,
Oliver Phelps,
Aaron Younglove.

Orange.
Merit H. Cash,
Gilbert O. Fowler,
Charles Winfield.

Orleans.
Asa Clark, Jr.

Oswego.
Orville Robinson.

Otsego.
William Baker,
Samuel S. Bowne,
Ransom Spaford,
William Temple.

Putnam.
Jonathan Morehouse.

Queens.
Thomas B. Jackson.

Rensselaer.
Archibald Bull,
Smith Germond,
Nicholas B. Harris,
James Yates.

Richmond.
Paul Bersereau.

Rockland.
Daniel Johnson.

St. Lawrence.
Sylvester Butrick,
Jabez Willes.

Saratoga.
Solomon Ellithorp,
Thomas J. Marvin,
Eli M. Todd.

Schenectady.
Simon Schermerhorn.

Schoharie.
Watson Orr,
John G. Young.

Seneca.
Peter Bockhoven,
John D. Coe.

Steuben.
Joshua Healy,
William Kernan.

Suffolk.
William Sidney Smith,
John Terry.

Sullivan.
Anthony Hasbrouck.

Tioga.
John R. Drake,
George Gardner.

Tompkins.
George B. Guinnip,
Charles Humphrey,
Thomas B. Sears.

Ulster.
Samuel Culver,
Daniel Le Fever.

Warren.
Thomas Archibald.

Washington.
Charles F. Ingalls,
Melancton Wheeler,
James Wright.

Wayne.
James P. Bartle,
Russell Whipple.

Westchester.
Joseph H. Anderson,
Edwin Crosby,
Horatio Lockwood.

Yates.
James P. Robinson.

Fifty-eighth Session.

1835—January 6 to May 11.

Speaker—Charles Humphrey.
Clerk—Philip Reynolds, Jr.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Daniel Dygert.
Doorkeeper—Nathan Manson, Jr.

Albany.
Edward Livingston,
Henry G. Wheaton,[1]
David G. Seger,[1]
Tobias T. E. Waldron.

Allegany.
Alvin Burr.

Broome.
Neri Blatchly.

Cattaraugus.
Albert G. Burke.

Cayuga.
Cornelius Cuykendall,
Andrew Groom,
Noyes Palmer,
Andrews Preston.

Chautauque.
Orrin McCluer,
John Woodward, Jr.

Chenango.
Hendrick Crain,
Henry Crary,
Woodward Warren.

Clinton.
Lemuel Stetson.

Columbia.
Jacob Shafer,
Horace Stevens,
Julius Wilcoxson.

Cortland.
Aaron Brown,
Barak Niles.

Delaware.
Dubois Burhans,
William B. Ogden

Dutchess.
Theodore V. W. Anthony,
David Barnes, Jr.,
Stoddard Judd,
Stephen Thorn.

Erie.
William A. Moseley,
Ralph Plumb.

Essex.
Thomas A. Tomlinson.

Franklin.
Asa Hascall.

Genesee.
Truman Lewis,
Samuel Richmond,
Amos Tyrrell, Jr.

Greene.
David Ingersoll.
Anthony Van Bergen.

Herkimer.
Charles Gray,
Peter P. Murphy,
Henry Tillinghast.

Jefferson.
Calvin Clark,
Eli Farwell,
Charles Strong.

Kings.
Philip Brasher.

Lewis.
Charles Dayan.

Livingston.
Hollom Hutchinson,
George W. Patterson.

Madison
Joseph Clark,
William J. Hough,
Jason W. Powers.

Monroe.
George Brown,
Derick Sibley,
Enoch Strong.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
Henry Adams,
Ashbel Loomis,
Collins Odell.

New York
Thomas N. Carr,
Charles P. Clinch,
Charles Henry Hall,
Job Haskell,
Thomas Hertell,
Herman I. Quackenboss,
Christopher C. Rice,
Benjamin Ringgold,
James I. Roosevelt, Jr.,
Prosper M. Wetmore,
Andrew C. Wheeler.

Niagara.
Henry McNeil.

Oneida.
Merit Brooks,
Dan P. Cadwell,
Riley Shepard,
David Wager,
Amos Woodworth.

Onondaga.
David C. Lytle,
Sanford C. Parker,
George Pettit,
John Wilkinson.

Ontario.
Ariel Hendee,
William Hildreth,
Mark H. Sibley.

Orange.
Merit H. Cash,
Robert Denniston,
Robert Fowler,[2]
David G. Finch.

Orleans.
Asa Clark, Jr.

Oswego.
Jesse Crowell.

Otsego.
Joseph Carpenter,
Henry Harvey,
Cornelius Jones,
Joseph Peck.

Putnam.
Daniel Kent.

Queens.
Thomas B. Jackson.

Rensselaer.
Chester Griswold,
Jacob W. Lewis,
Daniel Simmons,
Martin Springer.

Richmond.
Lawrence Tilliyer.

Rockland.
Edward Suffern.

Saratoga.
Ely Beecher,
Asahel Philo,
W. B. Van Bentheusen.[3]

St. Lawrence.
Preston King,
William S. Paddock.

Schenectady.
David Ostrom.

Schoharie.
John F. Hiller,
Jonas Krum.

Seneca.
Caleb Barnum,
John D. Coe

Steuben.
Jeremiah Baker,
Joshua Healy.

Suffolk
George L. Conklin,
George S. Phillips.

Sullivan.
James Eldred.

Tioga.
Green Bennet,
George Fisher.

Tompkins.
Charles Humphrey,
Parvis A. Williams,
Caleb Woodbury.

Ulster.
Henry I. Davis,
William Woodworth.

Warren.
Truman B. Hicks.

Washington.
Jonathan K. Horton,
George McKie,
Allen R. Moore.

Wayne.
Elisha Benjamin,
William D. Wylie.

Westchester.
Edwin Crosby,
Horatio Lockwoop,
Prince W. Paddock.

Yates.
Meredith Mallory.

1 Wheaton's seat was contested by Seger, who succeeded, January 9, 1835.
2 Died before the beginning of the session. 3 Resigned March 11, 1835.

Fifty-ninth Session.

1836—January 5 to May 6.

Speaker — Charles Humphrey.
Clerk — Philip Reynolds, Jr.
Sergeant at Arms — Daniel Dygert.
Doorkeeper — William H. Powell.

Albany.
Daniel Dorman,
John C. Schuyler,
William Seymour.

Allegany.
Calvin T. Chamberlain

Broome.
Judson Allen.

Cattaraugus.
David Day.

Cayuga.
Dennis Arnold,
Charles E. Shepard,
Richard L. Smith,
William Wilbur.

Chautauque.
Thomas H. Campbell,
Richard P. Marvin.

Chemung.
William Knowlton,
Nicholas B. Mead,
Squire Smith.

Clinton.
Lemuel Stetson.

Columbia.
Charles R. Dutcher,
Peter Groat, Jr.,
Adam I. Shaver.

Cortland.
Cephas Comstock,
Chauncey Keep.[1]

Delaware.
John Griffin.
James W. Knapp.

Dutchess.
Abijah O. Benedict,
Cornelius H. Cornell,
William Eno,
Stoddard Judd.

Erie.
George P. Barker,
Wells Brooks.

Essex
Thomas A. Tomlinson

Franklin.
Luther Bradish.

Genesee.
Samuel Richmond,
Charles O. Shepard,
Amos Tyrrell, Jr.

Greene.
Ambrose Baker,
Luke Kierated.

Herkimer.
Stephen Ayers,
Fred Bellinger,
Thomas Hawks.

Jefferson.
Lewrey Barney,
Richard Hulbert,
Otis P. Starkey.

Kings.
John Dikeman.

Lewis.
Charles Dayan.

Livingston.
Charles H. Carroll,
George W. Patterson.

Madison.
Ephraim Gray,
William J. Hough,
John B. Yates.

Monroe.
Horace Gay,
Micajah W. Kirby,
Joseph Sibley.

Montgomery and Hamilton
Henry V. B rey,
Joseph Blair,
Jacob Johnson.

New York.
Charles P. Bush,
Ezra H. Connor,
Peter A Cowdrey,
Francis B. Cutting,
Thomas Hertell,
John I Morgan,
Benjamin Ruggold.
George Seaman,
George Sharp,
Jesse Weat,
Prosper M. Wetmore.

Niagara.
Hiram Gardner.

Oneida.
Henry Graves,
John W. Hale,
William Knight,
Jared ? Pettibone,
John Stryker.

Onondaga.
Daniel Dennison,
David Munro,
Sanford C Parker,
John Wilkinson.

Ontario.
Amos Jones,
Henry Pardee,
Mark H. Sibley.

Orange.
Charles Borland, Jr.,
Robert Bly,
Thomas Van Kten.

Orleans.
John Chamberlain

Oswego.
Orville Robinson.

Otsego.
Albert Heaton,
Hunmer Bly,
Ivory Holland,
Lyman J. Walworth.

Putnam.
Moses G. Robinson,

Queens
Jarvis Jackson.

Rensselaer
David L. Seymour,
Alexander C. Spencer,
John J. Viele,
Nathan West.

Richmond.
John Garritson, Jr.

Rockland.
Daniel Johnson.

Saratoga.
David Benedict,
Joel Lee,
Samuel Stimson.

St. Lawrence.
Preston King,
William B. Paddock.

Schenectady.
John B. Duane.

Schoharie.
Hiram Walden,
Alvin Wilkins.

Seneca.
Henry Simpson,
John G. Tubbs.

Steuben.
Lemuel H. Searles,
Henry Switser.

Suffolk.
Charles A. Floyd,
Nathaniel Topping.

Sullivan.
Samuel G. Dimmick.

Tioga.
Elijah H. Goodwin,
William H. Sutton.

Tompkins.
William R. Fitch,
George B. Quinnip,
Charles Humphrey.

Ulster.
Jacob Chambers,
Herman M. Romeyn

Warren.
William Griffin.

Washington.
Aaron Barker,
Alexander Robertson.
Stephen L. Viele.

Wayne.
Robert Alsop,
Reuben H. Foster.

Westchester.
William Fisher,
Horatio Lockwood,
Prince W. Paddock.

Yates.
Mordecai Ogden

Sixtieth Session.

1837 — January 3 to May 16.

Speaker — Edward Livingston
Clerk — Philip Reynolds, Jr.
Sergeant at Arms — Alden S. Stevens
Doorkeeper — William H. Powell.

Albany.
Richard Kimmey,
Edward Livingston,
Abraham Verplanck

Allegany.
Calvin T Chamberlain,
Asel Fitch.

Broome.
Judson Allen.

Cattaraugus.
Tilly Gilbert,
Phineas spencer.

Cayuga.
Curtiss G. Cady,
Charles E. Shepard,
William Wilbur.

Chautauque.
Alvin Plum,
Calvin Ramsey,
William Wilcox.

Chemung.
Jacob Westlake.

Chenango.
John F. Hill,
Squire Smith,
Isaac Stokes

Clinton.
Cornelius Halsey.

Columbia.
William W. Heyseradt.
Rufus Reed,
John S. Vosburgh.

Cortland.
Josiah Hine,
John Thomas.

Delaware.
Jesse Booth,
Thomas J. Hubbell

Dutchess.
Taber Belding,
John R. Myer,
David Sheldon.

Erie.
Benjamin O. Bivins
Squire S. Case,
Elisha Smith.

Essex.
Gideon Hammond.

Franklin.
Luther Bradish.

Genesee
Reuben Benham,
John A. McElwain,
Laverett Seward,
Charles C. Shepard.

[1] Seat contested by Lewis Riggs.

Greene.
Stephen Tryon,
John Watson.

Herkimer.
Henry L. Easton,
Aaron Hackley.

Jefferson.
Jotham Bigelow,
Richard Hubbert,
John W. Tamblin.

Kings.
Joseph Conselyea,
Richard V. W. Thorne.

Lewis.
George D. Ruggles.

Livingston.
George W. Patterson,
William Scott.

Madison.
Walt Clark,
Isaac Coe, Jr.,
Silas Sayles.

Monroe.
Levi Russell,
Derick Sibley,
Silas Walker.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
Joseph Blair,
Jacob Hees,
Richard Peck.

New York.
Henry Andrew,
Charles P. Clinch,
Francis B. Cutting,
Morris Franklin,
Thomas Hertell,
John I. Labagh,
Clinton Roosevelt,
Thomas G. Talmadge,
Robert Townsend, Jr.,
Thomas W. Tucker,
James I. M. Valentine,
Anson Willis,
George Zabriskie.

Niagara.
Reuben H. Boughton,1
Davis Hurd,1
Hiram McNeil.

Oneida.
Levi Buckingham,
John I. Cook,
Lester N. Fowler,
Andrew S. Pond.

Onondaga.
Daniel Denison,
George Pettit,
William Porter, Jr.,
Nathan Soule.

Ontario.
Amos Jones,
Henry Pardee,
Henry W. Taylor.

Orange.
Merit H. Cash,
William Jackson,
William Morrison.

Orleans.
Silas M. Burroughs.

Oswego.
Caleb Carr.
Orville Robinson.

Otsego.
Edmund B. Bigelow,
Ivory Holland,
Harvey Strong.

Putnam.
John Crawford.

Queens.
Jarvis Jackson.

Rensselaer.
Randall A. Brown,
Alexander Bryan,
Abraham Van Tuyl.

Richmond.
Lawrence Hillyer.

Rockland
Abraham J. Demarest.

Saratoga.
Seabury Allen,
Halsey Rogers.

St. Lawrence.
Preston King,
William S. Paddock.

Schenectady.
Thomas Knight.

Schoharie.
Phillip Mann,
Reuben Merchant.

Seneca.
John L. Bigelow.

Steuben.
Henry G. Cotton,
John I. Poppino,
Benjamin Smead.

Suffolk.
Josiah C. Dayton,
John M. Williamson.

Sullivan.
George S. Joscelyn.

Tioga.
Ezra Canfield.

Tompkins.
Lewis Halsey,
Benjamin Jennings.

Ulster.
Ephraim M. Depuy,
Samuel Elmore.

Warren
Walter Geer, Jr.

Washington.
Joseph W. Richards,
Charles Rogers.

Wayne.
David Arne, Jr.,
Pomeroy Tucker.

Westchester.
William Fisher,
Barnardus Montross.

Yates
Mordecai Ogden.

Sixty-first Session.

1838—January 2 to April 18.

Speaker—Luther Bradish.
Clerk—Jarvis N. Lake.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Harley R. Luddington.
Doorkeeper—William C. Bloss.

Albany.
Daniel D. Barnard,
Edmund Raynaford,
Paul Settle.

Allegany.
Seth H. Pratt,
Samuel Russell.

Broome.
James Stodd rd.

Cattaraugus.
Nelson Green,
Timothy H. Porter.

Cayuga.
Henry K. Filley,
Isaac S. Miller,
Nathan G. Morgan.

Chautaugue.
Thomas J. Allen,
George A. French,
Abner Lewis.

Chemung.
Hiram White.

Chenango.
Henry Balcom,
Demas Hubbard, Jr.,
Justus Parce.

Clinton.
Cornelius Halsey.

Columbia.
Abraham Bain,
Wm. A. Dean,
Wm. H. Tobey.

Cortland.
David Matthews,
John Osgood.

Delaware
Cornelius Bassett,
Darius Maples.

Dutchess.
Cornelius Dubois,
Freeborn Garretson,
Jacob Sisson.

Erie
Lewis F. Allen,
Asa Warren,
Cyrenus Wilbur.

Essex.
Gideon Hammond.

Franklin.
Luther Bradish.

Genesee.
Reuben Benham,
Andrew H. Green,
John Head,
Leverett Seward.

Greene
Thomas B. Cooke,
Peter Hubbell.

Herkimer.
Abijah Mann, Jr.,
Volney Owen.

Jefferson.
Charles B. Hoard,
Richard Hulburt,
Daniel Wardwell.

Kings.
Cornelius Bergen,
Benj. D. Silliman.

Lewis.
Wm. Dominick.

Livingston.
George W. Patterson
William Scott.

Madison.
Wm. F. Bostwick,
William Lord,
Onesimus Mead.

Monroe.
John P. Patterson,
Ezra Sheldon, Jr.,
Derick Sibley.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
Jeremiah Nellis,
Abraham B. Putnam.
Marcellus Weston

New York.
Alfred Carhart,
Adoniram Chandler,
Heman W. Childs,
Evan Griffith,
Willis Hall,
Wm. Harsell,
John I. Labagh,
David B. Ogden,
Samuel B. Ruggles,
John B. Scoles,
Garret H. Stryker,
Anson Willis,
George Zabriskie.

Niagara.
David Hurd,
Peter B. Porter, Jr.

Oneida
Russell Fuller,
Henry Hearsey,
Fortune C. White,
James S. T. Stranahan

Onondaga.
Victory Birdseye,
Phares Gould,
James R. Lawrence,
Azariah Smith.

Ontario.
Jonathan Buell,
David Hudson,
Henry W. Taylor.

Orange.
Goldsmith Denniston,
Stephen W. Fullerton
Hudson McFarlan.

Orleans.
Horatio Reed.

Oswego.
Arvin Rice,
John M. Richardson.

Otsego.
Samuel Betts, Jr.

1 Hurd succeeded Boughton, January 24, 1837.

John Drake,
Jacob K. Lull.

Putnam.
Saxton Smith.

Queens.
John A. King.

Rensselaer.
Hezekiah Hull,
Jacob A. Ten Eyck,
James Wallace.

Richmond
Israel Oakley.

Rockland.
David Clark.

St. Lawrence.
Preston King,
Myron G. Peck.

Saratoga.
Walter Van Veghten,
Calvin Wheeler.

Schenectady.
Silas H. Marsh.

Schoharie.
Jedediah Miller,
Mitchell Sanford.

Seneca.
Nathan Wakeman

Steuben.
Samuel Griggs,

David Hall,
Manning Kelly.

Suffolk.
Charles A. Floyd,
Sidney L Griffin

Sullivan.
John H. Bowers.

Tioga.
John Coryell.

Tompkins.
Elbert Curtiss,
Robert Swartwout.

Ulster.
Benjamin K. Bevier,
James N Mitchell.

Warren.
Thomas A. Leggett.

Washington
Erastus D. Culver,
Leonard Gibbs.

Wayne.
Esbon Blackmar,
John M. Holley.

Westchester.
Francis Barretto,
Nicholas Cruger.

Yates.
Miles Benham.

Sixty-second Session.

1889—January 1 to May 6.

Speaker—George W. Patterson.
Clerk—Jarvis N Lake.
Sergeant-at-Arms—William DeForest.
Doorkeeper—Samuel Francis, Jr.

Albany.
John Davis,
James S. Lowe,
Rufus Watson.

Allegany.
Seth H Pratt,
William Welch

Broome.
John Stoughton.

Cattaraugus.
George A S. Crooker,
Hollis Scott.

Cayuga.
Henry R Filley,
John McIntosh,
Nathan G. Morgan.

Chautauque.
Waterman Ellsworth,
Timothy Judson,
Abner Lewis.

Chemung.
Jonathan P. Couch.

Chenango.
Samuel Drew.
Demas Hubbard, Jr.,
Josiah G. Olney.

Clinton.
Abijah North.

Columbia.
Harry Cornwell,
Henry Hogeboom,
Peter R. Livingston.

Cortland.
George S. Green,
George Isaacs.

Delaware.
Ichabod Bartlett,
Jonas More.

Dutchess.
Henry Conklin,
Jacob Sisson,
Daniel Toffey.

Erie.
Jacob A. Barker,
Truman Cary,
Henry Johnson.

Essex
Gideon Hammond.

Franklin.
Asa Hascall

Fulton and Hamilton.
James Yauney.

Genesee.
Andrew H. Green
John Head,
Horace Healey,
Alva Jefferson.

Greene.
Platt Adams,
Thomas B. Cooke.

Herkimer.
Benjamin Carver,
Atwater Cook, Jr.

Jefferson.
Calvin Clark,
Charles E Clarke,
Philip P. Gaige.

Kings.
Cornelius Bergen,
Jeremiah Lott.

Lewis.
Sanford Coe.

Livingston.
Elias Clark,
George W. Patterson.

Madison.
Friend Barnard,
Benjomin Enos,
Uriah Leland.

Monroe.
William S. Bishop,
Henry P. Norton,
John P. Stull.

Montgomery.
Isaac S. Frost,
Isaac Jackson.

New York.
George W. Bruen,
Alfred Carhart,
Loring D. Chapin,
Heman W. Childs,
Noah Cook,
Thomas J. Doyle,
John I. Labagh,
Thomas McElrath,
Samuel T. McKinney,
Frederick Pentz,
Stephen Potter,
John B. Scoles,
George Zabriskie.

Niagara.
Davis Hurd,
Peter B. Porter, Jr.

Oneida.
Jesse Armstrong,
Ward Hunt,
Amasa S. Newberry,
Israel Stoddard.

Onondaga
Phares Gould,
James R. Lawrence,
Azariah Smith,
James L. Voorhees.

Ontario.
Augustus Sawyer,
Z. Barton Stout,
Henry W. Taylor.

Orange.
Edward Blake,
Robert Denniston,
Joseph Slaughter.

Orleans.
Horatio Reed.

Oswego.
Samuel Hawley,
Edward B. Judson.

Otsego.
Jonathan W. Brewer,
Levi S. Chatfield,
Daniel Gilchrist.

Putnam.
Herman R. Stephens.

Queens.
Elias Hicks.

Rensselaer.
Richard P. Herrick,
Day O. Kellogg,
Gideon Reynolds.

Richmond.
Israel Oakley.

Rockland.
Benjamin Blackledge.

St. Lawrence.
Myron G. Peck,
Asa Sprague.

Saratoga.
John Stewart,
Calvin Wheeler.

Schenectady.
Silas H. Marsh.

Schoharie.
Harvey Bliss,
George F. Fox

Seneca.
Gardner Welles.

Steuben
Andrew G. Chatfield,
Abram M. Lybolt,
Johnson N. Reynolds.

Suffolk.
Joseph Wickham Case,
Joshua B. Smith.

Sullivan.
William F. Brodhead.

Tioga.
Wright Dunham.

Tompkins.
David Bower,
Jesse McKinney.

Ulster.
Jacob H. DeWitt,
Henry C. Hornbeck.

Warren.
William Griffing.

Washington.
Salmon Axtell,
Jesse S. Leigh.

Wayne.
Thomas Armstrong,
Ambrose Salisbury

Westchester.
Samuel B. Ferris,
Joseph Strang.

Yates.
Miles Benham.

Sixty-third Session.

1840 — January 7 to May 14.

Speaker — George W. Patterson.
Clerk — Philand r B. Prindle.
Serg-ant-at-Arms — Minos McGowen.
Doorkeeper — Samuel Francis, Jr.

Albany.
Frederick Bassler, Jr.,
Peter Flagler,
Henry G. Wheaton.

Allegany.
Lorenzo Dana,
William Welch.

Broome.
Cornelius Mersereau.

Cattaraugus.
George A. S. Crooker,
Timothy H. Porter.

Cayuga.
Artemas Cady,
John W McFadden,
Andrews Preston.

Chautauque.
Odin Benedict,
George A French,
William Rice.

Chemung.
Guy Hulett.

Chenango.
William Church,
Demas Hubbard, Jr.,
Samuel Plumb.

Clinton.
Abijah North.

Columbia.
Robert McKinstry,
Jonas H Miller,
Justin Niles.

Cortland.
William Barnes,
Jabez B. Phelps.

Delaware.
Orson M Allaben,
Nathan Bristol.

Dutchess.
Amos Bryan,
Henry Conklin,
Daniel Toffey.

Erie.
Seth C. Hawley,
Stephen Osborn,
Aaron Salisbury.

Essex.
George A. Simmons.

Franklin.
John S. Eldredge.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Langdon I. Marvin.

Genesee.
John W. Brownson,
Horace Healy,
Alva Jefferson,
George W. Lay.

Greene.
Gilbert Bedell,
Sylvester Nichols.

Herkimer.
Daniel Bellinger,
George Burch.

Jefferson.
Calvin Clark,
Charles E. Clarke,
Stephen Johnson.

Kings.
Jeremiah Johnson,
Adrian Hegeman.

Lewis.
Chester Buck.

Livingston.
Elias Clark,
George W. Patterson.

Madison.
Daniel Barker,
Daniel Dickey,
Benjamin Enos.

Monroe.
George Brown,
Derick Sibley,
Enoch Strong.

Montgomery.
John S Veeder,
Peter Wood.

New York.
Cornelius H. Bryson,
Ulysses D French,
Paul Grout,
Thomas Hertell,
Norman Hickok,
Francis W. Lasak,
William B. Maclay,
John I. Morgan,
Edmund J. Porter,
Jas. I Roosevelt, Jr.,
Thomas Spofford,
Solomon Townsend,
George Weir.

Niagara.
Peter B Porter, Jr.,
Francis O Pratt.

Oneida.
Nelson Dawley,
Anson Knibloe,
Charles A. Mann,
John F. Trowbridge.

Onondaga.
Victory Birdseye,
Phares Gould,
James R Lawrence,
Azariah Smith.

Ontario.
Reynold Peck,
Abraham A. Post,
Henry W. Taylor.

Orange.
Benjamin Brown,
Robert Denniston,
William S. Little.

Orleans.
John J. Walbridge.

Oswego.
Peter Devendorf,
William Duer.

Otsego.
Levi S. Chatfield,
Charles Walker,
Arnold B. Watson.

Putnam.
Saxton Smith.

Queens.
John A. King.

Rensselaer.
Garrardus Deyoe,
Samuel W. Hoag,
Wm. H. Van Schoonhoven.

Richmond.
Bornt P. Winant.

Rockland.
William F. Fraser.

St Lawrence.
Zenas Clark,
Asa Sprague.

Saratoga.
Daniel Stewart,
John Stewart.

Schenectady.
Theodore W. Sanders.

Schoharie.
Seymour Boughton,
Charles Goodyear.

Seneca.
Orange W. Wilkinson.

Steuben.
Richard Brower,
Andrew G. Chatfield,
Abram M. Lybolt.

Suffolk.
David Halsey.
John M. Williamson.

Sullivan.
Daniel B. St. John.

Tioga
Thomas Farrington

Tompkins.
Wm. H. L Bogert,
Robert Swartwout.

Ulster.
David L. Bernard,
John V. L. Overbaugh.

Warren.
Joseph Russell.

Washington.
John H. Boyd,
Anderson Simpson.

Wayne.
Horace Morley,
Durfee Osband.

Westchester.
Samuel B. Ferris,
Joseph Strang.

Yates.
Samuel S. Ellsworth.

Sixty-fourth Session.

1841 — January 5 to May 25.

Speaker — Peter B. Porter, Jr.
Clerk — Philander B. Prindle.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Daniel H Bromley.
Doorkeeper — Joseph S. Lockwood.

Albany.
Aaron Gotaling,
Francis Lansing,
Henry G. Wheaton.

Allegany.
Lorenzo Dana,
Horace Hunt.

Broome
Gideon Hotchkiss.

Cattaraugus.
Alonzo Hawley,
Chester Howe.

Cayuga.
Darius Adams,
John W. McFadden,
Osman Rhoades.

Chautauque.
Benjamin Douglass,
George A. French,
Robertson Whiteside.

Chemung.
Jefferson B Clark.

Chenango.
Calvin Cole,
Eber Dunmick,
Benson H. Wheeler.

Clinton.
George M. Beckwith.

Columbia.
Waterman Lippit,
Wm. G. Mandeville.
John Milham.

Cortland.
Nathan Heaton,
Lovel G. Mickels.

Delaware.
Stephen H. Keeler,
Charles Knapp.

Dutchess.
Jonathan Akin,
Edmund Elmendorf,
John Thompson.

Erie.
Carlos Emmons,
Seth C. Hawley,
Stephen Osborn.

Essex.
George A Simmons.

Franklin.
John S. Eldredge.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Jenison G. Ward.

Genesee.
John W Brownson,
Samuel Richmond,
David Scott,
Isaac N. Stoddard.

Greene.
Turhand K. Cooke,
Daniel G. Quackenboss.

Herkimer.
Michael Hoffman,
Arphaxad Loomis.

Jefferson.
William McAllister,
William C. Pierpont,
Joseph Webb.

Kings.
William Conselyea, Jr.,
Jeremiah Johnson.

Lewis.
Eliphalet Sears.

Livingston.
Augustus Gibbs,
Reuben P. Wisner.

Madison.
Seneca B. Burchard,
Oliver Peol,
Daniel Van Vleck.

Monroe.
Alexander Kelsey,
Lucius Lilley,
Enoch Strong.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
Reuben Howe,
Daniel F. Nellis.

New York.
Cornelius H. Bryson,
Abraham B Davis,
Paul Grout,
Norman Hickok,
David R. Floyd Jones,
William B. Maclay,
William McMurray,
Absalom E. Miller,
John L. O'Sullivan,
Edmund J. Porter,
Conrad Swackhamer,
Solomon Townsend,
George Weir.

Niagara.
Peter B. Porter, Jr.,
Francis O. Pratt.

Oneida
Calvin Dawley,
Joseph Hallock,
Luke Hitchcock,
Nathaniel Odell.

Onondaga.
Moses D. Burnet,
William Fuller,
David Munro,
William Taylor.

Ontario.
Isaac Mills.
Daniel A. Robinson,
Alvah Worden.

Orange.
Gideon W. Cook,
Lewis Cuddeback,
Robert Sly.

Orleans.
Richard W. Yates.

Oswego.
William Duer,
Edward B. Judson.

Otsego.
Olcott C. Chamberlain,
Levi S. Chatfield,
Joel Gillett.

Putnam.
James H. Cornwall.

Queens.
John W. Lawrence.

Rensselaer.
Claudius Moffit,
John Tilley,
Wm. H. Van Schoonhoven.

Richmond.
Israel Oakley.

Rockland.
Edward DeNoyelles.

St Lawrence.
Zenas Clark,
Solomon Pratt.

Saratoga.
Jesse H. Mead,
Abijah Peck, Jr.

Schenectady.
Abraham Pearse.

Schoharie.
Nicholas Beekman,
Jacob C. Skillman.

Seneca.
Daniel Holman.

Steuben.
Andrew G. Chatfield,
William S. Hubbell,
Samuel A. Johnson.

Suffolk.
Josiah C. Dayton,
Alanson Seaman.

Sullivan.
William F. Brodhead.

Tioga.
Washington Smith.

Tompkins.
Levi Hubbell,
Alpha H. Shaw.

Ulster.
Conrad Brodhead,
George G. Graham.

Warren.
George Sanford.

Washington.
Erastus D Culver,
Reuben Skinner.

Wayne.
Ebson Blackmar,
John M Holley.

Westchester.
Joseph C Carpenter,
Horatio Lockwood.

Yates.
Heman Chapman.

Sixty-fifth Session.

1842—January 4 to April 12.

Speaker—Levi S. Chatfield.
Clerk—John O. Cole.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Abner N. Beardsley.
Doorkeeper John W. Turner.

Albany.
John A. Dix,
Cornelius C Palmer,
Jonas Shear.

Allegany.
Lorenzo Dana,
Horace Hunt.

Broome.
Robert Harper.

Cattaraugus.
Samuel Barrows,
Lewis P. Thorp.

Cayuga.
John L. Cuvier,
Vincent Kenyon,
Alvarez Tupper.

Chautauque.
Rossiter P. Johnson,
Austin Pierce,
Emory F. Warren.

Chemung.
Sam. G. Hathaway, Jr.

Chenango.
Clark Burnham,
Richard W. Juliand,
Adam Storing.

Clinton.
Lemuel Stetson.

Columbia.
James Knickerbacker,
Abraham I. Van Alstyne,
Jared Winslow.

Cortland.
Jesse Ives,
Oren Stimson.

Delaware.
Samuel Wells,
Orin Griffin.

Dutchess.
Peter K. Dubois,
John M. Ketcham,
Richard C. Van Wyck.

Erie.
William A. Bird,
Bela H. Colgrove,
Squire S. Case.

Essex.
George A. Simmons.

Franklin.
Thomas R. Powell.

Fulton and Hamilton.
John Patterson.

Genesee.
Robinson Smiley,
Albert Smith.

Greene.
John Laraway,
Andrew T. Van Slyke.

Herkimer.
Michael Hoffman,
Arphaxad Loomis.

Jefferson.
Elihu C. Church,
Elihu M McNeil,
John W. Tamblin.

Kings.
John A. Lott,
William M. Udall.

Lewis.
Carlos P. Scovil.

Livingston.
Gardner Arnold,
Chester Bradley.

Madison.
Simon C. Hitchcock,
Calvin Morse,
Job Wells.

Monroe.
Henry K. Higgins,
Frederick Starr,
George S. Stone.

Montgomery.
James Diefendorf,
Lawrence Marcellus.

New York.
Elbridge G Baldwin,
August Devezac,
Paul Grout,
David R Floyd Jones.
William Jones,
William B. Maclay,
William McMurray,
John L. O'Sullivan,
Daniel C. Pentz,
Conrad Swackhamer,
Solomon Townsend,
Joseph Tucker,
George Weir.

Niagara.
Thomas T. Flagler,
Francis O. Pratt.

Oneida.
Ichabod C. Baker,
Ebenezer Robbins,
Horatio Seymour,
De Witt C. Stevens.

Onondaga.
William Fuller,
David Munro,
John Spencer,
William Taylor.

Ontario.
Peter M. Dox,
Staats Green,
Joseph C. Shelton.

Orange.
Stacey Beakes,
Robert Lawson,
Roswell Mead.

Orleans.
Sanford E. Church.

Oswego.
Peter Devendorf,
Robert C. Kenyon.

Otsego.
Leonard Beryl,
Levi S. Chatfield,
Festus Hyde.

Putnam.
Ebenezer Foster.

Queens.
John W. Lawrence.

Rensselaer.
George R. Davis,
Martinus Lansing,
Silas W. Waite.

Richmond.
Henry Cole.

Rockland.
Edward De Noyelles.

St. Lawrence.
Calvin T. Hulburd,
George Redington.

Saratoga.
John Cramer,
Halsey Rogers.

Schenectady.
Jonathan C. Burnham.

Schoharie.
William Fink,
George Wright.

Seneca.
William C. Kelly.

Steuben.
Aaron W. Beach,
Francis E. Erwin,
Ziba A. Leland.

Suffolk.
Richard A. Udall,
Benjamin F. Wells.

Sullivan.
Matthew Brown.

Tioga.
John McQuigg.

Tompkins.
Charles Humphrey,
Bernardus Swartwout.

Ulster.
Abraham Jansen,
Jeremiah Russell.

Warren.
Benjamin P. Burhans.

Washington.
James McKie, Jr.,
Dan. S Wright.

Wayne.
Theron R. Strong,
James M. Wilson.

Westchester.
Joseph T. Carpenter,
Horatio Lockwood.

Wyoming.
Eleazer Baldwin,
John W. Brownson.

Yates.
Henry Spence.

Sixty-sixth Session.

1843 — January 3 to April 18.

Speaker — George R. Davis.
Clerk — Henry N. Wales.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Pliny M. Bromley.
Doorkeeper — John W. Turner.

Albany.
Willis Hall,
Aaron Van Schaack,
John I. Slingerland.

Allegany.
Robert Flint,
Samuel Russell.

Broome.
Gilbert Dickinson.

Cattaraugus.
Alonzo Hawley,
Elijah A. Rice.

Cayuga.
Vincent Kenyon,
Alfred Lyon,
Darius Monroe.

Chautauque.
Odin Benedict,
Adolphus F. Morrison,
Emory F. Warren.

Chemung.
Sam. G. Hathaway, Jr.

Chenango.
Edward Cornell,
Samuel Sedbury,
Danforth Wales.

Clinton.
Julius C. Hubbell.

Columbia.
Anson Brown,
Lucas Hoes,
Peter Poucher.

Cortland.
Harry McGraw,
George N. Miles.

Delaware.
Milton Bostwick,
Nelson K. Wheeler.

Dutchess.
Gilbert Bentley,
John Elseffer.
John M. Ketcham.

Erie.
George R Babcock,
Wells Brooks.
Milton McNeal.

Essex.
Samuel Shumway.

Franklin.
Joseph H. Jackson.

Fulton and Hamilton.
John L. Hutchinson

Genesee.
Robinson Smiley,
Ira Wait.

Greene.
Aaron Bushnell,
Philip Teats.

Herkimer.
Walter Booth,
John T. Hall.

Jefferson.
Elihu C. Church,
Joseph Graves,
Job Lamson.

Kings.
Wm. Conselyea, Jr.,
William M. Udall.

Lewis.
Amos Buck.

Livingston.
Daniel H. Fitzhugh,
Daniel D. Spencer.

Madison.
Venoni W. Mason,
Henry Palmer,
Lorenzo Sherwood.

Monroe.
Jerome Fuller,
Robert Haight,
Enoch Strong.

Montgomery and Hamilton.
John Bowdish,
John I. Zoller.

New York.
Elbridge G. Baldwin,
Charles P. Daly,
George G. Glasier,
Timothy R. Hibbard,
David R. Floyd Jones,
William McMurray,
Absalom E Miller,
George Paulding,
Daniel C. Pentz,
Edward Sanford,
Robert Smith,
James T. Thompson,
Edward H. White.

Niagara.
Thomas T. Flagler,
John Sweeney.

Oneida.
Dan P. Cadwell,
Amos S Fassett,
David Murray,
John H. Tower.

Onondaga.
Benjamin French,
Thomas McCarthy,
Thomas Sherwood,
Charles R. Vary.

Ontario.
Sylvester Austin,
James C. Brown,
Jedediah Dewey, Jr.

Orange.
Leonard Lee,
John W. Martin,
John Van Duzer.

Orleans.
Elisha Wright.

Oswego.
William S. Allen,
Alban Strong.

Otsego.
Silas Burleson,
John R. Griggs,
Harvey Hunt.

Putnam.
Sylvanus Warren.

Queens
Samuel Youngs.

Rensselaer.
George R Davis,
Samuel Douglas,
Henry Vandenburgh

Richmond.
Henry Cole.

Rockland.
Cornelius M. Demarest

St. Lawrence.
Calvin T. Hulburd,
George Redington.

Saratoga.
Lyndes Emerson,
Azariah E. Stimson.

Schenectady.
Edward H. Walton.

Schoharie.
John Osterhout,
Abraham Ritchmeyer

Seneca.
Matthew West.

Steuben.
Morris Brown,
Francis E. Erwin,
Ziba A. Leland.

Suffolk.
Samuel B. Nicoll,
Joshua B. Smith.

Sullivan.
Johnathan Stratton.

Tioga
Simeon R. Griffin.

Tompkins.
Sylvanus Larned,
George T. Spink.

Ulster.
William Soper,
Edmund Suydam.

Warren.
Pelatiah Richards.

Washington.
Anson Bigelow,
James W. Porter.

Wayne.
Frederick U Sheffield
Philip Sours.

Westchester.
Andrew Findlay,
Samuel L Holmes.

Wyoming.
Eleazer Baldwin,
Truman Benedict.

Yates.
Richard H. Williams.

Sixty-seventh Session.

1844 — January 2 to May 7.

Speaker — Elisha Litchfield.
Clerk — James R. Rose.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Jonathan P. Couch.
Doorkeeper — John P. Davis.

Albany.
Levi Shaw,
Samuel Stevens,
Simon Veeder.

Allegany.
Nathaniel Coe,
Horatio R. Riddle.

Broome.
John B. Rogers.

Cattaraugus.
James Burt,
Marcus H. Johnson.

Cayuga.
Ashbel Avery,
Benjamin F. Hall,
Robert Hume.

Chautauque.
Forbes Johnson,
Marcius Simons,
Elijah Waters.

Chemung.
Sylvester Hazen.

Chenango.
Rensselaer W Clark,
Erastus Dickinson,
Daniel Noyes.

Clinton.
Julius C. Hubbell.

Columbia.
William A. Carpenter,
Uriah Edwards,
Peter P. Rossman.

Cortland.
Platt F. Grow,
John Kingman.

Delaware.
Edward L. Burhans,
Jesse Palmer.

Dutchess.
Alexander H. Coffin,
John K. Mead,
Ambrose L. Pinney.

Erie.
Daniel Lee,
Elisha Smith,
Amos Wright.

Essex.
Gideon Hammond.

Franklin.
Francis D. Flanders.

Fulton and Hamilton.
James Harris.

Genesee.
Charles P. Brown,
Chester Hannum.

Greene.
Robert C. Field,
Lemuel C. Stimson.

Herkimer.
Michael Hoffman,
Peter H. Warren.

Jefferson.
Samuel Bond,
William Carlisle,
Eli West.

Kings.
William Burbank,
Jacob Rapelje.

Lewis.
Alburn Foster.

Livingston.
Gardner Arnold,
Daniel D. Spencer.

Madison.
Ralph I. Gates,
Thomas Keith,
Alfred Medbery.

Monroe.
Ashley Sampson,
Moses Sperry,
Edward Wadhams.

Montgomery.
Clark B. Cochrane,
Morgan L. Harris.

New York.
Joseph S. Bosworth,
Michael Burke,
Thomas N. Carr,
Auguste Devezac,
Joshua Fleet,
George G. Glazier,
William H. Jansen,
Thomas Jeremiah,
George S. Mann,
John E. Ross,
Edward Sanford,
James H. Suydam,
Richard S. Williams.

Niagara.
John Sweeney,
Luther Wilson.

Oneida.
Justus Childs,
James Douglass,
Richard Empey,
Horatio Seymour.

Onondaga.
Warner Abbott,
Thomas G. Alvord,
Seth Hutchinson,
Elisha Litchfield.

Ontario.
Lorenzo Clark,
Israel Huntington,
Henry Pardee.

Orange.
Leonard Lee,
David H. Smith,
George W. Tuthill.

Orleans.
Sands Cole.

Oswego.
William F. Allen,
Alban Strong.

Otsego.
George S. Gorham,
William W. Snow,
Nahum Thompson.

Putnam.
Saxton Smith.

Queens.
Samuel Youngs.

Rensselaer.
John L. Cole,
George B. Warren,
Jonathan E. Whipple.

Richmond.
William Nickles.

Rockland.
John Haring, Jr.

St. Lawrence.
Calvin T. Hulburd,
George Redington.

Saratoga.
James Groom,
Ezra Wilson.

Schenectady.
Archibald L. Linn.

Schoharie.
Seth Eldredge,
John Spikerman.

Seneca.
Helim Sutton.

Steuben.
John Jamison.

Suffolk.
Silas Horton.
Richard W. Smith,

Sullivan.
Amos Y. Grant.

Tioga.
Nathaniel W. Davis.

Tompkins.
Peter Lounsbury,
Charles M. Turner.

Ulster.
Abraham D. Bevier,
Samuel Reynolds.

Warren.
John F. Sherrill.

Washington.
John Barker,
John W. Proudfit.

Wayne.
Austin Roe,
Isaac R. Sandford.

Westchester.
Andrew Findlay,
Charles Wright.

Wyoming.
Truman Benedict,
Leverett Spring.

Yates.
Thomas Seamans.

Sixty-eighth Session.

1845 — January 7 to May 14.

Speaker — Horatio Seymour.
Clerk — James R. Rose.
Sergeant-at-Arms — David B. Groat.
Doorkeeper — Elbridge B. Fenn.

Albany.
Clarkson F. Crosby,
Ira Harris,
Leonard Litchfield.

Allegany.
Nathaniel Coe,
John G. Collins.

Broome.
Cyrus Johnson.

Cattaraugus.
Seth Field,
Roderick White.

Cayuga.
David Gould,
Leonard Searing,
William Titus.

Chautauque.
Samuel A. Brown,
Henry C. Frisbee,
Jeremiah Mann.

Chemung.
Peter McKay.

Chenango.
Joel Burdick,
Solomon S. Hall,
Charles B. Miller.

Clinton.
Noyes P. Gregory.

Columbia.
Peter I. Bachman,
Elijah Bagg,
William M. Bunker.

Cortland.
George J. J. Barber,
John Pierce, 2d.

Delaware.
John McDonald,
Linus Porter.

Dutchess.
Epenetus Crosby,
Freeborn Garretson,
Walter Sherman.

Erie.
John T. Bush,
Truman Dewey,
Daniel Lee.

Essex.
John C. Hammond.

Franklin.
Hiram Horton.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Garret A. Newkirk.

Genesee.
Chester Hannum,
Aaron Long.

Greene.
Deliverance B Hervey,
Gerret W. Sager.

Herkimer.
Alexander H. Buell,
William C. Crain.

Jefferson.
Lysander H. Brown,
Azel W. Danforth,
Edward S. Salisbury.

Kings.
Richard L. Wyckoff,
Daniel D. Wynant.

Lewis.
Dean S. Howard.

Livingston
Harlow W. Wells,
John Young.

Madison.
Stephen G. Sears,
William Smith,
John I. Walrath.

Monroe.
William C. Bloss,
John McVean,
Isaac T. Raymond.

Montgomery.
John L. Bevens,
Peter H. Fonda.

New York.
Eli C. Blake,
John Culver,
John J. R. DePuy,
Jacob L. Fenn,
Harvey Hunt,
James Jarvis,
Frederick E. Mather,
Roderick N. Morrison,
Severn D. Moulton
Thomas H. Oakley,
William S. Ross,
Ab'm J. Thompson, Jr.,
David E. Wheeler.

Niagara.
Levi F. Bowne,
John Sweeney.

Oneida.
Andrew Billings,
Merit Brooks,
Calvert Comstock,
Horatio Seymour.

Onondaga.
Julius C. Kinne,
Dennis McCarthy,
David Preston,
Lake I. Tefft,

Ontario.
Timothy Buel, Jr.,
Israel Huntington,
Alvah Worden.

Orange.
John Brooks,
Thornton M. Niven,
Rich. M. Tuthill, Jr.

Orleans.
Gardner Goold.

Oswego.
Thomas Skelton,
Luny Thayer.

Otsego.
Franklin B. Carpenter,
Chris. D. Fellows,
Harry G. Harden.

Putnam.
Benjamin Bailey.

Queens.
Elbert F. Jones.

Rensselaer.
Harry Betts,
Ryer Heermance,
Wm. H. Van Schoonhoven.

Richmond.
Peter Mersereau.

Rockland.
Joseph P. Brower.

St. Lawrence.
Asa L. Hazelton,
John L. Russell.

Saratoga
Edward Edwards,
William Wilcox.

Schenectady.
William Gifford.

Schoharie
Seymour Boughton,
Henry Tibbets.

Seneca.
Robert L. Stevenson.

Steuben.
William C. Rogers,
Ancel C. Smith,
Jacob Van Valkenb'gh

Suffolk.
John H. Dayton,
Darling B. Whitney.

Sullivan.
Harvey R. Morris.

Tioga.
Gideon O. Chase.

Tompkins.
Sherman Miller,
Lyman Strobridge.

Ulster.
Reuben H. Hine,
Irwin Pardee.

Warren.
James Cameron.

Washington.
James Rice,
John Stevenson.

Wayne.
John J. Dickson,
Alanson M. Knapp.

Westchester.
I. Anthony Constant,
Thomas R. Lee.

Wyoming.
Leverett Spring,
Andrew W. Young.

Yates
Ezekiel Casner.

Sixty-ninth Session.

1846 — January 6 to May 13.

Speaker — William C. Crain.
Clerk — William W. Dean.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Samuel S. Wood.
Doorkeeper — Horatio G. Pope.

Albany.
Ira Harris,
Thomas L. Shafer,
Robert D. Watson.

Allegany.
Nathaniel Coe,
John G Collins.

Broome.
Salfronius H. French.

Cattaraugus.
Elijah A. Rice,
Gideon Searl.

Cayuga.
Samuel Bell,
William I. Cornwell,
John T. Rathbun.

Chautauque.
Madison Burnell,
Valorus Lake,
Elisha Ward.

Chemung.
Abraham Primmer.

Chenango.
Solomon Ensign, Jr.,
William G. Sands,
Hiram E. Storrs.

Clinton.
Noyes P. Gregory.

Columbia.
William E. Heermance,
Jeremiah Hover,
Levi Pitts.

Cortland.
Amos Graves,
John Miller.

Delaware.
Orin Foote,
Reuben Lewis.

Dutchess.
Elnathan Haxton,
George P. Pierce.[1]
Daniel Sherwood.

Erie.
John T. Bush,
Nathan K. Hall,
James Wood.

Essex.
Caleb D. Barton.

Franklin.
Sidney Lawrence.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Clark S Grinnell.

Genesee.
Heman Blodgett,
Aaron Long.

Greene.
Neeley Lawrence,
Peter W. Van Bergen.

Herkimer.
William C. Crain,
Henry Eysaman.

Jefferson.
Henderson Howk,
Elihu M. McNeil,
Levi Miller.

Kings.
Gamaliel King,
John A. Voorhees.

Lewis.
Nelson J. Beach.

Livingston.
William S Fullerton,
John Young.

Madison.
Horace Hawks,
Thomas P. Loomis,
Stephen M. Potter.

Monroe.
Matthias L. Angle,
William C. Bloss,
James R. Thompson.

Montgomery.
Benjamin Baird,
Theodoric R. Liddle.

New York.
Joseph C. Albertson,
Gerardus Boyce,
John E. Develin,
Joshua Fleet,
Robert H. Ludlow,
Wilson Small,
Thomas Spofford,
Jonathan D Stevenson,
Alexander Stewart,
Samuel J. Tilden,
James H. Titus,
John Townsend,
Alexander Wells.

Niagara.
Lot Clark,
Morgan Johnson.

Oneida.
Chauncey C. Cook,
Benjamin F. Cooper,
Daniel G. Dorrance,
Russell Fuller.

Onondaga.
Julius C. Kinne,
Elihu L. Phillips,
Lake I. Tefft,
Alonzo Wood.

Ontario.
Elias Cost,
Joseph C. Shelton,
Alvah Worden.

Orange.
William L. Benedict,
Wilkins Seacord,
Robert R. Thompson.

Orleans.
Dexter Kingman.

Oswego.
Reuben Drake,
Thomas Skelton.

Otsego.
Ebenezer Blakely,

[1] Contested by Epenetus Crosby.

Delos W. Dean,
Benjamin Morehouse.

Putnam.
Benjamin Bailey.

Queens.
John Willis.

Rensselaer.
Henry Z. Hayner,
Samuel McClellan,
Justus Nolton.

Richmond.
George H. Cole.

Rockland.
Sampson Marks.

St. Lawrence.
Asa L. Hazelton,
Bishop Perkins.

Saratoga.
Chauncey Boughton,
James M. Marvin.

Schenectady.
David M. Moore.

Schoharie.
Thomas Lawyer,
Thomas Smith.

Seneca.
Alanson Woodworth.

Steuben.
Andrew G. Chatfield,
Otto F. Marshall,
William C. Rogers.

Suffolk.
Samuel B. Gardiner,
Richard A. Udall.

Sullivan.
Richard Oliver.

Tioga.
Gideon O. Chase.

Tompkins.
Jas. W. Montgomery,
Henry S. Walbridge.

Ulster.
Charles Drake,
Joseph W. Low.

Warren.
Winfield S. Sherwood.

Washington.
James M. Foster,
Lodewecus S. Viele.

Wayne.
Elias Durfee,
James T. Wisner.

Westchester.
John R. Hayward,
Ezra Marshall.

Wyoming.
Arden Woodruff,
Andrew W. Young.

Yates.
George W. Wolcott.

Seventieth Session.

1847—January 5 to May 13; September 8 to December 15.

Speaker—William C. Hasbrouck.
Clerk—Philander B. Prindle.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Daniel B. Davis.
Doorkeeper—Asa W. Carpenter.

Albany.
John Fuller,
John J. Gallup,
Valentine Tredwell,
Robert D. Watson.

Allegany.
Grover Leavens,
Samuel Russell.

Broome.
Oliver C. Crocker.

Cattaraugus.
Rufus Crowley,
Joseph E. Weeden.

Cayuga.
Samuel Bell,
William I. Cornwell,
John T. Rathbun.

Chautauque.
Madison Burnell,
Charles J. Orton.

Chemung.
William Maxwell.

Chenango.
Ransom Balcom,
David McWhorter.

Clinton.
Rufus Heaton.

Columbia.
John S. Gould,
William M. Miller.

Cortland.
Timothy Green.

Delaware.
John C. Allaben,
Donald Shaw.

Dutchess.
Epenetus Crosby,
Walter Sherman,
Aves I. Vanderbilt.

Erie.
Obadiah J. Green,
John D. Howe,
Horatio Shumway,
William H. Pratt.

Essex.
William H. Sutrick.

Franklin.
Joseph R. Flanders.

Fulton and Hamilton
Darius Moore.

Genesee.
Heman Blodgett,
Alonzo S. Upham.

Greene.
Wm. V. B. Adams,
Almeron Marks.

Herkimer.
Abijah Beckwith,
Jefferson Tillinghast.

Jefferson.
John Boyden,
Samuel J. Davis,
John D. Davison.

Kings.
John A. Emmans,
Ebenezer W. Peck,
Abraham D. Soper.

Lewis.
Thomas Baker.

Livingston.
William S Fullerton,
Andrew Sill.

Madison.
George T. Baylor,
Peter Van Valkenb'gh.

Monroe.
William C Bloss,
John McGonegal,
John B. Smith.

Montgomery.
Gamaliel Bowdish,
Andrew S Gray.

New York.
Alexander M. Ailing,
Charles Baxter,1
John H. Bowie,
Lyman Candee,
Edward R. Carpenter,
David J. Chatfield,
John E. Develin,
Dennis Garrison,
Henry Keyser,
James C. Rutherford,
Daniel E Sickles,
Wilson Small,
Norman B. Smith,
Alexander Stewart,
Michael Walsh,
Uzziah Wenman.

Niagara.
Benjamin Carpenter,
Christopher H Skeele.

Oneida.
Nathan Burchard,
Abel E. Chandler,
Isaac Curry,
John Dean.

Onondaga.
William Henderson,
John Lakin,
Manoah Pratt,
Joseph Prindle.

Ontario.
Emery B Pottle,
Ezra Pierce.

Orange.
Joseph Davis,
Wm. C. Hasbrouck,
Hudson McFarlan.

Orleans.
Abner Hubbard.

Oswego.
Orrin R. Earl,
M. Lindley Lee.

Otsego.
Cyrus Brown,
Francis U. Fenno,
William Temple.

Putnam.
Benjamin B. Benedict.

Queens.
Wessell S. Smith.

Rensselaer.
Joseph Gregory,
Amos K. Hadley,
David S. McNamara.

Richmond.
George H. Cole.

Rockland.
John A. Haring.

St. Lawrence.
Phineas Atwater,
Henry Barber,
Bishop Perkins.

Saratoga.
Joseph Daniels,
Thomas C. Morgan.

Schenectady.
David Caw.

Schoharie.
Elisha Hammond,
Thomas Smith.

Seneca.
Ansel Bascom.

Steuben.
Hiram Chapman,
William Diven,
William Hunter.

Suffolk.
Henry Landon,
John L. Smith.

Sullivan.
William B. Wright.2

Tioga.
Charles R. Barstow.

Tompkins.
Samuel Lawrence,
Henry W. Sage.

Ulster.
Jacob H. DeWitt,
John D. L. Montanye.3

Warren.
John Hodgson, 2d.

Washington.
Adolphus F Hitchcock
Samuel McDoual.

1 Resigned in January, on being commissioned in army in Mexico.
2 Resigned in July, having been elected Justice of the Supreme Court.
3 Contested by Isaac L. Hasbrouck.

Wayne.
Samuel Moore.
Israel R. Southard.

Westchester.
James E. Beers,1
Ezra Marshall.

Wyoming.
Arden Woodruff.

Yates.
Nehemiah Raplee.

Seventy-first Session.

1848—January 4 to April 12.

Speaker—Amos K. Hadley.
Clerk—Philander B Prindle.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Samuel H. Marks.
Doorkeeper—John Davies.

Albany
1 Edward S. Willett,
2 Frederick Mathias,
3 Robert H. Pruyn,
4 Henry A. Brigham.

Allegany.
1 John Wheeler,
2 William Cobb.

Broome.
Jeremiah Hull.

Cattaraugus.
1 James G. Johnson,
2 Marcus H. Jounson.

Cayuga.
1 Ebenezer Curtis,
2 John J. Brinckerhoff,
3 Hector C. Tuthill.

Chautauque.
1 John H. Pray,
2 David H Treadway.

Chemung.
George W. Buck.

Chenango.
1 Levi H. Case,
2 Ezra P. Church.

Clinton.
Rufus Heaton.

Columbia.
1 Jonas H. Miller,
2 Charles B. Osborn.

Cortland.
James Comstock.

Delaware.
1 Platt Townsend,
2 John Calhoun.

Dutchess.
1 Edgar Vincent,
2 David Collins, Jr.,
3 James Hammond.

Erie.
1 Elbridge G. Spalding,
2 Harry Slade,
3 Ira E. Irish,
4 Charles C. Severance.

Essex.
William H. Butrick.

Franklin.
Elos L Winslow.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Isaac Benedict.

Genesee.
1 Tracy Pardee,
2 Alonzo S Upham.

Greene.
1 Alexander H. Palmer
2 Frederick A. Fenn.

Herkimer.
1 James Feeter,
2 Lawrence L. Merry.

Jefferson.
1 Benjamin Maxson,
2 Harvey D. Parker,
3 Fleury Keith.

Kings.
1 Ebenezer W. Peck,
2 Edwards W. Fiske,
3 John A. Cross.

Lewis.
David D. Reamer.

Livingston.
1 Gurdon Nowlen,
2 Nathaniel Coe.

Madison.
1 John C. G. Bailey,
2 George Grant.

Monroe.
1 Ezra Sheldon,
2 A'm M. Schermerhorn,
3 Isaac Chase, Jr.

Montgomery.
1 Asa Bowman,
2 William A. Haslet.

New York.
1 J Phelps Phœnix,
2 James Bowen,
3 John H. Bowie,
4 John F. Rodman,
5 Peter H. Titus,
6 Samuel G. Raymond
7 William B. Meech,
8 Thomas Charlock,
9 Dennis Garrison,
10 Martin H. Truesdell,
11 Alexander Stewart,
12 Michael Walsh,
13 Erastus C. Benedict,
14 Robert G. Campbell,
15 Marwin R. Brewer,
16 James Brooks.

Niagara.
1 Elias Ransom,
2 Solomon Moss,2
3 Morgan Johnson.2

Oneida.
1 Luke Smith,
2 Warren Converse,
3 Bloomfield S. Beach,
4 Henry Yager.

Onondaga.
1 James Little,
2 Horace Hazen,
3 Thomas Spencer,
4 Curtis J. Hurd.

Ontario.
1 Charles S. Brother,
2 Hiram Ashley.

Orange.
1 Stephen Rapalje,
2 George Houston,
3 Aug. P. Thompson.

Orleans.
Arba Chubb.

Oswego.
1 M. Lindley Lee,
2 Andrew Z McCarty.

Otsego.
1 Benjamin Davis,
2 Oliver C Chamberlin,
3 Elisha S. Saunders.

Putnam.
Chauncey R. Weeks.

Queens.
Wessel S. Smith.

Rensselaer.
1 Amos K Hadley,
2 George T Denison.
3 George W. Glass.

Richmond.
Ephraim J. Totten.

Rockland.
Lawrence J Sneden.

St. Lawrence.
1 Charles A. Myers,
2 John S. Chipman,
3 Benjamin Holmes.

Saratoga.
1 Cady Hollister,
2 George Payn.

Schenectady.
Abraham W. Toll.

Schoharie.
1 Adam Lattice,
2 James Parsons.

Seneca.
John Kennedy.

Steuben.
1 Abel Kendall,
2 John G. Mersereau,
3 Alex. H. Stephens.

Suffolk.
1 Edwin Rose,
2 Wm. Snyder Smith.

Sullivan.
James F. Bush.

Tioga.
Erastus Goodrich.

Tompkins.
1 John Jessup,
2 Alpheus West.

Ulster.
1 George W. Gay,
2 Job G. Ellmore.

Warren.
Albert N. Cheney.

Washington.
1 Benjamin Crocker,
2 Elisha A Martin.

Wayne.
1 Elisha Pettit,
2 John Lapham.

Westchester.
1 Rich'd M. Underhill,
2 Jared V. Peck.

Wyoming.
Paul Richards.

Yates.
Hatley N. Dox.

Seventy-second Session.

1849—January 2 to April 11.

Speaker—Amos K. Hadley.
Clerk—Philander B. Prindle.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Samuel S. Blanchard.
Doorkeeper—Robert Grant.

Albany.
1 Hiram Barber,
2 David Van Auken,
3 Robert H Pruyn,
4 Joel A. Wing.

Allegany.
1 Orville Boardman,
2 Erastus H. Willard.

Broome.
John O. Whittaker.

Cattaraugus.
1 Seth R. Crittenden,
2 Horace C. Young.

Cayuga.
1 James D. Button,
2 John I. Brinckerhoff,
3 Hector C. Tuthill.

Chautauque.
1 Silas Terry,
2 Ezekiel B. Guernsey.

Chemung.
Alvan Nash.

Chenango.
1 James Clark,
2 Alonzo Johnson.

Clinton.
Albert G. Carver.

Columbia.
1 James M Strever,
2 Daniel S. Curtis.

1 Contested by John R. Hayward.
2 Johnson contested the seat of Moss and was admitted April 7, 1848.

Cortland.
Ira Skeel.

Delaware.
1 James E. Thompson,
2 Luther Butts.

Dutchess.
1 Edgar Vincent,
2 Wesley Butts,
3 James Hammond.

Erie.
1 Benoni Thompson,
2 Augustus Raynor,
3 Marcus McNeal,
4 Luther Buxton.

Essex.
George W. Goff.

Franklin.
George B. R. Gove.

Fulton and Hamilton.
John Culbert.

Genesee.
1 Tracy Pardee,
2 Martin C. Ward.

Greene.
1 Alexander H. Bailey,
2 Albert Tuttle.

Herkimer.
1 Fred. P. Bellinger,
2 Asa Wilcox.

Jefferson.
1 George Gates,
2 John L. Marsh,
3 Bernard Bagley.

Kings.
1 Joseph Boughton,
2 Edwards W. Fiske,
3 John A. Cross.

Lewis.
Diodate Pease.

Livingston.
1 Arch'ald H. McLean,
2 Philip Woodruff.

Madison.
1 David Maine,
2 Robert G. Stewart.

Monroe.
1 Levi Kelsey,
2 L. Ward Smith,
3 Elisha Harmon.

Montgomery.
1 Frothingham Fish,
2 Lewis Averill.

New York.
1 Ephraim H Hudson,
2 James Bowen,
3 Henry J. Allen,
4 George J. Cornell,
5 Sam'l T. McKinney,
6 Jas. W. Beekman,
7 Abra'm Van Orden,
8 William Dodge,
9 Charles Perley,
10 Garrit H. Stryker,
11 Robert B. Folger,
12 Daniel B. Taylor,
13 Jos B. Varnum, Jr.,
14 Robt. G. Campbell,
15 Merwin R. Brewer,
16 Albert Gilbert.

Niagara.
1 Hollis White,
2 Morgan Johnson.

Oneida.
1 Oliver Prescott,
2 Nehemiah N. Pierce,
3 James M. Elwood,
4 Chauncey Stevens.

Onondaga.
1 Joseph J Glass,
2 Myron Wheaton,
3 Joseph Slocum,
4 Samuel Hart.

Ontario.
1 Dolphin Stevenson,
2 Josiah Porter.

Orange.
1 David C Bull,
2 David H. Moffat, Jr.,
3 Maurice Hoyt.

Orleans.
Reuben Robiee.

Oswego.
1 Henry Fitzhugh,
2 Edward W. Fox.

Otsego.
1 L. Mortimer Gilbert,
2 David B St. John,
3 Charles C. Noble.

Putnam.
James J. Smalley

Queens.
Wessel S. Smith.

Rensselaer.
1 Amos K. Hadley,
2 Benajah Allen,
3 William H. Budd.

Richmond.
Gabriel P. Disosway.

Rockland.
Matthew D. Bogart.

St. Lawrence.
1 Harlow Godard,
2 Justus B. Pickit,
3 Noble S. Elderkin.

Saratoga.
1 Roscius R Kennedy,
2 Wm. W. Rockwell.

Schenectady.
Israel R. Green.

Schoharie.
1 David B. Danforth,
2 Austin Sexton.

Seneca.
Jacob G. Markell.

Steuben.
1 Ab'm J. Quack'boss,
2 John G. Mersereau,
3 John K. Hale.

Suffolk.
1 Edwin Rose,
2 Nathaniel Miller.

Sullivan.
James F. Bush.

Tioga.
Ezra S. Sweet.

Tompkins.
1 Darius Hall,
2 Chas. J. Roumseville.

Ulster.
1 Peter Crispell, Jr.,
2 James G. Graham.

Warren.
Reuben Wells.

Washington.
1 Le Roy Mowry,
2 Alex. Robertson.

Wayne.
1 Isaac Leavenworth,
2 Peter Boyce.

Westchester.
1 Wm. H. Robertson.
2 Harvey Kidd.

Wyoming.
Paul Richards.

Yates.
John Wisewell.

Seventy-third Session.

1850—January 1 to April 10.

Speakers—Noble S. Elderkin.
Robert H. Pruyn.
Ferral C. Dinniny.
Clerk—James R. Rose.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Samuel Reynolds.
Doorkeeper—John K. Anderson.

Albany.
1 Cornelius Vanderzee,
2 Joel B. Nott,
3 Robert H. Pruyn,
4 William S. Shepard.

Allegany
1 Anthony T. Wood,
2 Joseph Corey.

Broome.
Edward Y. Park.

Cattaraugus.
1 Frederick S. Martin,
2 Horace C. Young.

Cayuga.
1 Hiram Coon,
2 John Richardson,
3 Ashbel Avery.

Chautauque.
1 John P. Hall,
2 Samuel Barrett.

Chemung.
Philo Jones.

Chenango.
1 Isaac L. F. Cushman,
2 Rufus Chandler.

Clinton.
Gorton T. Thomas.

Columbia.
1 Philip G. Lasher,
2 John H. Overhiser.

Cortland.
Lewis Kingsley.

Delaware.
1 George H. Winsor,
2 Richard Morse.

Dutchess.
1 Charles Robinson,
2 Minor C. Story,
3 Stephen Haight.

Erie.
1 Orlando Allen,
2 Elijah Ford,
3 Ira E. Irish,
4 Joseph Candee.

Essex.
George W. Goff.

Franklin.
William A. Wheeler.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Cyrus H. Brownell.

Genesee.
1 John C. Gardner,
2 Martin C. Ward.

Greene.
1 Alonzo Greene,
2 Theo. L. Prevost.

Herkimer.
1 Asa Vickery,
2 Humphrey G. Root.

Jefferson.
1 John Winslow,
2 Joel Haworth,
3 Alfred Fox.

Kings.
1 Joseph A. Yard,
2 Edwards W. Fiske,
3 John H. Baker.

Lewis.
John Newkirk.

Livingston.
1 Arch. H. McLean,
2 Philip Woodruff.

Madison.
1 John Clark,
2 Thomas O. Bishop.

Monroe.
1 M. Day Hicks,
2 L. Ward Smith,
3 Elisha Harmon.

Montgomery.
1 Samuel G. Green,
2 Charles Hubbs.

New York.
1 John H. White,
2 James Bowen,
3 Henry J. Allen,
4 Abram Wakeman,
5 Thomas Truslon,
6 Jonathan W. Allen,
7 Henry J. Raymond,
8 Benj. W. Bradford,
9 J V. D. B. Fowler,
10 James Monroe,
11 Gilbert C. Dean,
12 Abraham B. Davis,
13 Jos. B. Varnum, Jr.,

14 George C. Waters,
15 John J. Townsend,
16 Albert Gilbert.

Niagara.
1 George W. Jermain,
2 James Van Horn, Jr.

Oneida.
1 William J. Bacon,
2 Ralph McIntosh,
3 Robert Frazier,
4 Luther Leland.

Onondaga.
1 James Little,
2 Benjamin J Cowles,
3 E. W Leavenworth,
4 Harvey G. Andrews.

Ontario.
1 John L. Dox.
2 Josiah Porter.

Orange.
1 William Graham,
2 Albert G. Owen,
3 Daniel Fullerton,1
4 Daniel T. Durland.1

Orleans
Silas M. Burroughs.

Oswego
1 William Lewis, Jr.,
2 Luke D. Smith.

Otsego.
1 Anson C Parshall,
2 Joseph Peck,
3 Edward Pratt.

Putnam.
William Bowne.

Queens.
Joseph S. Snedeker.

Rensselaer.
1 George Lesley,
2 Edward P. Pickett,
3 Lansing Sheldon.

Richmond.
Benjamin P. Prall.

Rockland.
Brewster J. Allison.

St. Lawrence.
1 Harlow Godard,
2 John Horton
3 Noble S. Elderkin.

Saratoga.
1 James Noxon,
2 Frederick J. Wing.

Schenectady.
James Allen.

Schoharie.
1 Daniel D. Dodge,
2 John Avery.

Seneca.
Alfred Bolter.

Steuben.
1 Edwin F. Church,
2 Ferral C. Dinniny,
3 James Alley.

Suffolk.
1 David Pierson.
2 Walter Scudder.

Sullivan.
James F. Bush.

Tioga.
Isaac Lott.

Tompkins.
1 Henry Brewer,
2 Elias W. Cady.

Ulster.
1 Milton Sheldon,
2 John P. Davis.

Warren.
Cyrus Burnham.

Washington.
1 David I Sill,
2 Calvin Pease.

Wayne.
1 James M. Wilson,
2 Elihu Durfee.

Westchester
1 Wm. H. Robertson,
2 Jesse Lyon.

Wyoming.
James Sprague.

Yates.
Melat'h H. Lawrence.

Seventy-fourth Session.

1851—January 7 to April 17; June 10 to July 11.

Speakers—Henry J. Raymond.
Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.
Clerk—Richard U. Sherman.
Serg ant-at-Arms—Willett B. Goddard.
Doorkeeper—Samuel B. Tuell.

Albany.
1 Robert Babcock,
2 Adam I. Shultes,
3 Hamilton Harris,
4 Eli Perry.

Allegany.
1 Emery E. Norton,
2 Anson Congdon.

Broome.
Roger W. Hinds.

Cattaraugus.
1 Alonzo A. Gregory,
2 William J. Nelson.

Cayuga.
1 Levi Colvin,
2 George Underwood,
3 Delos Bradley.

Chautauque.
1 Austin Smith,
2 Daniel W. Douglass.

Chemung.
Samuel Miner.

Chenango.
1 Levi Harris,
2 Laman Ingersoll.

Clinton.
Henry G. Hewit.

Columbia.
1 John D. Laugdon,
2 Philetus W. Bishop.

Cortland.
Alvan Kellogg.

Delaware.
1 Samuel Doyle,
2 Wm. Gleason, Jr.

Dutchess.
1 Charles Robinson,
2 Howland R. Sherman,
3 William H. Feller.

Erie.
1 Orlando Allen,
2 William A. Bird,
3 Henry Atwood,
4 Chas. C. Severance.

Essex.
Abraham Weldon.

Franklin.
William A. Wheeler,

Fulton and Hamilton.
John Stewart.

Genesee.
1 Albert Rowe,
2 Levi Fisk.

Greene.
1 J. Atwater Cooke,
2 Henry Kinsley.

Herkimer.
1 John H. Wooster,
2 Daniel Shall.

Jefferson.
1 William A Gilbert,
2 John Fool, Jr ,
3 Loren Bushnell.

Kings.
1 George E Baker,
2 Howard C. Cady,
3 Ed'wd T. Backhouse.

Lewis.
Caleb Lyon,2
Dean S. Howard.3

Livingston.
1 Alvin Chamberlain,
2 Orrin D. Lake.

Madison.
1 Jairus French,
2 Franklin P. Hoppin.

Monroe.
1 Nathaniel H. Fordyce
2 William A. Fitzhugh,
3 Caleb B. Corser.

Montgomery.
1 Sol. Pulver Heath.
2 Conrad P. Snell.

New York.
1 Albert A. Thompson,
2 Charles R. Swords,
3 Henry J. Allen,
4 Abram Wakeman,
5 Michael Dougherty,
6 Wyllis Blackstone,
7 Henry J. Raymond,
8 Sanf'd L. Macomber,
9 John Ryan,
10 Lebbeus B. Ward,
11 James Dewey,
12 William S. Gregory,
13 Jos. V. Varnum, Jr.,
14 George Clark,
15 John J. Townsend,
16 William D. Greene.

Niagara.
1 Abijah H. Moss,
2 Jeptha W. Babcock.

Oneida.
1 Joseph Benedict,
2 Lorenzo Rouse,
3 Lewis Rider,
4 George Brayton.

Onondaga.
1 Demosthenes C. Le Roy
2 John F Clark,
3 George Stevens,
4 Daniel Denison.

Ontario.
1 Thomas J. McLouth,
2 Henry Pardee.

Orange.
1 Oliver Belknap,
2 Phineas Rumsey,
3 Milton Barnes.

Orleans.
Silas M. Burroughs.

Oswego.
1 Moses P. Hatch,4
1 William P. Curtis,5
2 Benjamin F. Lewis.

Otsego.
1 Henry J. Campbell,
2 Edwin S. Coffin,
3 Worthington Wright.

Putnam.
William Bowne.

Queens.
James Maurice.

Rensselaer.
1 George Lesley,
2 William Russell,
3 Oliver C. Thompson.

Richmond.
William H. Anthon.

Rockland.
Jacob Sickles.

St. Lawrence.
1 Smith Stillwell,
2 John Horton,
3 Noble S. Elderkin.

Saratoga.
1 Abraham Leggett,
2 John L. Perry.

Schenectady.
Ruben Ellwood.

1 Fullerton's seat was contested by Durland, who succeeded February 26.
2 Resigned April 26.
3 Second meeting in place of Lyon, resigned.
4 Resigned April 17.
5 Second meeting in place of Hatch, resigned.

Schoharie.
1 Lewis Rockwell,
2 Abraham L. Lawyer.

Seneca.
Orrin Southwick.

Steuben.
1 Charles G. Higby,
2 James H. Miles,
3 Joel Carrington.

Suffolk.
1 Franklin Tuthill,
2 Egbert T. Smith.

Sullivan.
Jonathan Stratton.

Tioga.
James Ely.

Tompkins.
1 Alex. Graham,
2 Benj. G. Ferris.

Ulster.
1 Wm. F. Russell,
2 John P. Davis.

Warren.
David Noble, 2d.

Washington.
1 Thos. C. Whiteside,
2 James Farr.

Wayne.
1 Edw. W. Bottum,
2 Theron G. Yeomans.

Westchester.
1 Daniel C Briggs,
2 Theo. H Benedict,

Wyoming.
W. J. Humphrey.

Yates.
Samuel Jayne, Jr.

Seventy-fifth Session.

1852—January 6 to April 16.

Speaker—Jonas C. Heartt.
Clerk—Richard U. Sherman.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Joseph W. Caldwell.
Doorkeeper—Nathan Chamberlain.

Albany.
1 Hugh Swift,
2 Geo. M Sayles,
3 T. Van Vechten, Jr.,
4 Robert Harper.

Allegany.
1 John Wheeler,
2 John R. Hartshorn.

Broome.
William L. Ford.

Cattaraugus.
1 Stephen S. Cole,
2 Alexander Sheldon.

Cayuga.
1 William Hayden,
2 George Underwood,
3 Delos Bradley.

Chautauque.
1 Austin Smith,
2 Jeremiah Ellsworth.

Chemung.
James B. Van Etten.

Chenango.
1 Thompson White,
2 Jos. E. Chamberlain.

Clinton.
Jacob H. Holt.

Columbia.
1 Wesley R. Gallup,
2 Geo. Van Santvoord.

Cortland.
George W. Bradford.

Delaware.
1 Hezekiah Elwood,
2 Lewis Mills.

Dutchess.
1 John S. Emans,
2 John M Keese,
3 Augustus Martin.

Erie.
1 Israel T Hatch,
2 Jasper B. Young,
3 Aaron Riley,
4 Joseph Bennett.

Essex.
Abraham Welden.

Franklin.
Darius W. Lawrence.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Alfred N. Haner.

Genesee.
1 Albert Rowe,
2 Levi Fisk.

Greene.
1 Norman H. Gray,
2 Thos. Bedell, Jr.

Herkimer.
1 John Hoover,
2 Charles Delong.

Jefferson.
1 William A. Gilbert,
2 Merrill Coburn,
3 William Rouse.

Kings.
1 John Berry,
2 Waldo Hutchins,
3 Samuel E. Johnson.

Lewis.
John Benedict.

Livingston.
1 Alvin Chamberlain,
2 Orrin D Lake.

Madison.
1 George B. Rowe,
2 Henry L. Webb.

Monroe.
1 John Shoecraft,
2 Joel P. Milliner,
3 Caleb B. Corser.

Montgomery.
1 John I. Davis,
2 William Clark.

New York.
1 William Minor,
2 Patrick G Maloney,
3 Joseph Rose, Jr.
4 Theodore A. Ward,
5 John Brown,
6 Wyllis Blackstone,
7 Freeborn G. Luckey
8 Moses D. Gale,
9 Aaron B. Rollins,
10 James Monroe,
11 David O'Keefe, Jr.,
12 Michael Walsh,
13 William Taylor,
14 Andrew Leary,
15 Thomas P St. John,
16 Ephraim C. Snow.1

Niagara.
1 Abijah H. Moss,
2 Jeptha W. Babcock.

Oneida.
1 George D. Williams,
2 Chauncey S. Butler,
3 Henry Sandford,
4 John J. Castle.

Onondaga.
1 Lyman Norton,
2 William E. Tallman,
3 George Stevens,
4 John Merritt.

Ontario.
1 William R Pettit,
2 E. U. Simmons.

Orange.
1 Hugh S. Bull,
2 James B. Stevens,
3 A. J. Cuddeback.

Orleans.
George M Copeland.

Oswego.
1 Edwin C. Hart,
2 James T. Gibson.

Otsego.
1 Anson Wright,
2 Erastus King,
3 Harvey Keyes.

Putnam.
Nathan A. Howes.

Queens.
Sylvanus S. Smith.

Rensselaer.
1 Jonas C. Heartt,
2 Albert E. Richmond,
3 William H. Herrick.

Richmond.
L. H. Cortelyou.

Rockland.
John Demarest.

St. Lawrence.
1 Smith Stillwell,
2 Benjamin Smith,
3 Parker W. Rose.

Saratoga.
1 Isaiah Blood,
2 Alex. H. Palmer.

Schenectady.
James Donnan.

Schoharie.
1 S. Sornberger,
2 James Osterhout.

Seneca.
Robert R. Steele.

Steuben.
1 R B.Van Valken'bgh
2 Benajah P. Bailey,
3 Nathaniel M. Perry.

Suffolk.
1 Henry P. Hedges,
2 Zopher P. Oakley.

Sullivan.
Elisha P. Strong.

Tioga.
William Pierson.

Tompkins.
1 Alvah Hurlburt,
2 Stephen B. Cushing.

Ulster.
1 Jacob S Freer,
2 Jacob Westbrook, Jr

Warren.
George Richards.

Washington.
1 Elisha Billings,
2 David Wilson.

Wayne.
1 William Dutton,
2 Theron G. Yeomans.

Westchester.
1 George W Lyon.
2 Abraham Hatfield.

Wyoming
Wolcott J Humphrey

Yates.
Charles S. Hoyt.

Seventy-sixth Session.

1853—January 4 to April 15; May 24 to July 21,

Speaker—William H Ludlow.
Clerk—John S. Nafew.
Sergeant-at-Arms—John P. Phelps.
Doorkeeper—George D. Wooldridge.

Albany.
1 William F. Malburn,
2 John Reid,

Allegany.
3 William W. Forsyth,
4 Thomas Kearney.
1 Emu us Townsend,
2 M. B. Champlin.

1 Contested by Russell Smith.

Broome.
Joseph E. Ely.

Cattaraugus.
1 Daniel Hickox,
2 Michael H. Barker.

Cayuga.
1 William Hayden,
2 Terance J. Kennedy,
3 Mathias Hutchinson.

Chautauque.
1 Walter L. Sessions,
2 Jeremiah Ellsworth.

Chemung.
Hiram W. Jackson.

Chenango.
1 William H Armsbry,
2 Luther Osgood, Jr.

Clinton.
George V. Hoyle.

Columbia.
1 Henry A Dubois,
2 Alonzo Chamberlain.

Cortland.
Ashbel B Patterson.

Delaware.
1 Charles S Rogers,
2 Daniel Stewart.

Dutchess.
1 John S Emans,
2 James H. Weeks,
3 Augustus Martin.

Erie.
1 Almon M. Clapp,
2 William T. Bush,
3 Israel N Ely,
4 Nelson Welch.

Essex.
Jonathan Burnet.

Franklin.
Darius W. Lawrence.

Fulton and Hamilton.
William A. Smith.

Genesee.
1 Theodore C. Peters,
2 Joseph Cook.

Greene.
1 Darius Winans,
2 Elijah P. Bushnell.

Herkimer.
1 Arphaxed Loomis,
2 John W. Beckwith.

Jefferson.
1 James Gifford,
2 De Witt C. West,
3 Charles Smith.

Kings.
1 Nicholas P. O'Brien,
2 George A. Searing,
3 James H. Hutchins.

Lewis.
Seymour Green.

Livingston.
1 Amos A Heudee,
2 Abram Lozier.

Madison.
1 Dennis Hardin,
2 Marsena Temple.

Monroe
1 Lyman Payne,
2 Orlando Hastings,
3 James O. Pettingill.

Montgomery.
1 William McClary,
2 AbramN. Van Alstyne

New York.
1 F. W. C Wedekind,
2 Henry H. Howard,
3 Joseph Rose, Jr ,
4 Robt. D. Livingston,
5 George F. Allen,
6 Barthol'w T. Gilmore
7 Jacob S. Miller,
8 Moses D. Gale,
9 Erastus W Glover.
10 Henry Shaw,
11 David O'Keefe, Jr.,
12 Daniel B. Taylor,
13 William Taylor,
14 Solomon B. Noble,
15 Thomas P. St. John,
16 Russell Smith.

Niagara.
1 George W. Holley,
2 Reuben F. Wilson.

Oneida.
1 Dexter Gilmore,
2 Amos O Osborn,
3 Julius C. Thorne,
4 Amos C. Hall.

Onondaga.
1 Alonzo Case,
2 Samuel S. Kneeland,
3 Daniel P. Wood,
4 Isaac V. V. Hibbard.

Ontario.
1 Marcus Persons,
2 Hiram Ashley.

Orange.
1 Thomas Fulton,
2 Hudson Webb,
3 Ethan B. Carpenter.

Orleans.
Silas M. Burroughs.

Oswego.
1 DeWitt C. Littlejohn,
2 Charles A. Perkins.

Otsego.
1 Charles McLean,
2 Jenks S. Sprague,
3 John C. Spafford.

Putnam.
Nathan A. Howes.

Queens.
Sylvanus S. Smith.

Rensselaer.
1 Jason C. Osgood,
2 Charles B. Stratton,
3 Peter G. Ten Eyck.

Richmond.
Henry De Hart.

Rockland.
Nicholas C. Blauvelt

St. Lawrence.
1 Barnabas Hall,
2 Benjamin Smith,
3 Parker W. Rose.

Saratoga.
1 William Cary,
2 Henry Holmes.

Schenectady.
Wm. Van Vranken.

Schoharie.
1 Luman Reed,
2 John Westover.

Seneca.
Sterling G. Hadley.

Steuben.
1 Dryden Henderson,
2 John McBurney,
3 Henry H. Bouton.

Suffolk.
1 Ab'ham H. Gardiner,
2 William H. Ludlow.

Sullivan.
James K. Gardner.

Tioga.
Thomas I. Chatfield.

Tompkins.
1 David Crocker, Jr.,
2 Ebenezer S. Marsh.

Ulster.
1 John Louasberry,
2 L. Harrison Smith.

Warren.
Richard P. Smith.

Washington.
1 Charles R. Ingalls,
2 Samuel S. Beeman.

Wayne.
1 Benj H. Streeter,
2 Loammi Whitcomb.

Westchester.
1 George C. Finch,
2 Jacob Odell.

Wyoming.
Alonzo B. Rose.

Yates.
De Witt C. Stanford.

Seventy-seventh Session.

1884—January 3 to April 17.

Speaker—Robert H. Pruyn.
Clerk—Richard U. Sherman.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Silas D. Nichols.
Doorkeeper—John Davies.

Albany.
1 Step'n M Hollenbeck,
2 Israhiah W. Chesebro,
3 Robert H. Pruyn,
4 Archibald A. Dunlop

Allegany.
1 Gideon H. Jenkins,
2 Lucius S. May.

Broome.
Robert Harper.

Cattaraugus.
1 William H. Wood,
2 James Kirkland.

Cayuga.
1 Justus Townsend,
2 Mosely Hutchinson,
3 Mathias Hutchinson.

Chautauque.
1 Walter L. Sessions,
2 Francis W. Palmer.

Chemung.
John M. Randall.

Chenango.
1 Levi Harris,
2 Rufus J. Baldwin.

Clinton.
George V. Hoyle.

Columbia.
1 Milton Martin,
2 Harvey W. Gott.

Cortland.
Perrin H. McGraw.

Delaware.
1 Samuel F. Miller,
2 Daniel Rowland.

Dutchess.
1 Peter P. Montfoort,1
2 George W. Sterling,
3 Wm. H. Bostwick.

Erie.
1 William W. Weed,
2 Rolland Germain,
3 Charles A. Sill,
4 Edward N. Hatch.

Essex.
Jonathan Burnett.

Franklin.
Andrew F. Ferguson

Fulton and Hamilton.
Wesley Gleason.

Genesee.
1 Theodore C. Peters,
2 Joseph Cook.

Greene.
1 Joshua Fiero, Jr.,
2 George Robertson.

Herkimer.
1 Gardner Hinkley,
2 Dean Burgess.

Jefferson.
1 Calvin Littlefield,
2 Alden Adams,2
2 Jesse E. Willis,2
3 William Dewey.

Kings.
1 John C. Bergen,

1 Died. 2 Adams' seat was contested by Willis, who succeeded, February 3.

2 Samuel D. Backus,
3 Samuel D. Morris.

Lewis.
Jonathan C Collins.

Livingston.
1 Leman Stubbs,
2 Abram Lozier.

Madison.
1 Samuel White, 2d,
2 Franklin M. Whitman.

Monroe.
1 Lyman Payne,
2 James L. Angle,
3 Pliny B. Holdridge.

Montgomery.
1 Aaron W. Hull,
2 Hezekiah Baker.

New York.
1 Peter H. Graham,
2 G. De Witt Clinton,
3 Daniel W. Clarke,1
3 Pat H. Maguire,1
4 Theodore A. Ward,
5 Edward P. Barrow,
6 Wm. B. Aitken,
7 Charles C. Leigh,
8 George H Richards,
9 Daniel Willis,
10 Joseph W. Savage,
11 James N. Boyd,
12 Peter Dawson,
13 Fred A. Conkling,
14 John P. Cumming,
15 Edwin A. Ware,
16 Alexander P. Sharp.

Niagara.
1 Robert Dunlap,
2 Reuben F. Wilson.

Oneida.
1 Joseph Benedict,
2 A. Pierson Case,
3 Derick L Boardman,
4 James Mitchell.

Onondaga.
1 James M. Munro,
2 Milton A. Kinney,
3 Daniel P. Wood,
4 Wm. Richardson.

Ontario.
1 Jesse Cost,
2 S. V. R. Mallory.

Orange.
1 Chas. W. Cushman,
2 Chas M. Thompson,
3 Andrew J. Mills.

Orleans.
Jeremiah Freeman.

Oswego.
1 DeWitt C. Littlejohn
2 Azariah Wart.

Otsego.
1 Lewis Whipple,
2 Andrew A. Mather,
3 St. Paul Seely.

Putnam.
James J. Smalley.

Queens.
John A. Searing.

Rensselaer.
1 Jonathan Edwards,
2 Lyman Wilder,
3 George Brust.

Richmond.
Nicholas Crocheron.

Rockland.
John I. Suffern.

St. Lawrence.
1 Barnabas Hall,
2 Silas Baldwin,
3 Levi Miller.

Saratoga.
1 George W. Neilson,
2 Joseph Baucus.

Schenectady.
Matthew Winne, Jr.

Schoharie.
1 Jacob J. Barton,
2 James S. Wood.

Seneca.
David D. Scott.

Steuben.
1 John F. Williams,
2 Benajah P Bailey,
3 Obadiah Stevens.

Suffolk.
1 George Miller,
2 Wm. S. Preston.

Sullivan.
Amos Y. Sheely.

Tioga.
Lewis P. Legg.

Tompkins.
1 Benjamin Joy,
2 Eli Beers.

Ulster.
1 Meeker Gorham,
2 John B. Howell.

Warren.
David Noble, 2d.

Washington.
1 Ebenezer McMurray,
2 George W. Thorn.

Wayne.
1 Willis G Wade,
2 John P. Bennett.

Westchester.
1 Elijah Lee,
2 Jacob Odell.

Wyoming.
Alonzo B. Rose.

Yates.
David G. Underwood.

Seventy-eighth Session.

1855—January 2 to April 14.

Speaker— DeWitt C. Littlejohn.
Clerk— Richard U. Sherman.
Sergeant-at-Arms - Byron Ellsworth.
Doorkeeper— Harmon Groesbeck.

Albany.
1 Pryse Campbell,
2 Martin J Blessing,
3 Alexander Davidson,
4 James B. Van Etten.

Allegany.
1 Lucien B Johnson,
2 Lucius S. May.

Broome.
Charles McKinney.

Cattaraugus.
1 Alexander Storrs,
2 James Kirkland.

Cayuga.
1 Moore Couger,
2 David L. Dodge,
3 William B. Woodin.

Chautauque.
1 Samuel S Whallon,
2 Francis W. Palmer.

Chemung.
Orrin Robinson.

Chenango.
1 Daniel Palmer,
2 Lewis Fairchild.

Clinton.
Josiah T. Everest.

Columbia.
1 David Rhoda,
2 Elisha W. Bushnell.

Cortland.
John H. Knapp.

Delaware.
1 William H Smith,
2 Ezekiel Miller.

Dutchess.
1 Albert Emans,
2 Joseph B Allen,
3 Ambrose Wager.

Erie.
1 William W. Weed,
2 Daniel Devening, Jr.,
3 Lorenzo D. Covey,
4 Seth W. Goddard.

Essex.
Nathaniel C. Boynton.

Franklin.
Edward Fitch.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Wesley Gleason.

Genesee.
1 Ambrose Stevens,
2 David Mallory.

Greene.
1 Martin L. Rickerson,
2 John C. Palmer.

Herkimer.
1 Edmund F. Chapin,
2 Wm. Bridenbecker.

Jefferson.
1 Calvin Littlefield,
2 Moses Eames,
3 Joshua Main.

Kings.
1 Augustus H. Ivans,
2 George A. Searing,
3 John H Rhodes.

Lewis.
Aaron Parsons.

Livingston.
1 Lyman Odell,
2 McNeil Seymour.

Madison.
1 Gilbert Tompkins,
2 Aaron B. Brush.

Monroe.
1 Benjamin Smith,
2 John W. Stebbins,
3 N. P. Stanton, Jr.

Montgomery.
1 Aaron W Hull,
2 Hezekiah Baker.

New York.
1 David O'Keefe,
2 Robert H Coleman,
3 Patrick H. Maguire,
4 John D Dixon,
5 Edwin L. Smith,
6 William B Aitken,
7 Charles C. Leigh,
8 Theo. Stuyvesant,
9 Rbt. J. Jimmerson,
10 Nicholas Seagrist,
11 Joseph H. Petty,
12 W. G. McLaughlin,
13 Rich'd M. Blatchford,
14 Thomas J. Munday,
15 Aras G. Williams,
16 John S. Cocks.

Niagara.
1 Linus Jones Peck,
2 Ira Tompkins.

Oneida.
1 George D. Williams,
2 Levi Blakeslee,
3 Hezek'h H. Beecher,
4 Daniel Walker.

Onondaga.
1 James M. Munro,
2 William J. Machan,
3 Dudley P. Phelps,
4 Joshua V. H. Clark.

Ontario.
1 William H. Lamport,
2 Oliver Case.

Orange.
1 Joel T Headley,
2 Samuel Beyea,
3 James Bennett.

1 Clarke's seat was contested by Maguire, who succeeded, February 18, 1854.

Orleans.
Elisha S. Whalen.[1]

Oswego.
1 De Witt C. Littlejohn,
2 Jacob M Selden.2
3 Andrew S. Warner.2

Otsego.
1 Henry H. Davy,
2 Alonzo Churchill,
3 William Comstock.

Putnam.
James J. Smalley.

Queens.
James Rider.

Rensselaer.
1 Jonathan Edwards,
2 Nicholas M Masters,
3 Edmund Cole.

Richmond.
John F. Raymond.

Rockland.
John W. Ferdon.

St. Lawrence.
1 Asaph Green,
2 Silas Baldwin,
3 Levi Miller.

Saratoga.
1 Cornelius Schuyler,
2 John Terhune

Schenectady.
James Donnan.

Schoharie.
1 Wilkeson Wilsey,
2 Joseph H. Ramsey.

Seneca.
Daniel S. Kendig.

Steuben.
1 Seth B. Cole,
2 Sylvester Smith,
3 Peter C. Ward.

Suffolk.
1 John E Chester,
2 David Pla.t.

Sullivan.
William H. Buckley.

Tioga.
Carliste P. Johnson.

Tompkins.
1 Frederick S. Dumont,
2 Justice P. Pennoyer.

Ulster.
1 Theodore B. Gates,
2 Asa S. Wygant.

Warren.
Reuben Wells.

Washington.
1 James I. Lourie,
2 Justin A. Smith.

Wayne.
1 James T. Wisner,
2 John P. Bennett.

Westchester.
1 Daniel Hunt,
2 Fred. W. Waterbury.

Wyoming.
John C Paine.

Yates.
Jacob B. Van Osdol.

Seventy-ninth Session.

1856—January 1 to April 9

Speaker—Orville Robinson.3
Clerk—Richard U. Sherman 4
Sergeant-at-Arms—George B. Wooldridge.
Doorkeeper—Sherman McLean.

Albany.
1 Isaac Whitbeck,
2 Jackson King,
3 Henry Jenkins,
4 James Brady.

Allegany.
1 Isaac Hampton.
2 Alexander H. Main.

Broome.
Walter L. Peck.

Cattaraugus.
1 Lorenzo D Cobb,
2 Daniel Bucklin.

Cayuga.
1 Sardis Dudley,
2 Leonard Simons,
3 Tolbert Powers.

Chautauque.
1 Henry A. Prendergast
2 Smith Berry.

Chemung.
Jefferson B. Clark.

Chenango.
1 Tompk's H. Matteson,
2 Frederick Juliand.

Clinton.
Timothy Hoyle.

Columbia.
1 Samuel Ten Broeck,
2 Adam A. Hoysradt.

Cortland.
George I. Kingman.

Delaware.
1 John Mead,
2 John Haxtun.

Dutchess.
1 John H Ketchum,
2 Daniel O. Ward,
3 Jacob B Carpenter.

Erie.
1 John G. Deshler,
2 Daniel Devening, Jr.,
3 John Clark,
4 Benjamin Maltby.

Essex.
John A. Lee.

Franklin.
Albert Hobbs.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Isaac Lafever.

Genesee.
1 Seth Wakeman,
2 David Mallory.

Greene.
1 Buel Mabin,
2 Manly B. Mattice.

Herkimer.
1 Samuel Greene,
2 Amos H. Prescott.

Jefferson.
1 Hart Massey,
2 Franklin Parker,
3 Isaac Wells.5

Kings.
1 John Hanford,
2 Francis B. Spinola,
3 Edward T. Woods.

Lewis.
David Algur.

Livingston.
1 Lyman Odell,
2 Alonzo Bradner.

Madison.
1 Samuel White,
2 John Snow.

Monroe.
1 Benjamin Smith,
2 Eliphaz Trimmer,
3 Joseph Dewey.

Montgomery.
1 John Van Derveer,
2 Joseph Spraker.

New York.
1 Daniel Mahen,
2 Benjamin Ray,
3 James Hayes,
4 John D. Dixon,
5 John J. Reilly,
9 Augustine J. H. Duganne,
7 Samuel Brevoort,
8 James A. Dolan,
9 Erastus W. Glover,
10 John M. Reed,
11 Charles T. Mills,
12 Peter Dawson,
13 William A. Guest,
14 Henry Wiltse,
15 Arthur Woods,
16 John H. Anthon.

Niagara.
1 William S. Fenn,
2 John Gould.

Oneida.
1 George W. Fowler,
2 James J. Hanchett,
3 Thomas D Penfield,
4 Caleb Goodrich.

Onondaga.
1 Irvin Williams,
2 James Longstreet,
3 Burr Burton,
4 Jabez Lewis.

Ontario.
1 Samuel A. Foot,
2 Oliver Case.

Orange.
1 Isaac Wood,
2 William W. Reeve,
3 Andrew J. Mills.

Orleans.
Dan H. Cole.

Oswego.
1 Orville Robinson,
2 Andrew S. Warner.

Otsego.
1 Timothy D. Bailey,
2 Brown Dimock,
3 Elihu C. Wright.

Putnam.
Benjamin Bailey.

Queens.
Seaman N. Snedeker.

Rensselaer.
1 Geo. Van Santvoord,
2 Augustus Johnson,
3 Sanford A. Tracy.

Richmond.
William J. Shea.

Rockland.
Edward Whitemore.

St. Lawrence.
1 Emory W. Abbott,
2 Benjamin Squire,
3 Daniel P. Rose, Jr.

Saratoga.
1 George G. Scott,
2 Joseph Baucus.

Schenectady.
James Rodgers.

Schoharie.
1 John Lovett,
2 Charles Holmes.

Seneca.
James B. Thomas.

Steuben.
1 Goldsmith Denniston
2 Albert C. Morgan,
3 Harlo Hakes.

Suffolk.
1 David G. Floyd,
2 Wm. Sidney Smith.

Sullivan.
William H. Buckley.

Tioga.
Abram H. Miller.

Tompkins.
1 William C. Coon,
2 Robert H. S. Hyde.

Ulster.
1 George A Dudley,
2 Daniel Schoonmaker.

Warren.
Thomas S. Gray.

1 Chosen at special election. December 26, 1854. *vice* Alexis Ward, deceased.
2 Selden's seat was contested by Warner, who succeeded, March 8, 1855.
3 Chosen January 16, upon the 47th ballot.
4 Chosen January 18, upon the 5th ballot.
5 Died April 8, 1856.

Washington.
1 John S. Crocker,
2 Henry B. Northup.

Wayne.
1 Harlow Hyde,
2 Thomas Barnes.

Westchester.
1 Abraham R. Strang,
2 Eli Curtis.

Wyoming.
John C. Paine.

Yates.
Henry H. Gage.

Eightieth Session.

1857 — January 6 to April 18.

Speaker — De Witt C. Littlejohn.
Clerk — William Richardson.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Norman P. Hitchcock.
Doorkeeper — Nathan Newhafer.

Albany.
1 Richard Kimmey,
2 Adam Van Allen,
3 John Evers,
4 Frank. Townsend.

Allegany.
1 William M. Smith.
2 James T. Cameron.

Broome.
Enos Puffer.

Cattaraugus.
1 Alanson King,
2 Rufus Crowley.

Cayuga.
1 James J. Owen,
2 Theo. M. Pomeroy,
3 Hiram Tifft.

Chautauque.
1 Henry A. Prendergast,
2 Isaac George.

Chemung.
William T. Hastings.

Chenango.
1 Ansel Berry,
2 William H. Hyde.

Clinton.
Horace P. Perry.

Columbia.
1 John Miller,
2 John T. Hogeboom.

Cortland.
Joseph Atwater.

Delaware.
1 Barna R Johnson,
2 Warren Dimmick.

Dutchess.
1 John H. Ketcham,
2 Franklin Dudley,
3 Cornel's N. Campbell.

Erie.
1 Augustus J. Tiffany,
2 Geo. De Witt Clinton,
3 Horace Boles,
4 S. Carey Adams.

Essex.
Ralph A. Loveland.

Franklin.
George Mott.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Patrick McFarlan.

Genesee.
1 Seth Wakeman,
2 John J. McPherson.

Greene.
1 David Whiting,
2 Hezekiah Baldwin.

Herkimer.
1 John H Wooster,
2 Harris Lewis.

Jefferson.
1 Calvin Littlefield.
2 Cleanth's P. Granger
3 Abner W. Peck.

Kings.
1 John Hanford,
2 Thomas Mulligan,
3 John H. Funk.

Lewis.
Lucien Clark.

Livingston.
1 Lyman Hawes,
2 Alfred Bell.

Madison.
1 Albert G. Purdy,
2 Thomas P. Bishop.

Monroe.
1 Jeremiah S. Baker,
2 John T. Lacey,
3 Robert Staples.

Montgomery.
1 Matthew O. Davis,
2 Hezekiah Baker.

New York.
1 Daniel Mahen,
2 Thomas Kirlan,
3 Andrew Sheehan,
4 John D. Dixon,
5 John J. Reilly,
6 Nathaniel Roe,
7 Henry J. Irving,
8 Thomas Charlock,
9 Erastus W. Glover,
10 James S. Sluyter,
11 James J. Reilly,
12 Nicholas W. Mooney
13 Joseph B. Varnum, Jr.,
14 Robert B Bradford,
15 Arthur Woods,
16 Samuel T. Roberts.

Niagara.
1 Elisha Clapp,
2 John Gould.

Oneida.
1 Richard U. Sherman
2 Peleg B. Babcock,1
3 John Holstead,
4 Ingham Townsend.

Onondaga.
1 John D. Rhoades,
2 Sidney Smith.
3 Elias W. Leavenworth,
4 Charles H. Meade.

Ontario.
1 Samuel A. Foot,
2 Zoroaster Paul.

Orange.
1 James R. Dickson,
2 George B. Cox,
3 Erastus Stickney.

Orleans.
Almanzor Hutchinson.

Oswego.
1 De Witt C. Littlejohn
2 Leonard Ames.

Otsego.
1 Samuel H. Grant,
2 Charles W Tallett,
3 George M. Hollis.

Putnam.
Chauncey R. Weeks.

Queens.
David R Floyd Jones

Rensselaer.
1 Darius Allen,
2 Volney Richmond,
3 Ebenezer S. Strait.

Richmond.
Joshua Mersereau.

Rockland.
James Westervelt.

St. Lawrence.
1 Emory W. Abbott,
2 Benjamin Squire,
3 Erasmus D. Brooks.

Saratoga.
1 George G. Scott,
2 Samuel J. Mott.

Schenectady.
Nicholas Barhydt.

Schoharie.
1 Tobias Bouck,
2 William M. Crowe.

Seneca.
Benson Owen.

Steuben.
1 Robert B. Van Valkenburgh,
2 George T. Spencer,
3 Solon O. Thatcher.

Suffolk.
1 Edwin J. Rose,
2 Abr'm G. Thompson.

Sullivan.
David B. Luckey.

Tioga.
David Rees.

Tompkins.
1 Alexander Bower,
2 Elias W. Cady.

Ulster.
1 Martin Schutt,
2 Albert Carpenter.

Warren.
Samuel Somerville, Jr.

Washington.
1 Anson Ingraham,
2 Henry W. Beckwith.

Wayne.
1 Thomas Johnson,
2 Joseph Peacock.

Westchester.
1 Arnell F Dickinson,
2 Edmund G. Sutherland.

Wyoming.
Cyril Rawson.

Yates.
Abr'm V. Harpending.

Eighty-first Session.

1858 — January 5 to April 19.

Speaker — Thomas G. Alvord.2
Clerk — David Wilson.
Sergeant-at-Arms — P. H. Lasher.
Doorkeeper — Peter J. Cook.

Albany.
1 Dwight Batcheller,
2 George Wolford,
3 Cornelius W. Armstrong,
4 Charles H. Adams.

Allegany.
1 John M Hammond,
2 William F. Jones.

Broome.
John S Palmer.

Cattaraugus.
1 Henry Van Aernam,
2 Wm. Buffington, Jr.

Cayuga.
1 David B Baldwin,
2 Chauncey M Abbott.

Chautauque.
1 Henry Bliss,
2 Charles B. Green.

Chemung.
John Haggerty.

Chenango.
1 Truxton G Lamb,
2 William Kales.

Clinton.
Zephaniah C. Platt.

Columbia.
1 David Miller,
2 Lorenzo Gale.

Cortland.
Nathan Bouton.

1 Died April 2, 1857.

2 Chosen January 26, upon the 53d ballot.

Delaware.
1 Fletcher Palmer,
2 Samuel A. Law.

Dutchess.
1 Albert Emans,
2 Ambrose Wager.

Erie.
1 Albert P Laning,
2 Andrew J. McNett,
3 John T Wheelock,
4 Amos Avery.

Essex.
Monroe Hall.

Franklin.
Charles Russell.

Fulton and Hamilton.
John C. Holmes.

Genesee.
Fr'klin G. Kingm'n.

Greene.
Daniel B. Strong.

Herkimer.
1 William Coppernoll,
2 Harris Lewis.

Jefferson.
1 George Babbitt,
2 Elihu C. Church,
3 Robert F. Austin.

Kings.
1 John A. Voorhees,
2 Moses S. Beach,
3 H'rm'us B. Duryea,
4 David M. Chauncey,
5 John A. Dayton,
6 John Hanford,
7 Geo. W. Bleecker.

Lewis.
Homer Collins.

Livingston.
1 John H. Jones,
2 Alfred Bell.

Madison.
1 Lester M. Case,
2 Robert Stewart.

Monroe.
1 Jarvis Lord,
2 Thomas Parsons,
3 Robert Staples.

Montgomery.
Hezekiah Baker.

New York.
1 Jacob L. Smith,
2 Michael Fitzgerald,
3 Richard Winne,
4 John G. Seeley,1
5 Arthur J Delaney,
6 Geo. A. Jeremiah,
7 Philip W. Engs,
8 James H. Lynch,
9 Thomas Jones, Jr.,
10 John W. Chanler,
11 Noah A. Childs,
12 William Gage,
13 David I. Chatfield,
14 Dunham J. Crain,
15 Edward A. Moore,
16 George Weir,
17 Garr't W. Dyckm'n.

Niagara.
1 Burt Van Horn,
2 John W. Labar.

Oneida.
1 Henry R. Hart,
2 William J McKown,
3 Thomas G. Halley,
4 Reuben Knight.

Onondaga.
1 James Frazee,2
2 Thomas G. Alvord,
3 Levi S. Holbrook.

Ontario.
1 Volney Edgerton,
2 Ira R. Peck.

Orange.
1 Steph. W. Fullerton,
2 Chas. J. Stevenson.

Orleans.
Alman Hutchinson.

Oswego.
1 William Baldwin,
2 John J. Wolcott,
3 Chauncey S. Sage.

Otsego.
1 Charles McLean,
2 David M. Hard.

Putnam.
John Garrison.

Queens.
1 Edw. A. Lawrence,
2 John S. Hendricks'n.

Rensselaer.
1 John C Osgood,
2 Daniel Fish,
3 Martin Miller.

Richmond.
Eben W. Hubbard.

Rockland.
Wesley J. Weiant.

St. Lawrence.
1 Harlow Godard,
2 William Briggs,
3 Oscar F. Shepard.

Saratoga.
1 Chauncey Boughton,
2 Tabor B. Reynolds.

Schenectady.
Angus Mcintosh.

Schoharie.
John H. Salisbury.

Schuyler.
Henry Fish.

Seneca.
Aug. Woodworth.

Steuben.
1 Robert B. Van Valkenburgh,
2 Washington Barnes,
3 William B. Jones.

Suffolk.
1 George Howell,
2 George P. Mills.

Sullivan.
Asa Hodge.

Tioga.
William P. Raymond.

Tompkins.
Edward S. Esty.

Ulster.
1 Fordyce L. Laflin,
2 Isaac Becker,
3 Nathan W. Watson.

Warren.
Alex. Robertson.

Washington.
1 Thad H. Walker,
2 Ralph Richards.

Wayne.
1 Edward W. Sentell,
2 Charles Estes.

Westchester.
1 Abraham B Tappen,
2 Edm'd G Sutherland,
3 Frost Horton.

Wyoming.
Cyril Rawson.

Yates.
John Mather.

Eighty-second Session.

1859—January 5 to April 19.

Speaker—DeWitt C. Littlejohn.
Clerk—William Richardson
Sergeant-at-Arms—Daniel M. Prescott.
Doorkeeper—George C. Dennis.

Albany.
1 Henry Crebie,
2 Morgan L. Filkins,
3 William A. Young,
4 Lorenzo D. Collins.

Allegany.
1 Alfred Lockhart,
2 William Cobb.

Broome.
Osborne E. Bump.

Cattaraugus.
1 Marsena Baker,3
2 Wm Buffington, Jr.

Cayuga.
1 Wm. W. Payne,
2 Chauncey M Abbott

Chautauqua.
1 Henry Bliss,
2 Sidney E. Palmer.

Chemung.
Peter Vintermute.

Chenango.
1 Grant B. Palmer,
2 Judson L. Grant.

Clinton.
Lewis W. Pierce.

Columbia.
1 Hy. P. Heermance,
2 Jas. G. Van Volkenburgh.

Cortland.
Arthur Holmes.

Delaware.
1 Barna R. Johnson,
2 Samuel A. Law.

Dutchess.
1 James Mackin,
2 Samuel J. Farnum.

Erie.
1 Daniel Bowen,
2 Henry B Miller,
3 John S. King.
4 Wilson Rogers.

Essex.
Monroe Hall.

Franklin.
Martin L. Fardin.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Henry W. Spencer.

Genesee.
Elbridge G. Moulton.

Greene.
Aug. R Macomber.

Herkimer.
1 Solomon Graves,
2 Lester Green.

Jefferson.
1 Russell Weaver,
2 Patrick S. Stewart,
3 Furman Fish.

Kings.
1 Joseph Wilson,
2 Marquis D. Moore,
3 Harmanus B Duryea
4 Thomas Gardner,
5 Lucius C. Andrus,
6 Ab'm Messerole, Jr.,
7 Franklin Tuthill.

Lewis.
Lyman R Lyon.

Livingston.
1 Samuel L. Fuller,
2 John Wiley.

Madison.
1 Simeon Ryder,
2 Noah M. Coburn.

Monroe.
1 Harrison L. Lyon,
2 Elias Pond,
3 Alphonso Perry.

Montgomery.
Jeremiah Snell.

New York.
1 Jacob L Smith,
2 Michael Fitzgerald,
3 Chris. B. Woodruff,

1 Seat contested by James A. Dolan.
3 Died in Massachusetts, March 4, 1859.

2 Seat contested by Sidney H. Cook.

4 William C. Gover,
5 John J. Shaw,
6 George A. Jeremiah,
7 Fred A. Conkling,
8 James J. Reilly,
9 Charles S. Spencer,
10 John W. Chandler,
11 Noah A. Childs,
12 Theo. E. Tomlinson,
13 Peter Masterson,
14 George Opdyke,
15 Stephen S. Childs,
16 James C. Rutherford,
17 James McLeod.

Niagara.
1 James Sweeney,
2 Burt Van Horn.

Oneida.
1 Charles M. Scholefield,
2 Edward Loomis,
3 Patrick C. Costello,
4 Didymus Thomas.

Onondaga.
1 Luke Ranney,
2 Henry W. Slocum,
3 Orin Aylworth.

Ontario.
1 Ulysses Warner,
2 Shotwell Powell.

Orange.
1 James H. Mallery,
2 Joseph Davis.

Orleans.
Almanzor Hutchinson.

Oswego.
1 DeWitt C. Littlejohn
2 James J. Coit,
3 Beman Brockway.

Otsego.
1 George F. Longenhelt,
2 David B. St. John.

Putnam.
Edwin A. Pelton.

Queens.
1 Edward A. Lawrence
2 Robert L. Meeks.

Rensselaer.
1 Thomas Coleman,
2 Henry B. Clark,
3 Anson Bingham.

Richmond.
Robert Christie, Jr.

Rockland.
Wesley J. Weiant.

Saratoga.
1 Chauncey Boughton,
2 George S. Batcheller.

Schenectady.
Charles Thomas.

Schoharie.
William C. Lamont.

Schuyler.
Isaac D. Mekeel.

Seneca.
Jacob P. Chamberlain.

St. Lawrence.
1 Harlow Godard,
2 William Briggs,
3 Oscar F. Shepard.

Steuben.
1 Abel Eveland,
2 Wickham R. Crocker,
3 John T. Plato.

Suffolk.
1 Benjamin F. Wiggins,
2 Richard J. Cornelius.

Sullivan.
Gideon E. Bushnell.

Tioga.
David Earll.

Tompkins.
William Woodbury.

Ulster.
1 Edmund Suydam,
2 Albert Carpenter,
3 Abraham D. Ladew.

Warren.
Elisha Pendell.

Washington.
1 Andrew Thompson,
2 James M. Northup.

Wayne.
1 Henry K. Graves,
2 John A. Laing.

Westchester.
1 Aug's Van Cortlandt,
2 James S. See,
3 Gaylord B. Hubbell.

Wyoming.
Elias C. Holt.

Yates.
Daniel Morris.

Eighty-third Session.

1860—January 3 to April 17.

Speaker—DeWitt C. Littlejohn.
Clerk—William Richardson.
Sergeant-at-Arms—E. A. Williams.
Doorkeeper—Joseph Ball.

Albany.
1 John I. Slingerland,
2 Stephen Merselis, Jr.,
3 Samuel W. Gibbs,
4 Lorenzo D. Collins.

Allegany.
1 William M. Smith,
2 Darwin E. Maxson.

Broome.
Henry Mather.

Cattaraugus.
1 Ulysses P. Crane,
2 James M. Smith.

Cayuga.
1 William W. Payne,
2 Allen D. Morgan.

Chautauqua.
1 Ebenezer D. Cook,
2 Hiram Smith, 2d.

Chemung.
Lucius Robinson.

Chenango.
1 Samuel L. Beebe,
2 Joseph Bush.

Clinton.
Henry McFadden.

Columbia.
1 Peter McArthur,
2 P. Ed. Van Alstyne.

Cortland.
John A. McVean.

Delaware.
1 Donald D. Shaw,1
1 Barna R. Johnson,2
2 Samuel A. Law.

Dutchess.
1 Abiah W. Palmer,
2 Rich'd J. Garrettson.

Erie.
1 Orlando Allen,
2 Henry B. Miller,
3 Hiram Newell,
4 Joseph H. Plumb.

Essex.
Martin Finch.

Franklin.
Wells S. Dickinson.

Fulton and Hamilton.
James Kennedy.

Genesee.
Elbridge G. Moulton.

Greene.
Gerry Coonley.

Herkimer.
1 Stephen R. Millington
2 Irving Holcomb.

Jefferson.
1 Bernard D. Searles,
2 William W. Taggart,
3 Moses C. Jewett.

Kings.
1 Andrew A. Myers,
2 Charles Kelsey,
3 Theoph's C. Callicot,
4 James Darcy,
5 William C. Jones,
6 Charles M. Briggs,
7 George H. Fisher.

Lewis.
Rich'dson T. Hough.

Livingston.
1 Samuel L. Fuller,
2 John Wiley.

Madison.
1 David Clark,
2 James Barnett.

Monroe.
1 Thomas J. Jeffords,
2 Elias Pond,
3 Alphonso Perry.

Montgomery.
Jay D. Bowman.

New York.
1 William Burns,
2 William Walsh,
3 Christ'n B. Woodruff
4 William C. Gover,
5 William L. Coles,
6 Samuel T. Webster,
7 Fred'k A. Conkling,
8 Thomas O'Rourke,
9 David R. Jaques,
10 Joseph P. Cooper,
11 Cum'ings H. Tucker
12 Andrew Smith,
13 Peter Masterson,
14 Theo. B. Voorhies,
15 George W. Varian,
16 Henry Arcularius,
17 William Harris.

Niagara.
1 Thomas T. Flagler,
2 Burt Van Horn.

Oneida.
1 James McQuade,
2 Benjamin Allen,
3 Thomas Evans,
4 George Williams.

Onondaga.
1 Jeremiah Emerick,
2 Austin Myers,
3 Philetus Clark.

Ontario.
1 Lewis Peck,
2 Shotwell Powell.

Orange.
1 Peter C. Regan,
2 Harvey R. Cadwell.

Orleans.
Abel Stilson.

Oswego.
1 DeWitt C. Littlejohn
2 William H. Carter,
3 Robert S. Kelsey.

Otsego.
1 Ezra S. Whipple,
2 David B. St. John.

Putnam.
Edwin A. Pelton.

Queens.
1 Stephen Taber,
2 John Pettit.

Rensselaer.
1 Thomas Coleman,
2 James Culver,
3 Anson Bingham.

Richmond.
Theo. C. Vermilye.

Rockland.
Peter S. Yeury.

St. Lawrence.
1 Charles Richardson,
2 Edwin A. Merritt,
3 Clark S. Chittenden.

Saratoga.
1 John Fulton,
2 Judiah Ellsworth.

Schenectady.
Peter Dorsch.

1 Died December 20, 1859.

2 Chosen at special election, *vice* Shaw, deceased.

Schoharie.
John W. Couchman.

Schuyler.
Edwin H. Downs.

Seneca.
John C Hall.

Steuben.
1 Daniel Gray,
2 Wickham R. Crocker
3 Lorenzo N. Rider.

Suffolk.
1 Phil'der R. Jennings,
2 Richard J. Cornelius.

Sullivan.
Abram W. Decker.

Tioga.
David Earll.

Tompkins.
Jeremiah W. Dwight.

Ulster.
1 Humphrey Sewell,
2 Jeremiah Clark,
3 John H. Kortright.

Warren.
Benjamin C. Butler.

Washington.
1 James Savage,
2 Pelatiah Jakway.

Wayne.
1 James M. Servis,
2 Abel J. Bixby.

Westchester.
1 W. T. B. Milliken,
2 N. Holmes Odell,
3 Gaylord B. Hubbell.

Wyoming.
George G. Hoskins.

Yates.
George R. Barden.

Eighty-fourth Session.

1861—January 1 to April 16.

Speaker—DeWitt C. Littlejohn.
Clerk—Hanson A. Risley.
Sergeant-at-Arms—C. D. Easton.
Doorkeeper—George C. Dennis.

Albany.
1 Jay Gibbons,1
2 Lew Benedict, Jr.,
3 Henry Lansing,
4 Wm. J. Wheeler.

Allegany.
1 Wilkes Angell,
2 Lucius S. May.

Broome.
Friend H. Burt.

Cattaraugus.
1 Nelson I. Norton,
2 Franklin Philbrick.

Cayuga.
1 Heman Benton,
2 Smith Anthony.

Chautauqua.
1 H. A. Prendergast,
2 Hiram Smith, 2d.

Chemung.
Lucius Robinson.

Chenango.
1 Thomas Carter,
2 Samuel E. Lewis.

Clinton.
Henry McFadden.

Columbia.
1 Samuel Lasher,
2 Norton S. Collin.

Cortland.
Loammi Kinney.

Delaware.
1 Seymour E. Smith,
2 Daniel Waterbury.

Dutchess.
1 John B. Dutcher,
2 Samuel J. Farnum.

Erie.
1 S. V. R. Watson,
2 Victor M. Rice,
3 Benjamin H. Long,
4 Zebulon Ferris.

Essex.
Martin Finch.

Franklin.
William Andrus.

Fulton and Hamilton.
James H. Burr.

Genesee.
George N. Wright.

Greene.
Gilbert Bedell.

Herkimer.
1 John Markell,
2 Josiah Shull.

Jefferson.
1 David Montague,
2 David J. Wager,
3 Harvey Bailey.

Kings.
1 Andrew J. Provost,
2 Marquis D. Moore,
3 Nathan Comstock,
4 James Darcy,
5 Lucius C. Andrus,
6 Joseph Nesbitt,
7 George H. Fisher.

Lewis.
Edmund Baldwin.

Livingston.
1 Matthew Wiard,
2 George Hyland.

Madison.
1 Orrin S. Lord,
2 Francis A. Hyatt.

Monroe.
1 Martin Roberts,
2 Lewis H. Morgan.
3 Benjamin R. Wells.

Montgomery.
Frothingham Fish.

New York.
1 John Callahan,
2 William Walsh,
3 Chris. B. Woodruff,
4 William J. C. Kenny,
5 John J. Shaw,
6 Samuel T. Webster,
7 Daniel Young,
8 Andrew Craft,
9 Horatio N. Sherwood
10 Luke F. Cozans,
11 John Hardy,
12 John Lambrecht,
13 Charles E. Birdsall,
14 Robert C. Hutchings
15 George W. Varian,
16 Henry Arcularius,
17 Jay Jarvis Jones.

Niagara.
1 Henry P. Smith,
2 Oliver P. Scovell.

Oneida.
1 Francis Kernan,
2 Levi T. Marshall,
3 Marquis L. Kenyon,
4 William Lewis.

Onondaga.
1 Jeremiah Emerick,
2 Austin Myers,
3 Abner Chapman.

Ontario.
1 Perez H. Field,
2 S. H. Ainsworth.

Orange.
1 S. W. Fullerton, Jr.,
2 Milton Barnes.

Orleans.
Gideon Randall.

Oswego.
1 DeWitt C. Littlejohn
2 Richard K. Sanford,
3 Mason Salisbury.

Otsego.
1 Elijah E. Ferry,
2 Frederick A. Bolles.

Putnam.
Charles T. Brewster.

Queens.
1 Stephen Taber,
2 John D. Townsend.

Rensselaer.
1 Charles J. Saxe,
2 L. Chandler Ball,
3 Anson Bingham.

Richmond.
N. Dale Ellingwood.

Rockland.
William R. Knapp.

St. Lawrence.
1 Charles Richardson,
2 Edwin A. Merritt,
3 Clark S. Chittenden.

Saratoga.
1 John Fulton,
2 James Sumner, Jr.

Schenectady.
Alonzo Macomber.

Schoharie.
Joseph Buckbee.

Schuyler.
Abram V. Mekeel.

Seneca.
William Johnson.

Steuben.
1 Daniel B. Bryan,
2 Jeffrey Smith,
3 Redman S. Davis.

Suffolk.
1 James H. Tuthill,
2 Alexander J. Bergen.

Sullivan.
Stephen St. John Gardner.

Tioga.
Cero F. Barber.

Tompkins.
Jeremiah W. Dwight.

Ulster.
1 Robert Loughran,
2 George T. Pierce,
3 Benjamin Turner, Jr.

Warren.
Walter A. Faxon.

Washington.
1 Peter Hill,
2 Nicholas M. Catlin.

Wayne.
1 Jabez S. D'Amoreaux
2 Joseph W. Corning.

Westchester.
1 Wm. J. McDermott,
2 N. Holmes Odell,
3 Benjamin F. Camp.

Wyoming.
John J. Doolittle.

Yates.
Gilbert Sherer.

Eighty-fifth Session.

1862—January 7 to April 23.

Speaker—Henry J. Raymond.
Clerk—Joseph B. Cushman.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Levi M. Gano.
Doorkeeper—Norman B. Sprague.

1 Expelled April 18, 1861.

Albany.
1 John Vanderzee,1
1 Willet Searles,2
2 Almerin J. Cornell,
3 A. Bleecker Banks,
4 William Doyle.

Allegany.
1 Alvah E Cruttenden,
2 Edwd. D. Loveridge.

Broome.
George Bartlett.

Cattaraugus.
1 And ew L. Allen,
2 Addison G. Rice.

Cayuga.
1 William A. Halsey,
2 Smith Anthony.

Chautauqua.
1 Emry Davis,
2 Henry C. Lake.

Chemung.
Tracy Beadle.

Chenango.
1 David B Parce,
2 Francis B. Fisher.

Clinton.
Lemuel Stetson.

Columbia.
1 Jacob Ten Broeck,
2 Samuel Wilbor.

Cortland.
Thomas Harry.

Delaware.
1 Nelson K. Wheeler,
2 Daniel Waterbury.

Dutchess.
1 John B Dutcher,
2 Edmund Green.

Erie.
1 John W. Murphy,
2 Horatio Seymour,
3 Ezra P. Goslin,
4 John A. Case.

Essex.
Palmer E. Havens.

Franklin.
Albert Andrus.

Fulton and Hamilton.
James H. Burr

Genesee.
Benjamin Pringle.

Greene.
Jonathan B Cowles.

Herkimer.
1 Orson Moore,
2 George Springer.

Jefferson.
1 Jonathan M Ackley,
2 George W. Hazelton.
3 William Dewey.

Kings.
1 Andrew J Provost,
2 Richard J Lalor,
3 William M. Thomas,
4 James Darcy,
5 Chas. L. Benedict,
6 Samuel T. Maddox.
7 Edgar McMullen.

Lewis.
H. D. H Snyder, Jr.

Livingston.
1 Mat hew Wiard,
2 Samuel Skinner.

Madison.
1 William H. Brand,
2 Albert G. Purdy.

Monroe.
1 Geo. E. McDonegal,
2 Elphaz Trimmer,
3 Benjamin R. Wells.

Montgomery.
Nicholas Newkirk.

New York.
1 John Callahan,
2 Daniel Leamy,
3 George L. Loutrel,
4 Wm. J. C. Kenny,
5 James W. Rush,
6 William J. Coey,
7 Henry J. Raymond,
8 William G. Olvany,
9 Alex McLeod,
10 Daniel M. O'Brien,
11 Noah A. Childs,
12 Andrew Smith,
13 Alexander Ward,
14 Royal Phelps,
15 D. S. Coddington,
16 Dennis McCabe,
17 Edward Jones.

Niagara.
1 Benj H Fletcher,
2 Peter A. Porter.

Oneida.
1 Chas. M. Scholefield,
2 Eli Avery,
3 Thomas D. Penfield,
4 Jeremiah Sweet.

Onondaga.
1 Fred'k A. Lyman,
2 Thomas G Alvord,
3 R. Nelson Gere.

Ontario.
1 David Pickett,
2 Francis O. Mason.

Orange.
1 Daniel G. Hudson,
2 John VanEtten, Jr.,

Orleans.
Nicholas E. Darrow,

Oswego.
1 Elias Root,
2 Willard Johnson,
3 Benjamin E. Bowen.

Otsego.
1 Le Roy E. Bowe,
2 Cornelius A. Church

Putnam.
Thomas H. Reed.

Queens.
1 Isaac Cole,
2 Henry D. Hall.

Rensselaer.
1 Charles J. Saxe,
2 David G. Maxon,
3 Sylvester Waterbury.

Richmond.
Smith Ely.

Rockland.
James S. Haring.

St. Lawrence.
1 Elias P. Townsley,
2 James Redington,
3 Calvin T. Hulburd.

Saratoga.
1 John Fulton,
2 Nath'el M. Houghton.

Schenectady.
Simon J. Schermerhorn.

Schoharie.
William Lamont.

Schuyler.
Alvin C. Hause.

Seneca.
Peter J. Van Vleet.

Steuben.
1 Daniel B. Bryan,
2 Henry Sherwood,
3 Samuel M. Alley.

Suffolk.
1 John C. Davis,
2 John S. Havens.

Sullivan.
Benj. L. Ludington.

Tioga.
Benjamin F. Tracy.

Tompkins.
Ezra Cornell.

Ulster.
1 Jesse F. Bookstaver,
2 George T. Pierce,
3 Ebenezer Westbrook.

Warren.
Thomas S Gray.

Washington.
1 George H. Taylor,
2 Philip H. Neher.

Wayne.
1 Eron N Thomas,
2 Abram Pryne.

Westchester.
1 Pierre C. Talman,
2 Newberry D. Halsted,
3 Chauncey M. Depew.

Wyoming.
Lucius Peck.

Yates.
Darius A. Ogden.

Eighty-sixth Session.

1863 — January 6 to April 25.

Speaker — Theophilus C. Callicot. 3
Clerk — Joseph B. Cushman.
Sergeant at-Arms — Levi M. Gano.
Doorkeeper — Charles E. Young.

Albany.
1 William J. Snyder,
2 John Cutler,
3 Henry L Walt,
4 William L. Oswald.

Allegany.
1 Alvah E. Cruttenden,
2 Edward D. Loveridge.

Broome.
Francis B. Smith.

Cattaraugus.
1 Andrew L. Allen,
2 Albert G. Dow.

Cayuga.
1 George I. Post,
2 William P. Robinson.

Chautauqua.
1 John Steward,
2 Henry C Lake.

Chemung.
Charles Hulett.

Chenango.
1 Elizur H. Purdie,
2 Francis B Fisher.

Clinton.
George Adgate.

Columbia.
1 Peter G. Kisselbrack,
2 Elias W. Bostwick.

Cortland.
Henry B. Van Hoesen.

Delaware.
1 Robert W. Courtney,
2 Francis R. Gilbert.

Dutchess.
1 Luther S. Dutcher,
2 Joseph C. Doughty.

Erie.
1 John W. Murphy,
2 Horatio Seymour,
3 Timothy A. Hopkins,
4 Anson G. Conger.

Essex.
Palmer E. Havens.

Franklin.
Albert Andrus.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Willard J. Hecock.

Genesee.
Loren Green.

Greene.
Luke Roe.

1 Died December 3, 1861. 2 Chosen at special election, *vice* Vanderzee, deceased.
3 Elected January 26th, on the 89th ballot.

Herkimer.
1 Griffin Sweet,
2 Arch. C. McGowan.

Jefferson.
1 Chas. A. Benjamin,
2 Levi Miller,
3 William Dewey.

Kings.
1 John Paulding,
2 Bernard Hughes,
3 Samuel E. Johnson,
4 James Darcy,
5 Theoph. C Callicot,
6 Henry C. Boswell,
7 Charles P. Leslie.

Lewis.
John Chickering.

Livingston.
1 Hamilton E. Smith,
2 Samuel Skinner.

Madison.
1 William H. Brand,
2 George L. Rouse.

Monroe.
1 Geo. E. McDonegal,
2 Eliphaz Trimmer,
3 William Brown.

Montgomery.
Freem'n P. Moulton.

New York.
1 Cornelius Flynn,
2 Daniel Leamy,
3 George L. Leutrel,
4 William C. Gover,
5 Henry Rogers,
6 Julius Korn.
7 Vincent C. King,
8 Thomas H. Hill,
9 David V. Freeman,
10 Daniel M. O'Brien,
11 Thos. A. Ledwith,
12 Andrew Smith,
13 Alexander Ward,
14 Robt. C. Hutchings,
15 Gilbert Dean,
16 Michael McCann,
17 Thomas C. Field.

Niagara.
1 Benj H. Fletcher,
2 William Morgan.

Oneida.
1 Abram B. Weaver,
2 Daniel M. Prescott,
3 Asa S. Sherman,
4 Isaac McDougall.

Onondaga.
1 James M. Munro,
2 Elizur Clark,
3 Joseph Breed.

Ontario.
1 Perez H. Field,
2 Lanson Dewey.

Orange.
1 John D Van Buren,
2 Chas. S. Woodward.

Orleans.
John Parks.

Oswego.
1 Abner C. Mattoon,
2 Hiram W. Loomis,
3 Harvey Palmer.

Otsego.
1 William Brooks,
2 Cornelius A. Church.

Putnam.
Saxton Smith.

Queens.
1 Charles T. Duryea,
2 Henry S. Lott.

Rensselaer.
1 James McKeon,
2 J. A. Quackenbush,
3 Ebenezer S. Strait.

Richmond.
Theodore Frean.

Rockland.
James S. Haring.

St. Lawrence.
1 Elias P. Townsley,
2 James Redington,
3 Abraham X. Parker.

Saratoga.
1 Ira Brockett,
2 N. M. Houghton.

Schenectady.
John Mcshea, Jr.

Schoharie.
Stephen L. Mayham.

Schuyler.
Samuel Lawrence.

Seneca.
James McLean.

Steuben.
1 John W. Taggart,
2 Henry Sherwood,
3 Horace Bemis.

Suffolk.
1 Benj. F. Wiggins,
2 John S. Havens.

Sullivan.
William Gillespie.

Tioga.
Nathaniel W. Davis

Tompkins.
Ezra Cornell.

Ulster.
1 Jesse F. Bookstaver,
2 Jacob LeFever,
3 Ebenez'r Westbrook.

Warren.
Newton Aldrich.

Washington.
1 Asa O. Tefft.
2 Ervin Hopkins, Jr.

Wayne.
1 Thaddeus W. Collins,
2 Lemuel Durfee.

Westchester.
1 Pierre C. Talman,
2 John E. Marshall,
3 Chauncey M. Depew.

Wyoming.
Byron Healy.

Yates.
Guy Shaw.

Eighty-seventh Session.

1864—January 5 to April 23.
Speaker—Thomas G. Alvord.
Clerk—Joseph B. Cushman.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles E. Young.
Doorkeeper—Henry A. Rogers.

Albany.
1 Harris Parr,
2 Morgan L. Filkins,
3 Thomas McCarty,
4 William L. Oswald.

Allegany.
1 Chas. M. Crandall,
2 Morris S. Chase.

Broome.
Mulford Northrup.

Cattaraugus.
1 Smith Parish,
2 Albert G. Dow.

Cayuga.
1 Benj. M. Close,
2 Wm. P. Robinson.

Chautauqua.
1 John Steward,
2 Julien T. Williams.

Chemung.
William T. Post.

Chenango.
1 George W. Sumner,
2 Dyer D. Bullock.

Clinton.
George Hallock.

Columbia.
1 Amos Miller,
2 Wright H Barnes.

Cortland.
Benj. F. Tillinghast.

Delaware.
1 Jerome L. Landfield,
2 Francis R. Gilbert.

Dutchess.
1 James Howard,
2 John N. Cramer.

Erie.
1 Walter W. Stanard,
2 Fred. P. Stevens,
3 Timot'y A. Hopkins.
4 Seth Fenner.

Essex.
Wm. H. Richardson.

Franklin.
Albert Andrus.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Wm. A. Smith.

Genesee.
Loren Green.

Greene.
Wm. W. Pettit.

Herkimer.
1 John H. Wooster,
2 Ezra D. Beckwith.

Jefferson.
1 Geo. M. Hopkinson,
2 Lewis Palmer,
3 William Dewey.

Kings.
1 Philip S. Crooke,
2 John O'Connor,
3 Edward D. White,
4 Andrew Walsh,
5 John C. Perry,
6 Angelo Newton,
7 Jacob Worth.

Lewis.
John O'Donnell.

Livingston.
1 Hamilton E. Smith,
2 Jonathan B. Morey.

Madison.
1 John W. Lippitt,
2 Daniel F. Kellogg.1

Monroe.
1 Fairchild Andrus,
2 John M'Convill,
3 William Rankin.

Montgomery.
John Kellogg.

New York.
1 Jacob L. Smith,
2 Wm. P. Kirk,
3 George M. Curtis,
4 James B. Murray,
5 Henry Rogers.
6 Walter J. Burke,
7 Erastus C. Benedict,
8 Wm. G. Olvany,
9 Samuel C. Reed,
10 Anthony Eichoff,
11 C. O'brien Bryant,
12 Joseph A. Lyon,
13 Thomas Ryan,
14 Michael N. Salmon,
15 Stephen B Pinckney,
16 Michael McCann,
17 S. P. Ingraham, Jr.

Niagara.
1 James Jackson, Jr.,
2 William Morgan.

Oneida.
1 Abram B. Weaver,
2 Levi Blakeslee,
3 Chauncey Brodock,
4 John W. Douglas.

Onondaga.
1 Albert L. Green,
2 Thomas G. Alvord.
3 Conrad Shoemaker.

Ontario.
1 Perez H. Field,
2 Lanson Dewey.

1 Died April 11, 1864.

Orange.
1 Nathaniel W. Howell,
2 Chas. S. Woodward.

Orleans.
Edmund L. Pitts.

Oswego.
1 Abner C. Mattoon,
2 Hiram W. Loomis,
3 Harvey Palmer.

Otsego.
1 James Young,
2 George M. Hollis.

Putnam.
Jeremiah Sherwood.

Queens.
1 Charles [illegible] Duryea,
2 Charles McNeill.

Rensselaer.
1 James McKeon,
2 George W. Banker,
3 James Dearstyne.

Richmond.
William H. Rutan.

Rockland.
James S. Haring.

St. Lawrence.
1 George Parker,
2 James Redington,
3 Abraham X. Parker.

Saratoga.
1 Ira Brockett,
2 Edward Edwards.

Schenectady.
Charles Stanford.

Schoharie.
Peter P. Schoolcraft.

Schuyler.
Lorenzo Webber.

Seneca.
William T. Johnson.

Steuben.
1 William E. Bonham,
2 Alexander Olcott,
3 J. Harvey Stephens.

Suffolk.
1 William H. Gleason,
2 Henry C. Platt.

Sullivan.
James Matthews.

Tioga.
James Thompson.

Tompkins.
Henry B. Lord.

Ulster.
1 Jesse F. Bookstaver,
2 Jacob Lefever,
3 Thomas Hill.

Warren.
Robert Waddell.

Washington.
1 R. King Crocker,
2 Andw. G. Meiklejohn.

Wayne.
1 Thaddeus W. Collins,
2 Lemuel Durfee.

Westchester.
1 Franklin W. Gilley,
2 Alsop H. Lockwood,
3 George A. Brandreth.

Wyoming.
Byron Healy.

Yates.
Oren G. Loomis.

Eighty-eighth Session.

1865 — January 3 to April 28.

Speaker — George G. Hoskins.
Clerk — Joseph B. Cushman.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Charles E. Young.
Doorkeeper — Henry A. Rogers.

Albany.
1 H. H. Vanderzee,
2 Oliver M. Hungerf'd,
3 Alex. Robertson,
4 Michael A. Nolan

Allegany.
1 Charles M. Crandall,
2 Albon A. Lewis.

Broome.
Edw. C. Mersereau.

Cattaraugus.
1 William P. Angel,
2 E. Curtiss Topliff.

Cayuga.
1 Benjamin M. Close,
2 John L. Parker.

Chautauqua.
1 S. H. Hungerford,
2 Martin Crowell.

Chemung.
William T. Post.

Chenango.
1 George W. Sumner,
2 Samuel S. Stafford.

Clinton.
Smith M. Weed.

Columbia.
1 Walter Shutts,
2 S. W. Carpenter.

Cortland.
Dann C. Squires.

Delaware.
1 Ira E. Sherman,
2 James Oliver.

Dutchess.
1 James Howard,
2 Mark D. Wilber.

Erie.
1 Walter W. Stanard,
2 Harmon S. Cutting,
3 John G. Langner,
4 Edwin W. Godfrey.

Essex.
Wm. H. Richardson.

Franklin.
James W. Kimball.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Walter N. Clark.

Genesee.
John W. Brown.

Greene.
Prentiss W. Hallenbeck.

Herkimer.
1 Henry Dillaghast,
2 E. Bradley Lee.

Jefferson.
1 James G. Kellogg,
2 Lewis Palmer,
3 Russell B. Biddlecom.

Kings.
1 Jarvis Whitman,
2 William D. Veeder,
3 Stephen Haynes,
4 Patrick Burns,
5 John C. Perry,
6 Henry C. Boswell,
7 Jacob Worth.

Lewis.
Nathan Clark.

Livingston.
1 Hugh D. McColl,
2 Jonathan B. Morey.

Madison.
1 Alfred A. Brown,
2 Alvin Strong.

Monroe.
1 Fairchild Andrus,
2 John M'Convill,
3 William Rankin.

Montgomery.
Simeon Sammons.

New York.
1 Jacob L. Smith,
2 Bryan Gaughan,
3 George L. Loutrel,
4 James B. Murray,
5 Charles Blauvelt,
6 Edward S. Maloy,
7 Thomas E. Stewart,
8 Jacob Seebacher,
9 Samuel C. Reed,
10 Thomas J. Creamer,
11 John McDonald,
12 Joseph A. Lyons,
13 Alexander Ward,
14 Michael N. Salmon,
15 Tho's B. Van Buren,
16 John Keegan,
17 Sidney P. Ingraham, Jr.

Niagara.
1 Albert A. Pickard,
2 Guy C. Humphrey.

Oneida.
1 Abram B. Weaver,
2 Lorenzo Rouse.
3 Thomas D. Penfield,
4 George W. Cole.

Onondaga.
1 Albert L. Green,
2 Daniel P. Wood,
3 Harvey P. Tolman.

Ontario.
1 Volney Eggerton,
2 Edward Brunson.

Orange.
1 Ananias B. Hulse,
2 Theodore H. Cooper.

Orleans.
Edmund L. Pitts.

Otsego.
1 Elias Root,
2 Richard K. Sanford,
3 Avery W. Severance.

Oswego.
1 Luther L. Burditt,
2 George M. Hollis.

Putnam.
Jeremiah Sherwood.

Queens.
1 William Turner,
2 Charles McNeill.

Rensselaer.
1 George C. Burdett.
2 Robert M. Hasbrouck
3 Matthew V. A. Fonda.

Richmond.
James Ridgway.

Rockland.
Prince W. Nickerson.

St. Lawrence.
1 George Parker,
2 James Redington,
3 Daniel Shaw.

Saratoga.
1 George W. Chapman.
2 Edward Edwards.

Schenectady.
Charles Stanford.

Schoharie.
Edward Eldredge.

Schuyler.
Lorenzo Webber.

Seneca.
George B. Daniels

Steuben.
1 William E. Bonham.
2 Alexander Olcott,
3 Horace Bemis.

Suffolk.
1 William H. Gleason,
2 Henry C. Platt.

Sullivan.
James Matthews.

Tioga.
William W. Shepard.

Tompkins.
Henry B. Lord.

Ulster.
1 Jesse F. Bookstaver,
2 Jacob Lefever,
3 Andrew S. Weller.

Warren.
Jerome Lapham.

Washington.
1 Alexander Barkley,
2 Sylvester E. Spoor.

Wayne.
1 Thaddeus W. Collins,
2 William H. Rogers.

Westchester.
1 Pierre C. Talman,
2 Alsop H. Lockwood.

3 Geo. A. Brandreth.

Wyoming.
George G. Hoskins.

Yates.
Eben S. Smith.

Eighty-ninth Session.

1866 — January 2 to April 20.

Speaker — Lyman Tremain.
Clerk — Joseph B. Cushman.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Frederick T. Hempsteed.
Doorkeeper — S. P. Remington.

Albany.
1 William Aley,
2 Lyman Tremain,
3 Clark B. Cochrane,
4 James F. Crawford.1

Allegany.
1 William Wilson,
2 Albon A. Lewis.

Broome.
Milo S. Eldredge.

Cattaraugus.
1 William McVey,
2 E. Curtiss Topliff.

Cayuga.
1 Homer S. Lockwood,
2 John L. Parker.

Chautauqua.
1 Joseph B. Fay,
2 Orson Stiles.

Chemung.
Henry C. Hoffman.

Chenango.
1 George C. Rice,
2 Romeo Warren.

Clinton.
Smith M. Weed.

Columbia.
1 Josiah Kniskern,
2 John W. Van Valkenburgh.

Cortland.
Stephen Patrick.

Delaware.
1 Ira E. Sherman,
2 John Ferris.

Dutchess.
1 Ablah W. Palmer,
2 Mark D. Wilber.

Erie.
1 William Williams,2
2 John J. L. C. Jewett,
3 John G. Langner,
4 Levi Potter.

Essex.
Wm. H. Richardson.

Franklin.
James W. Kimball.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Joseph Covell.

Genesee.
John W. Brown.

Greene
Ezekiel P. More.

Herkimer.
1 Stephen Furtelot,
2 Arch. C. McGowan.

Jefferson.
1 Theodore Canfield,
2 Nelson D. Ferguson,
3 Russell B. Biddlecom.

Kings.
1 John Oakey,
2 William D. Veeder,
3 Morris Reynolds,
4 Andrew Walsh,
5 Wm. W. Goodrich,
6 Ira Buckman, Jr.,
7 Jacob Worth.

Lewis.
Alex. Y. Stewart.

Livingston.
1 Hugh D. McColl,
2 Samuel D. Faulkner

Madison.
1 Gardner Morse,
2 Caleb Calkins.

Monroe.
1 Fairchild Andrus,
2 Henry R. Selden,
3 Abner I. Wood.

Montgomery.
Isaac S. Frost.

New York.
1 William Minor,
2 Constant'e Donoho,
3 George M. Curtis,
4 Henry McClosky,
5 William Hepburn,
6 William H. Tracy,
7 Thomas E. Stewart,
8 Jacob Seebacher,
9 George Stevenson,
10 Thos. J. Creamer,
11 Alexander Frear,
12 Joseph A. Lyons,
13 Wilson Berryman,
14 Gideon J. Tucker,
15 Edw'd H. Anderson,
16 Adolf Levinger,
17 Charles E. Jenkins.

Niagara.
1 Solon S. Pomroy,
2 Guy C. Humphrey.

Oneida.
1 George Graham,
2 Alva Penny,
3 Benj. N. Huntington,
4 Silas L. Snyder.

Onondaga.
1 Luke Rooney,
2 Daniel P. Wood,
3 L. Harris Hiscock.

Ontario.
1 Hiram Schutt,
2 Edward Brunson.

Orange.
1 Frederick Bodine,
2 Geo. W. Millspaugh.

Orleans.
Edmund L. Pitts.

Oswego.
1 DeWitt C. Littlejohn,
2 William H. Rice,
3 John Parker.

Otsego.
1 Luther I. Burditt,
2 Sheffield Harrington.

Putnam.
Stephen Baker.

Queens.
1 Obadiah J. Downing,
2 James Maurice.

Rensselaer.
1 James S. Thorn,
2 Marshall F. White,
3 Eleazer Wooster.

Richmond.
Thomas Child.

Rockland.
Prince W. Nickerson.

St. Lawrence.
1 George M. Gleason,
2 Wm. R. Chamberlain,
3 Daniel Shaw.

Saratoga.
1 Tru'n G. Younglove,
2 Austin L. Reynolds.

Schenectady.
John C. Ellis.

Schoharie.
Benjamin E. Smith.

Schuyler.
Samuel M. Barker.

Seneca.
Lewis Post.

Steuben.
1 William B. Boyd,
2 Amaziah S. McKay,
3 Frederick M. Kreidler.

Suffolk.
1 James H. Tuthill,
2 Richard H. Udall.

Sullivan.
Alfred J. Baldwin.

Tioga.
John H. Deming.

Tompkins.
Lyman Congdon.

Ulster
1 Frederick Stephan,
2 James G. Graham,
3 Andrew S. Weller.

Warren.
David Aldrich.

Washington.
1 Alexander Barkley,
2 James C. Rogers.

Wayne.
1 John Vandenberg,
2 Wm. H. Rogers.

Westchester.
1 Orrin A. Bliss,
2 Lawrence D. Huntington,
3 George A. Brandreth.

Wyoming.
George E. Hoskins.

Yates.
Eben S. Smith.

Ninetieth Session.

1867 — January 1 to April 20.

Speaker — Edmund L. Pitts.
Clerk — Luther Caldwell.
Sergeant-at-Arms — John H. Kemper.
Doorkeeper — J. B. Davis.

Albany.
1 Hugh Conger,
2 Henry Smith,
3 Alexan'r Robertson,
4 Oscar F. Potter.

Allegany.
Charles M. Crandall.

Broome.
J. Van Valkenbergh.

Cattaraugus.
1 Heman G. Button,
2 William E. Hunt.

Cayuga.
1 Homer S. Lockwood,
2 John L. Parker.

Chautauqua.
1 Joseph B. Fay,
2 Orson Stiles.

Chemung.
George W. Buck.

Chenango
Frederick Juliand.

Clinton.
Smith M. Weed.

Columbia.
1 Jacob H. Duntz,
2 Step'n H. Wendover.

Cortland.
Horatio Ballard.

1 Contested by Joseph M. Murphy.

2 Contested by James S. Lyons.

Delaware.
1 Joshua Smith,
2 George C. Gibbs

Dutchess.
1 Augustus A Brush,
2 Mark D. Wilber.

Erie.
1 Charles W. Hinson,
2 William Williams,
3 Roswell L. Burrows,
4 Alpheus Prince,
5 Joseph H. Plumb.

Essex.
Palmer E. Havens.

Franklin.
James W. Kimball.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Joseph Covell.

Genesee.
Henry F. Tarbox.

Greene.
Thomas A Briggs.

Herkimer.
Seth M. Richmond.

Jefferson.
1 La Fayette J. Bigelow,
2 Albert D. Shaw.

Kings.
1 Patrick Burns,
2 Theodore Hinsdale,
3 Patrick Kendy,
4 Stephen Haynes,
5 Caleb F. Buckley,
6 John Raber,
7 Henry M Dickson,1
8 John Oakey,
9 John C. Jacobs.

Lewis
Henry A. Phillips.

Livingston
Jacob A. Mead.

Madison.
1 Hushrod E Hoppin,
2 Benjamin F. Bruce.

Monroe.
1 Jarvis Lord,
2 Henry Cribben,
3 Abner I. Wood.

Montgomery.
Abraham Hoffman.

New York.
1 Michael O. Murphy,
2 Constantine Donohue
3 Daniel O Reilly,
4 John J. Blair,
5 Charles Bauvelt,
6 John Siegerson,
7 Frank A Ransom,2
8 James Reed,
9 Henry Rogers,
10 Owen Murphy,
11 John V. Gridley.
12 Henry Woltman,
13 Bernard Oregan,
14 Thomas J Creamer,
15 Alexander Frear,
16 James Irving,
17 Wilson Berryman,
18 Leander Buck,
19 John E. Develin,
20 Patrick Russell,
21 Henry W. Genet.

Niagara.
1 Elisha Moody,
2 William Pool.

Oneida.
1 Levi Blakeslee,
2 Ellis H. Roberts,
3 George H. Sanford,
4 Leander W. Fiske.

Onondaga.
1 Daniel P. Wood,
2 L. Harris Hiscock,
3 Samuel Candee.

Ontario.
1 Hiram Schutt,
2 Samuel H. Torrey.

Orange.
1 Lewis B Hasley,
2 George W. Millspaugh.

Orleans.
Edmund E. Pitts.

Oswego.
1 De Witt C. Littlejohn,
2 William H. Rice,
3 Charles McKinney.

Otsego
1 Edgar B. Clarke,
2 Sheffield Harrington.

Putnam.
Lewis H. Gregory,
Stephen Baker,3

Queens.
1 Francis Skillman,
2 William B. Wilson.

Rensselaer.
1 William Gurley,
2 Marshall F White,
3 Eleazer Wooster.

Richmond.
Nathaniel J. Wyeth.

Rockland.
James Suffern.

St. Lawrence
1 George M. Gleason,
2 Wm. R Chambe lain,
3 Richmond Bicknell.

Saratoga
1 Truman G. Young
Lee,
2 Austin L. Reynolds.

Schenectady.
Charles G. Ellis.

Schoharie.
Daniel Shaver,4
William S Clark.

Schuyler
Samuel M. Barker.

Seneca
Samuel R Welles.

Steuben,
1 Wm B Boyd,
2 Christian Minier.

Suffolk.
Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.

Sullivan
Alfred J. Baldwin,5
David G. Starr.

Tioga.
Oliver A. Barstow.

Tompkins.
John G. Selkreg.

Ulster.
1 John Maxwell,
2 Jacob Lefever,
3 John G. Baker.

Warren
Columbus Gill.

Washington.
1 Thomas Shiland,
2 Adolph. F. Hitchcock.

Wayne
1 John Vandenberg,
2 Orson Archer.

Westchester.
1 Samuel M. Purdy,
2 George J. Penfield,
3 David W. Travis.

Wyoming.
William Bristol.

Yates
Charles S. Hoyt.

Ninety-first Session.

1868—January 7 to April 6.

Speaker—William Hitchman.
Clerk—Cornelius W. Armstrong.
Sergeant at Arms—Jared Sandford.
Doorkeeper—James Swarthout.

Albany.
1 John O. Chism,
2 Francis H. Woods,
3 Jackson A. Sumner,
4 Theodore Van Volkenbergh.

Allegany
Silas Richardson.

Broome.
Chauncey C Bennet't.

Cattaraugus.
1 James K Button,
2 E. Curtiss Sopliff.

Cayuga.
1 Charles H Weed,
2 Sandford Gifford.

Chautauqua.
1 Matthew P. Bemus,
2 Winfield S. Cameron.

Chemung.
Edmund Miller.

Chenango.
Frederick Juliand.

Clinton.
William Fitch Cook.

Columbia.
1 Harper W. Rogers,
2 Stephen H. Wendover.

Cortland.
Raymond P. Babcock

Delaware.
1 Albert E. Shiland,
2 Edward L. Burhans.

Dutchess.
1 Augustus A. Brush,
2 Alfred F. Ackert.

Erie.
1 George J. Bamler
2 Richard Flach,
3 Lewis P. Dayton,
4 Alpheus Prince,
5 James Rider.

Essex.
Samuel Root.

Franklin.
Edmund F. Sargent.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Samuel W. Buel.

Genesee.
Henry Fish Tarbox.

Greene.
James Vaughran.

Herkimer.
Elisha W. Stannard.

Jefferson.
1 Lafayette J. Bigelow,
2 Andrew Cornwall.

Kings.
1 Patrick Burns,
2 Wm. S. Andrews,
3 Patrick Kendy,
4 Francis A. Mallison,
5 William C. Jones,
6 John Raber 6
6 Jacob Worth,7
7 Caleb L. Smith,
8 De Witt C. Tower,
9 John C. Jacobs.

Lewis.
John F. Mann.

Livingston.
Lewis E. Smith.

Madison.
1 D Gerry Wellington,
2 Robert Stewart.

1 Contested by Ira Buckman, Jr.
2 Contested by Edward Mitchell.
3 Awarded the seat, January 10, 1867, on a contest.
4 Died before taking his seat; Clark elected to vacancy.
5 Died before taking his seat, Starr elected to vacancy.
6 Awarded seat held on certificate by Jacob Worth.
7 Seat contested by and awarded John Raber.

Monroe.
1 John M Davis,
2 Ne'mi'h C Bradstreet
3 Abner I. Wood.

Montgomery.
Angell Matthewson.

New York.
1 Michael C. Murphy,
2 Denis Burns,
3 Daniel O'Reilly,
4 John Galvin,
5 Christ'ph'r Johnson
6 Tim'thy J Campbell
7 James Riley,
8 James Reed.1
9 William G. Bergen,
10 Anthony Hartman,
11 Peter Trainer,
12 William B. Quinn,
13 James C. Moran,
14 James McKiever,
15 Alexander Frear,
16 James Irving,
17 Fred'k H. Flagge,
18 Law'ce D. Kiernan,
19 William L Wiley,
20 Henry Clausen, Jr.,2
20 G.B VanBrunt, Jr.,3
21 William Hitchman

Niagara.
1 Ransom M. Skeels,
2 Benjamin Farley.

Oneida.
1 William H Chapman
2 Alanson B Cady,
3 James Stevens,
4 Ambrose Nicholson.

Onondaga.
1 Augustus G. S. Allis,
2 Luke Ranney,
3 Hiram Eaton.

Ontario.
1 Henry Ray,
2 Samuel H. Torrey.

Orange.
1 Wm. C. H Sherman,
2 John H Reeve.

Orleans
Edmund L. Pitts.

Oswego.
1 John A. Place,
2 James D. Lasher,
3 Alvin R. Richardson.

Otsego.
1 Myron J Hubbard,
2 William C. Bentley.

Putnam
Sam'l D. Humphrey

Queens.
1 Francis Skillman,
2 John B. Madden.

Rensselaer.
1 John L. Flagg,
2 Jared A. Wells,
3 Harris B. Howard.

Richmond.
John Decker.

Rockland.
Thomas Lawrence.

St Lawrence.
1 George M Gleason,
2 Julius M. Palmer,
3 Alex. H. Andrews.

Saratoga.
1 Thos. G. Younglove,
2 Alembert Pond.

Schenectady.
Robert Furman.

Schoharie
William S. Clark.

Schuyler.
George Clark.

Seneca.
David D. Lefler.

Steuben.
1 John F. Little,
2 Lyman Balcom.

Suffolk.
James M. Halsey.

Sullivan.
David A. Starr.

Tioga.
Oliver H. P. Kinney.

Tompkins.
John H. Selkreg.

Ulster.
1 William Lounsbury,
2 Abra'm E. Hasbrouck
3 Theodore Guigou.

Warren.
Nicholas B La Bau.

Washington.
1 David Underwood,
2 Nathaniel Daily.

Wayne.
1 DeWitt Parshall,
2 E. McKinney Glenn 4

Westchester.
1 Samuel M Purdy,
2 George J. Penfield,
3 Henry C. Nelson.

Wyoming.
William Bristol.

Yates.
Oliver S. Williams.

Albany.
1 Hugh Conger,
2 Adam W. Smith,
3 John M. Kimball,
4 John Tighe.

Allegany.
Silas Richardson.

Broome.
William Ely.

Cattaraugus.
1 Claud's V. B Barse,
2 William H. Stuart.

Cayuga.
1 Charles H. Weed,
2 Sanford Gifford.

Chautauqua.
1 Matthew P. Bemus,
2 Winfield S. Cameron.

Chemung.
Edward L. Patrick.

Chenango
Charles Pearsall.

Clinton.
Daniel Stewart.

Columbia
1 Edward Sturges,
2 Moses Y. Tilden.

Cortland
Hiram Whitmarsh.

Delaware.
1 Benjamin J. Bassett,
2 John Ferris.

Dutchess.
1 David R. Gould,
2 Wm. W. Hegeman.

Erie.
1 George J. Bamler,
2 Philip H. Bender,
3 James A. Chase,
4 Charles B. Rich,
5 Abbott C. Calkins.

Essex.
Samuel Root.

Franklin.
Edmund F. Sargent.

Fulton and Hamilton.
William F. Barker.

Genesee.
Edward C. Walker.

Greene.
Baldwin Griffin.

Herkimer
Erasmus W. Day.

Jefferson.
1 Jay Dimick,
2 Wm. W. Butterfield.

Kings.
1 Hugh M. Clark,
2 Henry J Cullen, Jr.,
3 Denis O'Keefe,
4 William W. Moseley,
5 James R. Allaben,
6 Andrew B. Hodges,
7 George L. Fox,
8 De Witt C. Tower,
9 John C. Jacobs.

Lewis.
Chester Ray.

Livingston.
Lewis E Smith.

Madison.
1 Wesley M. Carpenter
2 Leonard C. Kilham.

Monroe
1 Charles S. Wright,
2 Ne'mi'h C Bradstreet
3 Andrew J. Randall.

Montgomery.
Darius V. Berry.

New York.
1 Michael C. Murphy,
2 Denis Burns,
3 Owen Cavanagh,
4 John Galvin,
5 Peter M tchell,
6 Tim'thy J Campbell
7 Jas. A. Richmond,
8 Martin Nachtmann,
9 William G. Bergen,
10 Anthony Hartman,
11 Peter Trainer,
12 Henry Woltman,
13 William Halpin,
14 Charles H. Whalen,
15 Alexander Frear,
16 James Irving,
17 George W. Plunkitt,
18 Law'ce D Kiernan,
19 Josiah Porter,
20 John Keegan,
21 William Hitchman.

Niagara.
1 Ransom M Skeels,
2 Benjamin Farley.

Oneida.
1 Eli Avery,
2 Addison B. Tuttle,
3 James Stevens,
4 Erastus Ely.

Onondaga
1 James V Kendall,
2 Moses Summers,
3 Miles B. Hackett.

Ontario.
1 Henry Ray,
2 George Cook.

Orange.
1 J. C. Bancroft Davis,
2 Thomas J. Lyon.

Orleans.
Marvin Harris.

Oswego.
1 Benjamin Doolittle,
2 James D. Lasher,
3 Nathan B. Smith.

Otsego.
1 Wm. W. Campbell,
2 Clifford S. Arms.

Putnam.
Morgan Horton.

Ninety-second Session.

1869—January 5 to May 10.

Speaker—Truman G. Younglove.
Clerk—Edward F. Underhill.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Samuel C. Pierce.
Doorkeeper—John Hancock.

1 Died ——, 1868. 2 Awarded seat held on certificate by George B. Van Brunt, Jr.
3 Seat contested by and awarded to H. Clausen, Jr. 4 Resigned April 11, 1868.

Queens.
1 James B. Pearsall,
2 John B. Madden.

Rensselaer.
1 John L. Flagg,
2 Edward Akin,
3 Harris B. Howard

Richmond
John Decker.

Rockland.
James Suffern.

St. Lawrence
1 George M. Gleason,
2 Julius M. Palmer,
3 Alex. H. Andrews.

Saratoga.
1 Truman G. Youngslove,
2 DeWitt C. Hoyt.

Schenectady.
Henry M Crane.

Schoharie.
Peter R. Dyckman.

Schuyler.
George Clark.

Seneca.
Josiah T. Miller.

Steuben.
1 Monroe Brundage,
2 Samuel Mitchell.

Suffolk
William A. Conant.

Sullivan.
James L. La Morce.

Tioga.
Lyman Truman.

Tompkins.
John H Selkreg.

Ulster.
1 Patrick J. Flynn,
2 Abraham E. Hasbrouck,
3 Jas. O. Schoonmaker

Warren.
Nicholas B. La Bau

Washington.
1 William J. Perry,
2 Isaac V. Baker, Jr.

Wayne.
1 Merritt Thornton,
2 E. McKinney Glenn.

Westchester.
1 Claiborne Ferris,
2 Edward D. Lawrence
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
Marcus A. Hull.

Yates.
Foster A Dixson.

Ninety-third Session.

1870—January 4 to April 26.

Speaker — William Hitchman.
Clerk — Cornelius W. Armstrong.
Sergeant-at-Arms — John G. Rhoads.
Doorkeeper — James C. Pierce.

Albany.
1 William D. Murphy,
2 Thomas J. Lanahan,
3 Edward D. Ronan,
4 John Tighe.

Allegany.
Charles N. Flonagin.

Broome.
William G. Ely.

Cattaraugus.
1 George N. West,
2 Stephen C. Green.

Cayuga.
1 William H Baker,
2 Stephen S. Hewitt.

Chautauqua.
1 Matthew P Bemus,
2 Orange S. Winans

Chemung.
Edward L. Patrick.

Chenango.
Samuel L. Brown.

Clinton.
Daniel G Dodge.

Columbia.
1 Edward Burges,
2 Daniel D. Barnes.

Cortland.
Charles Foster.

Delaware.
1 Alpheus Bolt,
2 Orson M. Allaben.

Dutchess
1 James A Seward,
2 David H. Mulford.

Erie
1 George J. Bamler,
2 James Franklin,
3 Albert H Blossom,
4 Harry B. Hausom,
5 Lyman Oatman.

Essex.
Clayton H. Delano.

Franklin.
James H. Pierce.

Fulton and Hamilton.
John F. Empie.

Genesee.
Edward C. Walker.

Greene
Hiram Van Steenburgh

Herkimer.
Daniel A. Northup.

Jefferson.
1 Jay D. Tick,
2 Wm. W Butterfield.

Kings.
1 Hugh M. Clark,
2 Henry J. Cullen, Jr,
3 Denis O'Keeffe,
4 William W. Moseley,
5 William C. Jones,
6 Bernard Haver,
7 Samuel T. Maddox,
8 Joseph Droll,
9 John C. Jacobs.

Lewis.
Jay A. Pease.

Livingston.
Richard Johnson.

Madison.
1 Joseph W. Merchant,
2 Leonard C. Kilham.

Monroe.
1 Charles S. Wright,
2 James S. Graham,
3 Volney P. Brown.

Montgomery.
James Shanahan.

New York.
1 Michael C. Murphy,
2 Denis Burns,
3 Owen Cavanagh,
4 John J. Blair,
5 Peter Mitchell,
6 Timothy J.Campbell,
7 John Carey,
8 Martin Nachtmann,
9 William G. Bergen,
10 Owen Murphy,
11 John H White,
12 William W. Cook,
13 Richard Flanagan,
14 John R. Hennessey,
15 Alexander Frear,
16 James Irving,
17 George W. Plunkitt,
18 Law'ce D. Kiernan,
19 Thomas C. Fields,
20 John Brown,
21 William Hitchman.

Niagara.
1 Lewis S. Payne,
2 Leo R. Sanborn.

Oneida.
1 Samuel S. Lowery,
2 David M. Miner,
3 St. Pierre Jarred,
4 James Roberts.

Onondaga.
1 Thomas G. Alvord,
2 Nathan R. Tefft,
3 Gustavus Sniper.

Ontario.
1 Henry Ray,
2 David E. Wilson.

Orange.
1 Odell S. Hathaway,
2 Thomas J. Lyon.

Orleans.
John Berry.

Oswego.
1 DeWitt Littlejohn,
2 Abraham Howe,
3 John Parker.

Otsego.
1 James Young,
2 William W. Snow.

Putnam.
Morgan Horton.

Queens.
1 James B Pearsall,
2 Francis B. Baldwin.

Rensselaer.
1 John L. Flagg,
2 Eugene Hyatt,
3 J. Thomas Davis.

Richmond.
John Decker.

Rockland.
James M. Nelson.

St. Lawrence
1 George M. Gleason,
2 Julius M Palmer,
3 William Bradford.

Saratoga.
1 Isaiah Fuller.
2 Seymour Ainsworth,

Schenectady.
Gershom Banker.

Schoharie.
Silas Sweet.

Schuyler.
William C. Coon.

Seneca.
Robert R. Steele.

Steuben.
1 James A. Bennett,
2 John Davis.

Suffolk.
Brinley D. Sleight.

Sullivan
James L. La Morce.

Tioga.
John H. Deming.

Tompkins.
John H. Selkreg.

Ulster.
1 Patrick J. Flynn,
2 Abraham E. Hasbrouck,
3 Chas. H. Krack, Sr.

Warren.
Godfrey R. Martine.

Washington.
1 Thomas Stevenson,
2 Isaac V. Baker, Jr.

Wayne.
1 Anson S. Wood,
2 Amasa Hall.

Westchester.
1 James J. Mooney,
2 Edward D Lawrence,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
Marcus A. Hull.

Yates
William T. Remer.

Ninety-fourth Session.

1871 — January 3 to April 21.

Speaker — William Hitchman.
Clerk — Cornelius W. Armstrong.
Sergeant-at Arms — John G. Rhoads.
Doorkeeper — Andrew S. Scoby.

Albany.
1 William D. Murphy,
2 Robert C. Blackall,
3 Edward Coyle,
4 William D. Sunderlin.

Allegany.
Charles N. Flenagin.

Broome.
William M. Ely.

Cattaraugus.
1 Claudius V. B Barse,
2 Stephen C. Green.

Cayuga.
1 Charles H. Curtis,
2 Stephen S. Hewitt.

Chautauqua.
1 Matthew P. Bemus,
2 Orange S. Winans,

Chemung.
David B. Hill.

Chenango.
Andrew Shepardson.

Clinton.
Smith M. Weed.

Columbia.
1 Benjamin Ray,
2 Perkins F. Cady.

Cortland.
Henry S. Randall.

Delaware.
1 Alpheus Bolt,
2 James H. Graham.

Dutchess.
1 James A. Seward,
2 David H. Mulford.

Erie.
1 George Chambers,
2 John Howell,
3 Franklin A. Alberger,
4 Harry B. Ransom,
5 John M. Wiley.

Essex.
Clayton H. Delano.

Franklin.
James H. Pierce.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Mortimer Wade.

Genesee.
Volney G. Knapp.

Greene.
Hiram Van Steenburgh.

Herkimer.
Daniel A. Northup.

Jefferson.
1 James Johnson,
2 Oliver C. Wyman.

Kings.
1 David C. Aitken,
2 Smith C. Bayliss,
3 Dominick H. Roche,
4 William W. Moseley,
5 William W. Goodrich,
6 Bernard Haver,
7 William Wainwright,
8 Samuel F. Conselyea,
9 John C. Jacobs.

Lewis.
Joseph Payhud.

Livingston.
Richard Johnson.

Madison.
1 David L. Fisk,
2 Leonard C. Kilham.

Monroe.
1 Richard D. Cole,
2 George D. Lord,
3 Volney P. Brown.

Montgomery.
Webster Wagner.

New York.
1 Michael Madigan,
2 Denis Burns,
3 John Hayes,
4 John J. Blair,
5 George L. Loutrel,
6 Timothy J. Campbell,
7 John Carey,
8 Martin Nachtmann,
9 James O'Neil,
10 Christopher Fleck,
11 Lawrence O'Briene,
12 William W. Cook,
13 Richard Flanagan,
14 John Tyler Kelly,
15 Alexander Frear,
16 James Irving,
17 Edmund Connolly,
18 Leander Buck,
19 Thomas C. Fields,
20 John Brown,
21 William Hitchman.

Niagara.
1 John E. Pound,
2 Lee R. Sanborn.

Oneida.
1 George W. Chadwick,
2 Sidney A. Bunce,
3 Thomas Mulhall,
4 Isaac McDougall.

Onondaga.
1 Thomas G. Alvord,
2 Peter Burns,
3 Gustavus Sniper.

Ontario.
1 George W. Nicholas,
2 David E. Wilson.

Orange.
1 Robert H. Strahan,
2 Isaac V. Montanye.

Orleans.
John Berry.

Oswego.
1 DeWitt C. Littlejohn,
2 Abraham Howe,
3 Chauncey S. Sage.

Otsego.
1 Alfred Chamberlain,
2 J. Lee Tucker.

Putnam.
Sarles Drew.

Queens.
1 L. Bradford Prince,
2 James M. Oakley.

Rensselaer.
1 John L. Flagg,
2 Horace C. Gifford,
3 Sylvester Waterbury.

Richmond.
John Decker.

Rockland.
James M. Nelson.

St. Lawrence.
1 George M. Gleason,
2 Dolphus S. Lynde,
3 William Bradford.

Saratoga.
1 Isaiah Fuller,
2 Joseph W. Hill.

Schenectady.
Gershom Banker.

Schoharie.
Silas Sweet.

Schuyler.
William C. Coon.

Seneca.
Sanford R. TenEyck.

Steuben.
1 James G. Bennett,
2 Alvin C. Barney.

Suffolk.
George F. Carman.

Sullivan.
Frank Buckley.

Tioga.
Burnett B. Bignall.

Tompkins.
John H. Selkreg.

Ulster.
1 Cyrus Burhans,
2 C. Meech Woolsey,
3 Chas. H. Krack, Sr.

Warren.
Duncan Griffin.

Washington.
1 Thomas Stevenson,
2 Isaac V. Baker, Jr.

Wayne.
1 Anson S. Wood,
2 Henry R. Durfee.

Westchester.
1 G. Hilton Scribner,
2 Alfred W. Bartlett,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
Henry S. Joy.

Yates.
George P. Lord.

Ninety-fifth Session.

1872 — January 2 to May 14.

Speaker — Henry Smith.
Clerks — Cornelius S. Underwood1; Edward M. Johnson.
Sergeant at-Arms — Philip J. Rhinehart.
Doorkeeper — Eugene L. Demers.

Albany.
1 Stephen Springsteed,
2 Henry Smith,
3 Daniel L. Babcock,
4 George B. Mosher.

Allegany.
William W. Crandall.

Broome.
William M. Ely,
William L. Ford.2

Cattaraugus.
1 Com'dore P. Vedder,
2 Enoch Holdridge.

Cayuga.
1 Ira D. Brown,
2 Elijah E. Brown.

Chautauqua
1 Matthew P. Bemus,
2 Jerome Preston.

Chemung.
David B. Hill.

Chenango.
Andrew Shepardson.

Clinton.
Edm'd Kingsland, 2d.

Columbia.
1 Benjamin Ray,
2 Milton M. Tompkins.

Cortland.
Dann C. Squires.

Delaware.
1 William Lewis, Jr.,
2 Matthew Griffin.

Dutchess.
1 Edward M. Goring,
2 Harvey G. Eastman.

Erie.
1 George Chambers,
2 George Baltz,
3 Franklin A. Alberger,
4 John Simson,
5 John M. Wiley.

1 Died April 27, 1872, and Edward M. Johnson of Steuben, elected to fill vacancy, May 1, 1872.
2 Elected March 5, *vice* Ely, deceased.

Essex.
Franklin W. Tobey.

Franklin.
James H. Pierce.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Samuel W. Buel.

Genesee.
Volney G. Knapp.

Greene.
Augustus Hill.

Herkimer.
Eleazer C. Rice.

Jefferson.
1 Oliver C. Wyman,
2 William W. Esos.

Kings
1 David C. Aitken,
2 Edward D. White,
3 Dominick H Roche,
4 Wm. W. Moseley,
5 Eugene D. Berri,
6 Peter G. Peck,
7 Charles B. Morton,
8 George C. Bennett,
9 John C. Jacobs.

Lewis
Amos V. Smiley.

Livingston.
Archibald Kennedy.

Madison.
1 John W. Lippitt,
2 Francis A. Hyatt.

Monroe.
1 George A. Goss,
2 George D. Lord,
3 Leonard Burritt.

Montgomery.
Wm. J. Van Deusen.

New York.
1 James Healy,
2 James Dunphy,
3 James Hayes,
4 John J Blair,
5 David S. Paige,
6 J. J. Campbell,
7 H. N. Twomely,
8 Conrad Geib,
9 Stephen Pell,
10 Henry H. Haight,
11 Rush C. Hawkins,
12 William W. Cook,
13 George H. Mackay,
14 John A. Foley,
15 Alexander Frear,
16 Frederick Killian,1
16 Nicholas Haughton,
17 Charles A Flammer
18 Samuel J Tilden,
19 Thomas C Fields,
20 Severn D Moulton,
21 William Whitbeck.

Niagara
1 Isaac H. Babcock,
2 George M. Swain.

Oneida
1 M. L Hungerford,
2 Eleazer Beckwith,
3 George K Carroll,
4 Albert L Hayes.

Onondaga.
1 Thomas G. Alvord,
2 Peter Burns,
3 Gustavus Sniper.

Ontario.
1 A. L. Van Dusen,
2 Cyrillo S Lincoln.

Orange.
1 Robert H Strahan,
2 Frank Abbott.

Orleans.
E. Kirk Hart.

Oswego.
1 Daniel G. Fort,
2 Thomas W. Green,
3 Chauncey S. Sage.

Otsego.
1 Alfred Chamberlain,
2 J. Lee Tucker.

Putnam.
James S. Dykeman.

Queens.
1 L. Bradford Prince,
2 James M. Oakley.

Rensselaer.
1 Jason C. Osgood,
2 John L. Snyder,
3 Castle W. Herrick.

Richmond.
David W. Judd.

Rockland.
Daniel Tomkins.

St. Lawrence.
1 Darius A. Moore,
2 Dolphus S. Lynde,
3 Parker W. Rose.

Saratoga.
1 George West,
2 N. M. Houghton.

Schenectady.
Wm. Greenhalgh.

Schoharie.
Peter Couchman.

Schuyler
Harmon L. Gregory.

Seneca.
Peter Lott.

Steuben.
1 Thomas M. Fowler,
2 James B. Murdock.

Suffolk.
John S. Marcy.

Sullivan.
Frank Buckley.

Tioga.
William Smyth.

Tompkins.
Anson W. Knettles.

Ulster.
1 Robert Loughran,
2 C. Meech Woolsey,
3 A. A. Whittaker.

Warren.
Joseph Woodward.

Washington
1 Edm'nd W. Hollister,
2 George W. L. Smith.

Wayne.
1 Edward B. Wells,
2 Lucien T. Yeomans.

Westchester.
1 William W. Niles,
2 Albert Badeau,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
John N. Davidson.

Yates.
George P. Lord.

Ninety-sixth Session.

1873—January 7 to May 30.

Speaker—Alonzo B Cornell.
Clerk—John O'Donnell.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Edward M. Goring.
Doorkeeper—Eugene L. Demers.

Albany.
1 Peter Schoonmaker,
2 Henry R. Pierson,
3 John W. Van Valkenburgh,
4 George B. Mosher.

Allegany.
William W. Crandall.

Broome.
William L. Ford.

Cattaraugus.
1 Com'dore P. Vedder,
2 John Manley.

Cayuga.
1 Leonard F. Hardy,
2 Elijah E. Brown.

Chautauqua.
1 Francis B. Brewer,
2 John D. Hiller.

Chemung.
Seymour Dexter.

Chenango.
Russell A. Young.

Clinton.
Smith M. Weed.

Columbia.
1 Benjamin Ray,
2 Milton M. Tompkins.

Cortland
George W. Phillips.

Delaware.
1 William Lewis, Jr.,
2 Matthew Griffin.

Dutchess.
1 James Mackin,
2 Jacob B. Carpenter.

Erie.
1 John O'Brien,
2 George Baltz,
3 Franklin A. Alberger,
4 John Nice,
5 Robert B. Foote.

Essex.
Franklin W. Tobey.

Franklin.
John B. Badger.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Willard J. Heacock.

Genesee.
Elbert Townsend.

Greene.
Augustus Hill.

Herkimer.
Eleazer C. Rice.

Jefferson.
1 Elam Persons,
2 Horatio S. Hendee.

Kings.
1 James F. Donohue,
2 David C. Van Cott,
3 Dominick H. Roche,
4 James Watt,
5 Albion P. Higgins,
6 Jacob Worth,
7 Frederick Coehue,
8 Adrian M. Suydam,
9 John C. Jacobs.

Lewis.
Sidney Sylvester.

Livingston.
Archibald Kennedy.

Madison
1 Edward C. Philpot,
2 Joseph F. Crawford.

Monroe.
1 George A. Goss,
2 Henry L. Fish,
3 Leonard Burritt.

Montgomery.
Wm. J. Van Dusen.

New York.
1 James Healy,
2 Denis Burns,
3 James Hayes,
4 James Ryan,
5 Michael Norton,
6 J. J. Campbell,
7 George W Clarke,
8 Solon B. Smith,
9 Stephen Pell,
10 J. M. Patterson, Jr.,
11 Alonzo B. Cornell,
12 Wm. W. Cook,
13 Charles Blackie,
14 Charles G. Cornell,
15 Joseph Blumenthal,
16 Peter Woods,
17 Andrew Bussing,
18 Bernard Biglin,
19 James A. Leering,
10 Wm. S. Opdyke,
21 Charles E. Orary.

1 Awarded seat held on certificate by Frear, March 1, 1872.

Niagara.
1 Isaac H. Babcock,
2 Geo. M. Swain.

Oneida.
1 Nicholas A. White,
2 Henry J. Coggeshall,
3 Patrick H Costello,
4 Daniel Walker.

Onondaga.
1 Wm. H. H Gere,
2 George Raynor,
3 John I. Furbeck.

Ontario.
1 A. L Van Dusen,
2 Cyrillo S. Lincoln.

Orange.
1 Augustus Denniston,
2 Frank Abbott.

Orleans
Elisha S. Whalen.

Oswego.
1 Daniel G. Fort,
2 Willard Johnson,
3 Justus L. Bulkley.

Otsego.
1 James Stewart,
2 John Cope.

Putnam.
William S. Clapp.

Queens.
1 L. Bradford Prince,
2 James M. Oakley.

Rensselaer.
1 William V Cleary,
2 John L Snyder,
3 Castle W. Herrick.

Richmond.
John Blake Hillyer.

Rockland.
William Voorhis.

St Lawrence
1 Darius A. Moore,
2 Dolphus A. Lynde,
3 Parker W. Rose.

Saratoga.
1 George West,
2 George S. Batcheller.

Schenectady.
Daniel P. McQueen.

Schoharie,
Peter Couchman.

Schuyler.
Jeremiah Maguire.

Seneca.
William W. Van Demark.

Steuben.
1 Thomas M. Fowler.
2 Stephen F. Gilbert.

Suffolk.
John S. Marcy.

Sullivan.
George M. Beebe.

Tioga.
Jerome B. Landfield.

Tompkins.
Anson W. Knettles.

Ulster.
1 Mich'l A Cummings,
2 James H. Brown,
3 Daniel T. Elting.

Warren.
James G. Porteous.

Washington.
1 Edm'd W. Hollister,
2 Eleazer Jones,
3 William H. Tefft.1

Wayne.
1 Edward B. Wells,
2 Lucien T. Yeomans.

Westchester.
1 William Herring,
2 Ambrose Wight, Jr.,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
John N. Davidson.

Yates.
Morris B. Flynn.

Ninety-seventh Session.

1874—January 6 to April 30.

Speaker—James W. Husted.
Clerk—John O'Donnell.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Frederick C. Fiske.
Doorkeeper—Eugene L. Demers.

Albany.
1 Fred. Schifferdecker,
2 L. C. G Kshinka,
3 Terence J. Quinn,
4 Waters W. Braman.

Allegany.
Orrin T. Stacy.

Broome.
George Sherwood.

Cattaraugus.
1 Com. P Vedder,
2 John Manley.

Cayuga.
1 Leonard F Hardy,
2 Erastus H. Hussey.

Chautauqua.
1 Francis B Brewer,
2 John D. Hiller.

Chemung.
Edmund Miller.

Chenango.
Harris H. Beecher.

Clinton.
Smith M. Weed.

Columbia.
1 Henry Lawrence,
2 Alonzo H. Farrar.

Cortland
George W. Phillips.

Delaware
1 Benjamin J. Bassett,
2 Matthew Griffin.

Dutchess.
1 James Mackin,
2 Harvey G. Eastman.

Erie
1 Patrick Hanrahan,
2 Joseph W. Smith,
3 Franklin A. Alberger,
4 John Nice,
5 Robert B. Foote.

Essex.
Gardner Pope.

Franklin.
John P. Badger.

Fulton and Hamilton.
John Sunderlin.

Genesee.
Elbert Townsend.

Greene.
Horatio S. Lockwood.

Herkimer.
Warner Miller.

Jefferson.
1 Elam Persons,
2 Hugh Smith.

Kings.
1 James F. Donahue,
2 John J Allen,
3 Michael Coffey,
4 Theodore N. Melvin,
5 Eugene D. Berri,
6 Jacob Worth,
7 Stephen J. Colahan,
8 George C. Bennett,
9 John McGroarty.

Lewis.
John Herrick.

Livingston
Jonathan B. Morey.

Madison.
1 Edward C. Philpot,
2 Henry W Carpenter.

Monroe.
1 George A. Goss,
2 George Taylor,
3 Leonard Burritt.

Montgomery.
Martin L. Stover

New York.
1 James Healy.
2 William P. Kirk,
3 James Hayes,
4 James Ryan,
5 Austin Leake,
6 Matthew Patten,
7 Alfred Wagstaff, Jr.,
8 George Scherman,
9 George B. Deane,
10 Louis C. Waehner,
11 Knox McAfee,
12 Francis Murray,
13 Charles S. Spencer,
14 James Daly,
15 Joseph Blumenthal,
16 Peter Woods,
17 Andrew Blessing,
18 Bernard Biglin,
19 T. H. O'Callaghan,
20 John D. Coughlin,
21 James H Sullivan.

Niagara.
1 Artm's W. Comstock,
2 Orville C. Bordnell.

Oneida.
1 Geo. W. Chadwick,
2 Arthur F. Brown,
3 John J Parry,
4 Griffith O. Jones.

Onondaga.
1 Thomas G. Alvord,
2 George Barrow,
3 Charles Simon.

Ontario.
1 S. H. Hammond,
2 Cyrillo S. Lincoln.

Orange.
1 Augustus Denniston,
2 Charles B. Wood.

Orleans.
Elisha S. Whalen.

Oswego.
1 George B. Sloan,
2 Willard Johnson,
3 Justin L. Bulkley.

Otsego.
1 William H. Ely,
2 Henry Thorp.

Putnam.
Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Queens.
1 L Bradford Prince,
2 James M. Oakley.

Rensselaer.
1 William V. Cleary,
2 Robert Dickson,
3 Jacob M. Whitbeck.

Richmond.
S. D. Stephens, Jr.

Rockland.
William R. Knapp.

St. Lawrence.
1 Seth G. Porter,
2 Dolphus S. Lynde,
3 Jonah Sanford.

Saratoga.
1 George West,
2 Geo. S. Batcheller.

Schenectady.
Daniel P. McQueen.

Schoharie.
John B. Hoag.

Schuyler.
Harmon L. Gregory.

Seneca.
Wm. C. Hazleton.

1 Elected *vice* Jones, deceased.

Steuben.
1 Stephen D Shattuck,
2 Chas. F. Houghton.

Suffolk.
Nathan D. Petty.

Sullivan.
George M. Beebe.

Tioga.
Jerome B. Landfield.

Tompkins.
Wm. L. Bostwick.

Ulster.
1 Robert A Snyder,
2 Hector Abeel,
3 John D. Winfield.

Warren.
Austin W. Holden.

Washington.
1 Alexander B. Law,
2 Emerson E. Davis.

Wayne.
1 Emory W. Gurnee,
2 Henry M. Clark.

Westchester.
1 William Cauldwell,
2 Amherst Wight,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
Sam'l W. Tewksbury.

Yates.
George W. Spencer.

Ninety-eighth Session.

1875 — January 5 to May 22.

Speaker — Jeremiah McGuire.
Clerk — Hiram Calkins.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Edward A. Brown.
Doorkeeper — George W. Irish
Stenographer — Spencer C. Rodgers.

Albany.
1 Peter Slingerland,
2 Leop'd C. G Kshinka,
3 Fran's W Vosburgh,
4 Waters W. Braman.

Allegany.
Orrin T. Stacy

Broome.
George Sherwood.

Cattaraugus.
1 Commodore P. Vedder,
2 Samuel Scudder.

Cayuga.
1 Charles S. Beardsley, Jr.,
2 Erastus H. Hussey.

Chautauqua.
1 Otis D Hinckley,
2 Obed Edson.

Chemung.
Jeremiah McGuire.

Chenango.
Daniel M. Holmes

Clinton.
Shepard P Bowen.

Columbia.
1 Henry Lawrence,
2 Alonzo H. Farrar.

Cortland.
Daniel E. Whitmore.

Delaware.
1 Warren G Willis,
2 George G. Decker.

Dutchess.
1 James Mackin,
2 Benjamin S. Broas.

Erie.
1 Patrick Hanrahan,
2 William W Lawson,
3 Edward Gallagher,
4 Harry B. Ransom,
5 William A. Johnson.

Essex.
William E. Calkins.

Franklin
John P. Badger.

Fulton and Hamilton.
George W. Fay.

Genesee.
Newton H. Green.

Greene.
Benj. F. Barkley.

Herkimer.
Warner Miller.

Jefferson.
1 John F Peck,
2 George E. Yost.

Kings.
1 Daniel Bradley,
2 John R. Kennedy,
3 Michael Coffey,
4 Tunis V. P. Talmage,
5 John H. Burtis,
6 Jacob Worth,
7 Michael O'Keefe,
8 Bernard Silverman,
9 John McGroarty.

Lewis.
James A. Merwin.

Livingston.
James Faulkner, Jr.

Madison
1 D. Gerry Wellington,
2 George Berry.

Monroe.
1 Richard D. Cole,
2 George Taylor,
3 Josiah Rich.

Montgomery.
Martin Schenck.

New York.
1 Nicholas Muller,
2 William P. Kirk,
3 John C. Brogan,
4 Charles Reilly,
5 Warren C. Bennett,
6 Timothy J. Campbell,
7 Fred'k W. Seward,
8 George A Stauff,
9 William H. Gadney,
10 Louis C. Waehner,
11 Knox McAfee,
12 John Keenan,
13 Alfred W. Beach,
14 James W. Daley,
15 Thomas Costigan,
16 John T. McGowen,
17 Leo C. Dessar,
18 Thos C. Campbell,
19 Germain Hauschel,
20 Jacob Hess,
21 John W. Smith.

Niagara.
1 A. W Comstock,
2 Orville C. Bordwell.

Oneida.
1 Rich'd U. Sherman,
2 Silas T. Ives,
3 Edward Lewis,
4 Har'son Lillybridge.

Onondaga.
1 Thomas G. Alvord,
2 George Barrow,
3 Charles Tremain.

Ontario.
1 Stephen H. Hammond,
2 Cyril lo S. Lincoln.

Orange.
1 James W. Miller,
2 Joseph D. Friend.

Orleans.
John N. Wetherbee.

Oswego
1 Alanson S. Page,
2 Willard Johnson,
3 Henry J. Daggett.

Otsego.
1 William H. Ely,
2 James E. Cook.

Putnam.
Wm. H. Christopher.

Queens.
1 L. Bradford Prince,
2 James M. Oakley.

Rensselaer.
1 William V. Cleary,
2 William F. Taylor,
3 Jacob M. Whitbeck.

Richmond.
Stephen D Stephens.

Rockland.
James C. Brown.

St. Lawrence.
1 Seth G. Pope,
2 A. Barton Hepburn,
3 Jonah Sanford.

Saratoga.
1 George West,
2 Nathaniel M. Houghton.

Schenectady.
Samuel T. Benedict.

Schoharie.
John M. Roscoe.

Schuyler.
William H. Fish.

Seneca.
William Hogan.

Steuben.
1 Stephen D. Shattuck,
2 Lucius C. Pierson.

Suffolk.
Nathan D. Petty.

Sullivan.
Adolph E. Wenzel.

Tioga.
James Bishop.

Tompkins.
Geo. W. Schuyler.

Ulster.
1 John Fream,
2 Jacob D Wurts,
3 Charles H. Krack.

Warren.
Stephen Griffin, 2d.

Washington.
1 Alexander B Law,
2 Emerson E. Davis.

Wayne.
1 William H. Clark,
3 Allen S. Russell.

Westchester.
1 Dennis R. Shiel,
2 Charles M. Schieffelin,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
Samuel W. Tewksbury.

Yates.
Hanford Struble.

Ninety-ninth Session.

1876 — January 4 to May 3.

Speaker — James W. Husted.
Clerk — Edward M. Johnson.
Sergeant-at-Arms — George A. Goss.
Doorkeeper — Eugene L. Demers.
Stenographer — Worden E. Payne.

Albany.
1 Peter Slingerland,
2 Thomas D. Coleman,
3 William J Maher,
4 Alfred LeRoy.

Allegany.
Sumner Baldwin.

Broome.
Rodney A. Ford.

Cattaraugus.
1 Harrison Cheney,
2 Edgar Shannon.

Cayuga.
1 George I Post,
2 John S. Brown.

Chautauqua.
1 William H. Whitney,
2 Theodore A Case.

Chemung.
Edmund Miller.

Chenango.
Isaac Plumb.

Clinton.
Shepard P. Bowen.

Columbia.
1 George H. Power,
2 John T. Hogeboom.

Cortland.
Judson C. Nelson.

Delaware.
1 George D. Wheeler,
2 Isaac H. Maynard.

Dutchess.
1 Thomas Hammond,
2 De Witt Webb.

Erie.
1 Daniel Cruice,
2 William W. Lawson,
3 Edward Gallagher,
4 Charles F. Tabor,
5 Bertrand Chaffee.

Essex.
William E. Calkins.

Franklin.
John I. Gilbert.

Fulton and Hamilton.
John J. Hanson.

Genesee.
Newton H. Green.

Greene.
Burton G. Morse.

Herkimer.
Myron A. McKee.

Jefferson.
1 Lotus Ingalls,
2 Lansing Becker.

Kings.
1 Daniel Bradley,
2 Jonathan Ogden,
3 Michael Coffey,
4 T. V. P. Talmadge,
5 Albion P. Higgins,
6 Jacob Worth,
7 Charles L. Lyon,
8 Adrian M Suydam,
9 John McGroarty.

Lewis.
Alexander H. Crosby.

Livingston.
James Faulkner, Jr.

Madison.
1 Morris N. Campbell,
2 Frederick C. Fiske.

Monroe.
1 Willard Hodges,
2 James S Graham,
3 Heman Glass.

Montgomery.
Geo. M. Veorhees.

New York.
1 Nicholas Muller,
2 Felix Murphy,
3 James J. Slevin,
4 John Galvin,
5 George W. Betts,
6 Matthew Patten,
7 Isaac I. Hayes,
8 Frederick Gugel, Jr.,
9 Andrew J. Campbell,
10 Joseph Hoffman, Jr.
11 Chas. A Peabody, Jr.
12 Archibald Watts,
13 Robt. H. Strahan,
14 Patrick J Carty,
15 Martin P. Killian,
16 George Y. Whitson,
17 William T. Graff,
18 Stephen J. O'Hare,
19 James T. King,
20 Isaac A. Englehart,
21 Joseph P. Fallon.

Niagara.
1 Amos A Bissell,
2 Jonas W. Brown.

Oneida.
1 Rich'd U Sherman,
2 Sylvester Gridley,
3 Jas. H. Flannagan,
4 Walter Ballou.

Onondaga.
1 Allen Munroe,
2 Carroll E Smith,
3 C. Fred. Herbst.

Ontario.
1 Seth Stanley,
2 Hiram Maxfield.

Orange.
1 Thomas W. Bradley,
2 John H. Reeve.

Orleans.
Joseph D. Billings.

Oswego.
1 George B. Sloan,
2 Thomas W. Green,
3 John Preston.

Otsego.
1 Jas. S. Davenport,
2 George Scramling.

Putnam.
Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Queens.
1 Townsend D. Cock,
2 Alvin T. Payne.

Rensselaer.
1 William V. Cleary,
2 William F. Taylor,
3 Thomas B. Simmons.

Richmond.
Kneel'd S. Townsend.

Rockland.
George W. Weiant.

St. Lawrence.
1 David McNalls,
2 A. Barton Hepburn,
3 Lewis C. Lang.

Saratoga.
1 George West,
2 Isaac Noyes, Jr.

Schenectady.
Emmett O'Neill.

Schoharie.
John M. Roscoe.

Schuyler.
William Gulick.

Seneca.
Lewis Post.

Steuben.
1 William B. Ruggles,
2 Jerry E. B. Santee.

Suffolk.
Samuel B. Gardiner.

Sullivan.
Adolphus E. Wenzel.

Tioga.
Eugene B. Gere.

Tompkins.
Samuel D. Halliday.

Ulster.
1 Thomas Hamilton,
2 Jacob D. Wurts,
3 Davis Winne.

Warren
Robert Waddell.

Washington.
1 Townsend J. Potter,
2 Henry G. Burleigh.

Wayne
1 Emory W. Gurnee,
2 Allen S. Russell.

Westchester.
1 George H Forster,
2 Chas. M Schieffelin,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
Arthur Clark.

Yates.
John Sutherland.

One Hundredth Session.

1877 — January 2 to May 24.

Speaker — George B. Sloan.
Clerk — Edward M Johnson.
Sergeant-at-Arms — George A. Goss,
Doorkeeper — Eugene L. Demers.
Stenographer — Worden E. Payne.

Albany.
1 John Sager,
2 Jonathan R. Herrick,
3 William J. Maher,
4 Edward Curran.

Allegany.
Sumner Baldwin.

Broome.
Edwin C. Moody.

Cattaraugus.
1 Thomas J. King,
2 Edgar Shannon.

Cayuga.
1 George I Post,
2 John S. Brown.

Chautauqua.
1 Sherman Williams,
2 Theodore A. Case.

Chemung.
Hosea H. Rockwell.

Chenango.
J. Hudson Skillman.

Clinton.
Shepard P. Bowen.

Columbia
1 Jacob H. Proper,
2 John T. Hogeboom.

Cortland.
Deloss McGraw.

Delaware
1 William J. Welsh,
2 Isaac H. Maynard.

Dutchess.
1 Thomas Hammond,
2 De Witt Webb.

Erie.
1 John L. Crowley,
2 John G. Langner,
3 Edward Gallagher,
4 Charles F. Tabor,
5 Charles A. Orr.

Essex.
Benjamin D. Clapp.

Franklin.
John I. Gilbert.

Fulton and Hamilton.
George W. Fay.

Genesee.
Eli Taylor.

Greene.
Oscar T. Humphrey.

Herkimer.
Myron A. McKee.

Jefferson.
1 Charles R. Skinner,
2 Henry Spicer.

Kings.
1 Daniel Bradley,
2 Richard Marvin,
3 John Shanley,
4 James G. Tighe,
5 Wm. W. Stephens'n
6 John M. Dullmeier,
7 Charles L. Lyon,
8 Adrian M. Suydam,
9 John McGroarty.

Lewis.
William W. Rice.

Livingston.
Jonathan B. Morey.

Madison.
1 Albert N Sheldon,
2 Merchant Billington.

Monroe
1 Willard Hodges,
2 James S. Graham,
3 Wash. L. Rockwell.

Montgomery.
Edward Wemple.

New York.
1 James Healy,
1 John F. Berrigan,1
2 Thomas F. Grady,
3 William H Rooney,
4 John Galvin,
5 Peter Mitchell,
6 Michael Healey,
7 Isaac I. Hayes,
8 Martin Nachtmann,
9 William H. Corsa,
10 Christopher Fiecke,
11 Elliot C. Cowdin,
12 Maurice F. Holahan,
13 Robert H. Strahan,
14 Luke F. Cozans,
15 James G. Dimond,
16 Francis B. Spinola,
17 James E. Coulter,
18 Stephen J. O'Hare,
19 Thomas C. E. Ecclesine,
20 Joseph I. Stein,
21 J. C. Julius Langbein.

Niagara.
1 Amos A. Bissell,
2 Sherburne B. Piper.

Oneida.
1 James Corbett,
2 Everett Case,
3 Benjamin D. Stone,
4 J. Robert Moore.

Onondaga.
1 Thomas G. Alvord,
2 Carroll E. Smith,
3 C. Fred Herbst.

Ontario.
1 Dwight B. Backenstose,
2 Amasa T. Winch.

Orange.
1 James G. Graham,
2 Stewart T. Durland,
2 John D. Benedict.2

Orleans.
Joseph D. Billings.

Oswego.
1 George B. Sloan,
2 George M. Case,
3 De Witt C. Peck.

Otsego.
1 James C. Davenport,
2 Simeon R Barnes.

Putnam.
Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Queens.
1 Elbert Floyd-Jones
2 George E. Bulmer

Rensselaer.
1 John H Burns,
2 John J Filkin,
3 William H. Slifer.

Richmond.
Samuel R Brick.

Rockland.
George W. Welant.

St. Lawrence.
1 David McFalls,
2 A Barton Hepburn,
3 Lewis C. Lang.

Saratoga.
1 George W. Neilson,
2 Isaac Noyes, Jr.

Schenectady.
Walter T L. Sanders,

Schoharie.
James H. Brown.

Schuyler.
William Gulick.

Seneca.
Albert L. Childs.

Steuben.
1 William B. Ruggles,
2 Jerry E. B. Santee.

Suffolk.
Francis Britt.

Sullivan.
Thornton A. Niven.

Tioga.
Eugene B. Gere.

Tompkins.
Silas R. Wickes.

Ulster.
1 Thomas Hamilton,
2 Nathan Keator,
3 Isaac W Longyear.

Warren.
Robert Waddell.

Washington.
1 Townsend J Potter,
2 Isaac V. Baker, Jr.

Wayne.
1 Jackson Valentine,
2 Jeremiah Thistlethwaite.

Westchester.
1 Ambrose H. Purdy,
2 William F. Moller,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
Arthur Clark.

Yates
Mason L. Baldwin.

One Hundred and first Session.

1878—January 1 to May 15.

Speaker—James W. Husted.
Clerk—Edward M. Johnson.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Charles A. Orr.
Doorkeeper—Henry Wheeler.
Stenographer—Worden E. Payne.

Albany.
1 Hiram Griggs,
2 John N. Foster,
3 James T. Story,
4 Edward Curran.

Allegany.
Hiram H. Wakely.

Broome.
Alex. E. Andrews.

Cattaraugus.
1 Thomas J. King,
2 Simeon V. Pool.

Cayuga.
1 Howell B. Converse,
2 William L. Noyes.

Chautauqua.
1 Sherman Williams,
2 Temple A. Parker.

Chemung.
George M. Baird.

Chenango.
B. Gage Berry.

Clinton.
William P. Mooers.

Columbia.
1 Jacob H. Proper,
2 Samuel Wilbor.

Cortland
Orris U. Kellogg.

Delaware.
1 Albert H. Sewell,
2 Robert P. Cormick.

Dutchess.
1 Obed Wheeler,
2 Peter Hulme.

Erie.
1 John L Crowley,
2 John G. Langner,
3 David F. Day,
4 Harvey J. Hurd,
5 Henry F. Allen.

Essex.
Benjamin D. Clapp.

Franklin.
John I. Gilbert.

Fulton and Hamilton.
John W. Peck.

Genesee.
Eli Taylor.

Greene.
Cicero C. Peck.

Herkimer.
Titus Sheard.

Jefferson.
1 Charles R. Skinner,
2 Wm. M Thomson.

Kings
1 John M. Clancy,
2 John B. Myenborg,
3 John Shanley,
4 Charles J Henry,
5 William H. Waring,
6 Jacob Worth,
7 Maurice B. Flynn,
8 John H. Douglass,
9 John H. Bergen.

Lewis.
Cyrus L. Sheldon.

Livingston.
J. W. Wadsworth

Madison
1 Lambert B. Kern,
2 Willard A. Crandall

Monroe.
1 Albert C. Hobbie.
2 Elias Mapes,
3 James Chappell.

Montgomery.
Edward Wemple.

New York.
1 John F. Berrigan,
2 Thomas F. Grady,
3 James Hayes,
4 John Galvin,
5 Peter A. Crawford,
6 Jacob Seebacher,
7 Isaac I. Hayes,
8 Daniel Patterson,
9 John W. Browning,
10 Joseph P. Strack,
11 William W. Astor,
12 Maurice F. Holahan,
13 John Clark,
14 James Daly,
15 Christopher Bathe,
16 James Fitzgerald,
17 James T. Taylor,
18 Jos. P. McDonough,
19 David L. Baker,
20 Marks L. Frank,
21 Alexander Thain.

Niagara.
1 Jos. D. Loveland,
2 Sherburne B. Piper.

Oneida.
1 William Jones,
2 A. DeV. Townsley,
3 Cyrus D. Prescott,
4 Robert H. Roberts.

Onondaga.
1 Thomas G. Alvord,
2 Samuel Willis,
3 Josiah G. Holbrook.

Ontario
1 David Cosad, Jr.,
2 Amasa T. Winch.

Orange.
1 James G. Graham,
2 James W. Hoyt.

Orleans.
Chas. H. Mattison

Oswego.
1 Charles North,
2 George M. Case,
3 De Witt C. Peck.

Otsego.
1 Azro Chase,
2 Daniel F. Pattengill.

Putnam.
Hamilton Fish, Jr.

1 Elected February 15, 1877, in place of Healey, deceased.
2 Elected February 14, 1877, in place of Durland, deceased.

Queens.
1 Elbert Floyd-Jones,
2 John Keegan.

Rensselaer.
1 John H. Burns,
2 S. V. R. Miller,
3 William H Sliter.

Richmond
Erastus Brooks.

Rockland.
James M. Nelson.

St Lawrence.
1 George F. Rowland,
2 A. Barton Hepburn,
3 Rufus S. Palmer.

Saratoga.
1 George W Nellson,
2 Daniel H Deyoe.

Schenectady.
Arthur D. Mead.

Schoharie.
Charles Bouck.

Schuyler.
Abram V. Mekeel.

Seneca.
D. Willers, Jr.

Steuben.
1 Azariah C Brundage,
2 Geo. R. Sutherland.

Suffolk.
Charles S. Havens.

Sullivan.
Thornton A. Niven.

Tioga.
J. Theodore Sawyer.

Tompkins
Samuel D. Halliday.

Ulster.
1 Seaman G. Searing,
2 Nathan Keator,
3 Isaac Hamilton.

Warren.
Alson B. Abbott.

Washington.
1 Abram Reynolds,
2 George L. Terry.

Wayne.
1 Jackson Valentine,
2 James H. Miller.

Westchester.
1 Ambrose H Purdy,
2 William F. Meller,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
John E. Lowing.

Yates.
Joel M. Clark.

One Hundred and Second Session.

1879 — January 7 to May 22.

Speaker — Thomas G. Alvord.
Clerk — Edward M. Johnson.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Charles A. Orr.
Doorkeeper — Henry Wheeler.
Stenographer — Worden E. Payne.

Albany.
1 Hiram Griggs,
2 Chas. R. Knowles,
3 Thomas H. Greer,
4 Waters W. Braman.

Allegany.
Hiram H. Wakely.

Broome.
Henry Marean.

Cattaraugus.
1 Wm. F. Wheeler,
2 Simeon V. Pool.

Cayuga.
1 Wm. A. Halsey,
2 Wm. Leslie Noyes.

Chautauqua.
1 Charles F. Ingersoll,
2 James Prendergast.

Chemung.
John Bandfield.

Chenango.
Oscar H. Curtis.

Clinton
William P Mooers.

Columbia
1 Jacob W Hosyradt,
2 Perkins F. Lady.

Cortland.
George H. Arnold.

Delaware.
1 Albert E. Sullard.
2 John S. McNaught.

Dutchess.
1 Obed Wheeler,
2 Cornelius Pitcher.

Erie.
1 Bernard F. Gentsch,
2 Simon P. Swift,
3 Jas. Arthur Roberts,
4 Harvey J. Hurd,
5 William A Johnson.

Essex.
Warren F. Weston.

Franklin
Wm. D. Brennan.

Fulton and Hamilton
John W. Peck.

Genesee
John Sanders.

Greene
George A. Stevens.

Herkimer.
Titus Sheard.

Jefferson.
1 Charles R. Skinner,
2 Geo. D. McAllaster.

Kings.
1 John M. Clancy,
2 Jonathan Ogden,
3 Thomas J. Sheridan,
4 Chas. T. Trowbridge,
5 Wm. W. Stephenson,
6 Lewis R. Stegman,
7 Maurice B. Flynn,
8 John H. Douglass,
9 Dan'l W. Tallmadge.

Lewis
Chas. A. Chickering.

Livingston.
Jas. W Wadsworth.

Madison
1 Aug. L. Saunders,
2 George Berry.

Monroe.
1 Samuel Beckwith,
2 Charles S. Baker,
3 Henry W. Davis.

Montgomery.
John Warner.

New York.
1 James H. Madigan,
2 Thomas F. Grady,
3 Wm. H. McIntyre,
4 John Galvin,
5 Thomas Bogan,
6 Jacob Seebacher,
7 Isaac I. Hayes,
8 Daniel Patterson,
9 Geo. B. Deane, Sr.,
10 Ferdinand Eidman,
11 James M. Varnum,
12 Maurice F. Holahan,
13 Robert H. Strahan,
14 Philip H. Dugro,
15 Rich J. Dougherty,
16 Edward P. Hagan,
17 Steph N. Simonson,
18 Jos P. McDonough,
19 Anthony Feehan,
20 Walter H. Ackerman,
21 J. C. Julius Langbein.

Niagara.
1 Thomas N Van Valkenburgh,
2 James Low.

Oneida.
1 Benjamin Allen,
2 Frank Sang,
3 Thomas D Penfield,
4 H. Dwight Grant.

Onondaga.
1 Thos. G. Alvord,
2 Samuel Willis,
3 Henry L. Duguid.

Ontario.
1 John Robson,
2 Charles R. Case.

Orange.
1 Morgan Shult,
2 Franklin R. Brodhead.

Orleans
Henry A. Glidden.

Oswego.
1 George B. Sloan,
2 George E. Williams,
3 William H. Steele.

Otsego.
1 Azro Chase,
2 Nathan Bridges.

Putnam
Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Queens.
1 Wm. J. Youngs,
2 Wm. E. Pearse.

Rensselaer.
1 Francis N. Mann, Jr.,
2 Eli Perry,
3 Thomas B. Simmons.

Richmond.
Erastus Brooks.

Rockland.
James W. Husted.

St. Lawrence.
1 Daniel Peck,
2 A Barton Hepburn,
3 Rufus S. Palmer.

Saratoga.
1 Edward Stewart,
2 Daniel H. Deyoe.

Schenectady.
Daniel P. McQueen

Schoharie.
Duryea Beekman.

Schuyler.
Abram V. Mekeel.

Seneca.
David H. Evans.

Steuben.
1 Azariah C Brundage,
2 Geo. R. Sutherland.

Suffolk.
Charles T. Duryea.1

Sullivan.
Roderick Morison.

Tioga
J. Theo. Sawyer.

Tompkins.
Charles M. Titus.

Ulster
1 George H. Sharpe,
2 Theo. Millspaugh,
3 Leonard Davis.

Warren.
Barclay Thomas.

Washington.
1 Abram Reynolds,
2 George L. Terry.

Wayne.
1 John A Munson,
2 Jefferson Sherman.

Westchester.
1 James Lee Wells,
2 David O. Bradley,
3 David W. Travis.

Wyoming.
Orange L. Fozier.

Yates
Joel M. Clark.

1 Seat awarded to George F. Carman, February 6, 1879.

One Hundred and Third Session.

1880 — January 6 to May 27.

Speaker — George H. Sharpe.
Clerk — Edward M. Johnson.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Sidney M. Robinson.
Doorkeeper — Henry Wheeler.
Stenographer — Worden E. Payne.

Albany.
1 Wm. H. Slingerland,
2 Hiram Griggs,
3 Ignatius Wiley,
4 Joseph Hynes,1
4 Thomas Liddle.1

Allegany.
Samuel H. Morgan.

Broome.
Alex. E. Andrews.

Cattaraugus.
1 Zenas G. Bullock,
2 J. Miller Congdon.

Cayuga.
1 Harvey C. Ferris,
2 Hector H Tuthill.

Chautauqua.
1 Charles P. Ingersoll,
2 Smith Clark.

Chemung.
Henry C. Hoffman.

Chenango.
Oscar H. Curtis.

Clinton.
William P. Mooers.

Columbia.
John Elbert Gillette.

Cortland.
Samuel A. Childs.

Delaware.
Robert Beates.

Dutchess.
1 Isaac S. Carpenter,
2 Cornelius Pitcher.

Erie.
1 Jules O'Brien,
2 Frank Sipp,
3 James Ash,
4 James A. Roberts,
5 Harvey J. Hurd.

Essex.
Warren F. Weston.

Franklin.
Wm. D. Brennan.

Fulton and Hamilton.
David A. Wells.

Genesee.
John Sanders.

Greene.
Albert Parker.

Herkimer.
Wm. D. Goraline.

Jefferson.
1 Charles R. Skinner,
2 John D. Ellis.

Kings.
1 John Shanley,
2 John McTernan,
3 Lawrence J. Tormey,
4 John M. Clancy,
5 Thos. J. Sheridan,
6 Patrick J. Tully,
7 George Wren,
8 David Lindsay,
9 Charles H. Russell,
10 Richard J. Newman,
11 Dan'l W Tallmadge,
12 Erast's D. Benedict.

Lewis.
C. A. Chickering.

Livingston.
Archibald Kennedy.

Madison.
Gerrit Smith Miller.

Monroe.
1 Geo. LeGrand Seely,
2 Chas. S. Baker,
3 Frederick P. Root.

Montgomery.
John Warner.

New York.
1 James Fitzgerald,
2 Thos. P. Walsh,
3 George B. Gibbs,
4 J. Henry McCarthy,
5 Warren C. Bennett,
6 Patrick O'Connor,
7 Isaac I. Hayes,
8 John E. Brodsky,
9 Geo. B. Deane, Sr.,
10 Edward Grosse,
11 James M. Varnum,
12 Louis Cohen,
13 C. Holland Duell,
14 James J. Costello,
15 Mich'l J. Dougherty,
16 Edward P. Hagan,
17 Frank P. Treanor,
18 William Cushing,
19 Joseph J. McAvoy,
20 Edk. Thilemann, Jr.,
21 Edward Mitchell,
22 John F. McDonald,
23 Nath'l B. Terpeny,
24 James Lee Wells.

Niagara.
1 T. N. Van Valkenburgh.
2 James Low.

Oneida.
1 H. J. Cookinham,
2 James A. Douglass,
3 David Gray.

Onondaga.
1 Thomas G. Alvord,
2 Albert Howland,
3 Henry L. Duguid.

Ontario.
Charles R. Case.

Orange.
1 Morgan Shuit,
2 Jas. E. Waterbury.

Orleans.
Marcus H. Phillips.

Oswego.
1 Patrick W Cullinan,
2 William H. Steele.

Otsego.
1 Azro Chase,
2 Nathan Bridges.

Putnam
George McCabe.

Queens.
1 William J. Youngs,
2 B. Valentine Clowes.

Rensselaer.
1 Isaac Mott W. Rhodes,
2 Albert C. Comstock,
3 Barnis C. Strait.

Richmond.
Oliver Fiske.

Rockland.
James W. Husted.

St Lawrence.
1 Daniel Peck,
2 Worth Chamberlain,
3 Ebenezer S. Crapser.

Saratoga
1 Benjamin F. Baker,
2 Delcour S. Potter.

Schenectady.
Arthur D. Mead.

Schoharie.
Robert Grant Havens

Schuyler.
Lewis Beach.

Seneca.
David H. Evans.

Steuben.
1 John W. Davis,
2 Russell M. Tuttle.

Suffolk.
Everett A. Carpenter

Sullivan.
Alpheus Potts.

Tioga.
Edward G. Nowlan.

Tompkins
Charles M. Titus.

Ulster.
1 George H. Sharpe,
2 Peter D. Lefever,
3 Thomas E. Benedict.

Warren.
Henry P. Gwinup.

Washington.
1 Hiram Sisson,
2 George L. Terry.

Wayne.
1 Alfred P. Crafts,
2 Jefferson Sherman.

Westchester
1 David Ogden Bradley
2 William H. Catlin,
3 David W. Travis.

Wyoming.
Orange L. Tozier.

Yates.
Asa P. Fish.

One Hundred and Fourth Session.

1881 — January 4 to July 23.

Speaker — George H. Sharpe.
Clerk — Edward M. Johnson.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Sidney M. Robinson.
Doorkeeper — Henry Wheeler.
Stenographer — Worden E. Payne.

Albany.
1 Minor Gallup,
2 Andrew S. Draper,
3 Aaron B. Pratt,
4 George Campbell.

Allegany.
Samuel H. Morgan.

Broome.
L. Coe Young.

Cattaraugus.
1 Samuel H. Bradley,
2 Joseph M. Congdon.

Cayuga.
1 Thomas Hunter,
2 Hector H. Tuthill.

Chautauqua.
1 Albert B. Sheldon,
2 Milton M. Fenner.

Chemung.
Henry C. Hoffman.

Chenango.
Solomon K. Bemiss.

Clinton.
Shepard P. Bowen.

Columbia.
John E. Gillette.

Cortland.
Alburtis A. Carley.

Delaware.
William Lewis.

Dutchess.
1 Isaac S. Carpenter.
2 James E. Dutcher.

Erie.
1 Jeremiah Higgins,
2 Frank Sipp,
2 Arthur W Hickman.
4 George Bingham,
5 Harvey J. Hurd.

1 Seat held on certificate by Haynes; contested by Liddle, who was admitted March 12.

Essex.
James W. Sheehy.

Franklin.
William D. Brennan,1
Samuel A. Beman,2

Fulton and Hamilton.
David A. Wells.

Genesee
Joseph W. Holmes.

Greene.
Orlando L. Newton.

Herkimer.
William D. Goraline.

Jefferson.
1 Charles E. Skinner,
2 Henry Binninger.

Kings
1 John Shanley,
2 John McTernan,
3 Lawrence J. Tormey,
4 John M. Clancy,
5 Thomas J. Sheridan,
6 Patrick J Tully,
7 John Reliz,
8 Moses Engle,
9 Charles H. Russell,
10 Richard J. Newman,
11 William H. Waring,
12 Jacques J. Stillwell.

Lewis.
Charles A. Chickering.

Livingston.
Kidder M. Scott.

Madison.
David A. Jackson.

Monroe.
1 George L. G Seely,
2 John Cowles,
3 Frederick P. Root.

Montgomery.
Cornelius Van Buren.

New York.
1 Michael C. Murphy,
2 Constantine Donoho
3 Thomas Smith, Jr.,
4 John Henry McCarthy,
5 Thomas Bogan,
6 Matthew Patten,
7 Isaac I. Hayes,
8 John E. Brodsky,
9 John W. Browning,
10 Charles E. Brehm,
11 Robert Ray Hamilton,
12 Louis Cohen,
13 Arthur D. Williams,
14 John Murphy,
15 Michael J. Dougherty,
16 Francis B. Spinola,
17 James Fanning,
18 Joseph P. McDonough,
19 William B. Finley,
20 Frederick Thliemann, Jr.,
21 William J. Trimble,
22 William E. Andrews,
23 Charles W. Dayton,
24 William W. Niles.

Niagara.
1 Elijah Adams Holt,
2 James Low.

Oneida.
1 James Armstrong,
2 David G. Evans,
3 Thomas D. Roberts.

Onondaga.
1 Thomas G. Alvord,
2 Albert Howland,
3 Henry L. Duguid.

Ontario.
John Raines.

Orange
1 Joseph M. Dickey,
2 William H. Clark.

Orleans.
Marcus H. Phillips.

Oswego.
1 Patrick W. Cullinan,
2 William H. Steele.

Otsego.
1 J. Stanley Browne,
2 David Russell.

Putnam.
Samuel H. Everett.

Queens.
1 Townsend D. Cock,
2 George E. Bulmer.

Rensselaer.
1 Charles E Patterson,
2 Richard A. Derrick,
3 Barnis C. Strait.

Richmond.
Erastus Brooks.

Rockland.
John Cleary.

St. Lawrence.
1 Daniel Peck,
2 Worth Chamberlain,
3 Ebenezer S. Crapser.

Saratoga
1 Benjamin F. Baker,
2 Delcour S. Potter.

Schenectady.
George Lasher.

Schoharie.
John J. Dominic.

Schuyler.
Lewis Beach.

Seneca.
Samuel R. Welles.

Steuben.
1 Charles A. Longwell,
2 Russell M. Tuttle.

Suffolk.
Everett A. Carpenter.

Sullivan.
Edward H. Pinney.

Tioga.
Edward G. Nowlan.

Tompkins.
Truman Boardman.

Ulster.
1 George H. Sharpe,
2 Marius Turck.
3 Thomas E. Benedict.

Warren.
Benjamin C. Butler.

Washington.
1 Hiram Sisson,
2 James E. Goodman.

Wayne.
1 Rowland Robinson,
2 Addison W. Gates.

Westchester.
1 William F. Moller,
2 William H. Catlin,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
George M. Palmer.

Yates.
Asa P. Fish.

One Hundred and Fifth Session.

1882—January 3 to June 2.

Speaker—Charles E. Patterson.3
Clerk—Edward M. Johnson.4
Sergeant-at-Arms—No election.
Doorkeeper—Henry Wheeler.
Stenographer—James M. Ruso.

Albany.
1 Michael J. Gorman,
2 Aaron Fuller,
3 Amasa J. Parker, Jr.,
4 John McDonough.

Allegany.
Washington Moses.

Broome.
Francis B. Smith.

Cattaraugus.
1 Elisha M. Johnson,
2 Elijah R. Schoonmaker.

Cayuga.
1 Thomas Hunter,
2 Wm. Leslie Noyes.

Chautauqua.
1 Albert B. Sheldon,
2 Milton M. Fenner.

Chemung.
Orville P. Dimon.

Chenango.
Silas W. Berry.

Clinton.
Benjamin D. Clapp.

Columbia.
Ab. L. Schermerhorn.

Cortland.
Alburtis A. Carley.

Delaware.
Chest. H. Treadwell.

Dutchess.
1 Alfred Bonney,
2 John O'Brien.

Erie.
1 Jeremiah Higgins,
2 Frank Sipp,
3 Arthur W. Hickman,
4 Timothy W. Jackson,
5 Job Southwick, Jr.

Essex.
James W. Sheehy.

Franklin.
William T. O'Neil.

Fulton and Hamilton.
James W. Green.

Genesee.
Joseph W. Holmes.

Greene.
Samuel H. Nichols.

Herkimer.
Albert M. Ross.

Jefferson.
1 Isaac L. Hunt, Jr.,
2 Henry Binninger.

Kings.
1 John Shanley,
2 Michael J. Hannan
3 James G. Tighe,
4 Daniel M. Kelly,
5 Thos. J. Sheridan,
6 Pat'k H. McCarren,
7 George H. Lindsay,
8 Moses Engle,
9 James W. Monk,
10 Rich. J. Newman,
11 Alfred C. Chapin,
12 Jacques J. Stillwell.

Lewis.
G. Henry P. Gould.

Livingston.
Kidder M. Scott.

Madison.
Ladurna Ballard.

Monroe.
1 Judson F. Sheldon,
2 Charles S. Baker,
3 Alexander P. Butts.

Montgomery.
Cornelius VanBuren.

New York.
1 Michael C. Murphy,
2 Thomas Maher,
3 Wm. H. McIntyre,
4 John F. Ahearn,
5 homas Bogan,
6 Matthew Patten,
7 Lucas L. Van Allen,
8 John E. Brodsky,
9 Jas. D. McClelland,
10 John C. Niglutsch,
11 J. Hampden Robb,
12 David Gideon,
13 Henry L. Sprague,
14 James J. Costello,
15 Jacob Cooper,
16 Jas. Edw. Morrison,
17 Michael J. Costello,
18 John J. Cullen,
19 John McManus,
20 James Haggerty,
21 Theodore Roosevelt
22 Edward C. Sheehy,
23 L'roy Bowers Crane,
24 Matthew P. Breen.

1 Died March 7, 1881. 2 Elected April 5, 1881. 3 Elected February 2, 1882. 4 Elected February 15, 1882.

Niagara.
1 Joseph W. Higgins,
2 Thomas V. Welch.

Oneida.
1 Patrick Griffin,
2 Morris R. Jones.
3 Frank A. Edgerton.

Onondaga.
1 Thomas G. Alvord,
2 Elbert O. Farrar,
3 John Lighton.

Ontario.
John Raines.

Orange.
1 Joseph Lomas,
2 William H. Clark.

Orleans.
Henry M. Hard.

Oswego.
1 William A. Poucher,
2 Byron Helm.

Otsego.
1 J. Stanley Browne,
2 Henry T. Harris.

Putnam.
Robt. A. Livingston.

Queens.
1 Townsend D. Cock,
2 John J. Mitchell.

Rensselaer.
1 Chas. E. Patterson,
2 Richard A. Derrick,
3 Rufus Sweet.

Richmond.
Erastus Brooks.

Rockland.
John Cleary.

St Lawrence.
1 Abel Godard,
2 Worth Chamberlain,
3 George Z. Erwin.

Saratoga.
1 Benjamin F. Baker,
2 Delcour S. Potter.

Schenectady.
John D. Campbell.

Schoharie.
Edwin D. Hager.

Schuyler.
Minor T. Jones.

Seneca.
Albert M. Patterson.

Steuben.
1 Orange S. Pearl,
2 Allen A. Van Orsdale.

Suffolk.
George M. Fletcher.

Sullivan.
Edward H. Pinney.

Tioga.
Jacob B. Floyd.

Tompkins.
John G. Beers.

Ulster.
1 George H. Sharpe,
2 Eugene F. Patten,
3 Thomas E. Benedict.

Warren.
Nels'n W. Van Dusen.

Washington.
1 Robt. Armstrong, Jr.,
2 George Northup.

Wayne.
1 Oscar Weed,
2 Wm. E. Greenwood.

Westchester
1 Edwin R. Keyes,
2 William H. Catlin,
3 Geo. W. Robertson.

Wyoming.
Henry N. Page.

Yates
John T. Andrews, 2d.

One Hundred and Sixth Session.

1883 — January 2 to May 4.

Speaker — Alfred C. Chapin.
Clerk — Walter H. Bunn.
Sergeant at Arms — James A. Delaney.
Doorkeeper — Jabez C. Pierce.
Stenographer — Spencer C. Rogers.

Albany.
1 Daniel P. Winne,
2 Warren S. Kelley,
3 Edward A. Maher,
4 Joseph Delahanty.

Allegany.
Charles S. Hall.

Broome.
Lewis C. Bartlett.

Cattaraugus.
1 Charles S. Cary,
2 Elij. R. Schoonmaker.

Cayuga.
1 Josiah H. Hamilton,
2 William Howland.

Chautauqua.
1 Charles H. Corbett,
2 Oscar F. Price.

Chemung.
Jere. J. O'Connor.

Chenango.
Silas W. Berry.

Clinton.
Benjamin D Clapp.

Columbia.
A. L. Schermerhorn.

Cortland.
Judson C. Nelson.

Delaware
Timothy Sanderson.

Dutchess.
1 Storm Emans,
2 Edgar A. Briggs.

Erie.
1 Cornelius Donohue,
2 Godfrey Ernst,
3 Elias S. Hawley,
4 Timothy W Jackson,
5 David J. Wilcox.

Essex.
Natha'l C. Boynton.

Franklin
William T. O'Neil.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Richard Murray

Genesee.
Robert W. Nichol.

Greene.
Frank S. Decker.

Herkimer.
George W. Smith.

Jefferson.
1 Isaac L. Hunt, Jr.,
2 Wm. M. Thomson.

Kings.
1 Michael E Butler,
2 Bern'd J Mulholland,
3 Charles J. Henry,
4 Patrick Burns.
5 Thos. J. Sheridan,
6 Patrick H. McCarren,
7 George H. Lindsay,
8 David Lindsay,
9 Alfred Hodges,
10 James Taylor,
11 Alfred C. Chapin,
12 Mortimer C. Earl.

Lewis.
Friend Hoyt.

Livingston.
Kidder M. Scott.

Madison.
Geo. H. Benjamin.

Monroe.
1 Levi J. De Land,
2 David Healy,
3 Alexander P. Butts.

Montgomery.
James R. Snell.

New York.
1 Michael J. Murphy,
2 Thomas Maher,
3 Patrick N. Oakley,
4 Patrick H. Roche,
5 Dom'ck F Mullaney,
6 Henry J. Campbell,
7 Lucas L Van Alen,
8 G. H Werfelman,
9 Frederick B. House,
10 George F. Roesch,
11 Walter Howe,
12 Eman'l A. Schwarz,
13 Thales S. Bliss,
14 John Murphy,
15 James F. Higgins,
16 Francis B. Spinola,
17 John Quinn,
18 Daniel S. McElroy,
19 John McMahon,
20 James Haggerty,
21 Theodore Roosevelt,
22 Jacob F. Miller,
23 Leroy B. Crane,
24 John J. Clarke.

Niagara.
1 Joseph W Higgins,
2 Thomas V. Welch.

Oneida.
1 William Townsend,
2 Clare'ce E. Williams,
3 Thomas B. Alanson.

Onondaga.
1 James Geddes,
2 Elbert O. Farrar,
3 John Lighton.

Ontario.
Frank Rice.

Orange.
1 J. Chauncey Odell,
2 Jacob H. Dimmick.

Orleans.
Henry M. Hard.

Oswego.
1 William A. Poucher,
2 Byron Helm.

Otsego.
1 William Caryl Ely,
2 Hartford D. Nelson.

Putnam.
Jas. Wilton Brooks.

Queens.
1 Louis K. Church,
2 George E. Bulmer.

Rensselaer
1 Wm. V. Cleary,
2 Richard A. Derrick,
3 Rufus Sweet.

Richmond.
Erastus Brooks.

Rockland.
Wm. H Thompson.

St Lawrence.
1 Abel Godard,
2 Morrell D. Beckwith,
3 George Z. Erwin.

Saratoga
1 Wm. B. Ransalus.
2 Henry S Clement.

Schenectady.
Christopher O. Adam in

Schoharie.
Hadley Snyder.

Schuyler.
Adrian Tuttle.

Seneca.
Patrick J. Rogers.

Steuben.
1 Orange S. Searl.
2 Andrew B. Craig.

Suffolk
Edwin Bailey.

Sullivan.
George B. Childs.

Tioga.
Myron B. Ferris.

Tompkins.
John E. Cady.

Ulster.
1 Thomas H. Tremper,
2 David M. De Witt,
3 Thomas E. Benedict.

Warren.
Lorenzo R. Locke.

Washington.
1 Robt. Armstrong, Jr.,
2 George Northup.

Wayne.
1 Oscar Weed,
2 Leman Hotchkiss.

Westchester.
1 Edward R. Keyes,
2 Samuel W. Johnson,
3 John Hoag.

Wyoming.
Henry N. Page.

Yates.
Staff'd C. Cleveland.

One Hundred and Seventh Session.

1884—January 1 to May 16.

Speaker—Titus Sheard.
Clerk—Charles A. Chickering.
Sergeant at Arms—Henry Wheeler.
Doorkeeper—Michael Maher.
Stenographer—Emory P. Close.

Albany.
1 John Zimmerman,
2 Hiram Becker,
3 Edward A. Maher,
4 James Forsyth, Jr.

Allegany.
Charles S. Hall.

Broome.
William H. Olin.

Cattaraugus.
1 Frederick W. Kruse,
2 Eugene A. Nash.

Cayuga.
1 Willoby B. Priddy,
2 William Howland.

Chautauqua.
1 Dana E. Norton,
2 Oscar F. Price.

Chemung.
Jonas S. Van Duzer.

Chenango.
Charles W. Brown.

Clinton.
William E. Smith.

Columbia.
Gilbert A. Deane.

Cortland.
A. Judson Kneeland.

Delaware.
Silas S. Cartwright.

Dutchess
1 James Kent, Jr.
2 Edward B. Osborne.

Erie
1 Cornelius Donohue,
2 Frank Sipp,
3 George Clinton,
4 Timothy W Jackson,
5 David J. Wilcox.

Essex.
Nathan't A. Boynton.

Franklin.
William T. O'Neil.

Fulton and Hamilton,
Linn L. Boyce.

Genesee.
Lucien R. Bailey.

Greene.
Bradley S. McCabe.

Herkimer.
Titus Sheard.

Jefferson.
1 Isaac L. Hunt, Jr.,
2 Eli J. Seeber.

Kings.
1 Michael E. Butler,
2 Richard Nagle,
3 Peter J. Kelly,
4 Patrick Burns,
5 Michael J. Coffey,
6 Thomas F. Farrell,
7 Geo. H. Lindsay,
8 George H. Nason,
9 Alfred Hodges,
10 James Taylor,
11 Henry Heath,
12 Mortimer C. Earl.

Lewis.
Charles M. Allen.

Livingston.
Kidder M. Scott.

Madison.
Edward F. Haskell.

Monroe.
1 Walter S. Hubbell,
2 Charles R. Pratt,
3 Philip Garbutt

Montgomery.
Martin Walrath, Jr.

New York.
1 Patrick H. Duffy,
2 James Oliver,
3 John C. Brogan,
4 Patrick H. Roche,
5 Dom'k F. Mullaney,
6 Peter Henry Jobes,
7 Lucas L. Van Allen,
8 Charles Smith,
9 Frederick B. House,
10 Charles A. Binder,
11 Walter Howe,
12 Sol. D. Rosenthal,
13 Isaac Dayton,
14 John E. Donnelly,
15 James F. Higgins,
16 Peter F. Murray,
17 Richard J. Lewis,
18 Thomas Murphy,
19 Dow S. Kittle,
20 James Haggerty,
21 Theodore Roosevelt
22 John T. McDonald,
23 Daniel M. Van Cott,
24 John J. Clarke.

Niagara.
1 Jacob A. Driess,
2 Thomas V. Welch.

Oneida.
1 Joseph Joyce,
2 Joseph Ackroyd,
3 T. James Owens.

Onondaga.
1 James Geddes,
2 Francis Hendricks,
3 Conrad Schoemaker.

Ontario.
Frank Rice.

Orange.
1 J. Chauncey Odell,
2 Jacob H. Dimmick.

Orleans.
J. Marshall Dibble.

Oswego.
1 DeWitt C. Tiejohn,
2 Gouvern'r M. Sweet.

Otsego.
1 Wm. Cary Ely,
2 Harford D. Nelson.

Putnam.
Henry D. Clapp.

Queens.
1 Louis K. Church,
2 Edward A. Darragh.

Rensselaer
1 James P. Hoolley,
2 Sylvanus D. Locke,
3 Wm. T. Miles.

Richmond
Edward A. Moore.

Rockland.
John W. Peeter.

St. Lawrence.
1 N. Martin Curtis,
2 Morell D. Beckwith,
3 George Z. Erwin.

Saratoga.
1 Daniel C. Briggs,
2 Thomas Noxon.

Schenectady.
John W. Vedder.

Schoharie.
James H. Brown.

Schuyler.
J. Frank in Barnes.

Seneca
George W. Jones.

Steuben.
1 George E. Whiteman,
2 Andrew B. Craig.

Suffolk.
Simeon S. Hawkins.

Sullivan.
George B. Childs.

Tioga.
Charles F. Barager.

Tompkins.
John E. Cady.

Ulster.
1 Thomas A. Tremper,
2 Hi. D B. Hasbrouck,
3 George R. Johnson.

Warren.
Lorenzo R. Locke.

Washington.
1 Daniel M. Westfall,
2 Charles K. Baker.

Wayne.
1 Ammon S. Farnum,
2 Silas S. Pierson.

Westchester.
1 Norton Otis,
2 Samuel W. Johnson
3 James N. Husted.

Wyoming.
George M. Palmer.

Yates.
H. C. Harpending.

One Hundred and Eighth Session.

1885 — January 6 to May 15; May 15 to May 22.

Speaker — George Z. Erwin.
Clerk — Charles A. Chickering.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Edward H. Talbott.
Doorkeeper — Michael Maher.
Stenographer — Emory P. Close.

Albany.
1 Stephen H. Niles,
2 Lansing Hotaling,
3 Patrick Murray,
4 Terence I. Hardin.

Allegany.
William R. McEwen.

Broome.
William H. Olin.

Cattaraugus.
1 Frederick W. Kruse,
2 Eugene A. Nash.

Cayuga
1 Willoughby B Priddy
2 Mic'l B. Van Buskirk.

Chautauqua.
1 Dana P. Horton,
2 Julien T. Williams.

Chemung.
Jonas S. Van Duzer.

Chenango.
George B. Whitmore.

Clinton.
George W. Palmer.

Columbia.
John C. Hogeboom.

Cortland.
Harlan P. Andrews.

Delaware.
Silas S. Cartwright.

Dutchess.
1 Joseph H. Storm,
2 Edward B. Osborne.

Erie.
1 William F Sheehan,
2 Frank M. Giese,
3 William M. Hawkins,
4 Timothy W. Jackson,
5 Amos H. Baker.

Essex.
Wesley Barnes.

Franklin.
William T. O'Neil.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Alden W. Berry.

Genesee.
Lucian R. Bailey.

Greene.
Stephen T. Hopkins.

Herkimer.
John M. Budiong.

Jefferson.
1 Allen E. Kilby,
2 Eli J. Seeber.

Kings.
1 Moses J. Wafer,
2 Richard Nagle,
3 Peter K. McCann,
4 Henry F. Haggerty,
5 Michael J. Coffey,
6 Thomas F. Farrell,
7 George H. Lindsay,
8 Robert E. Connelly,
9 Lewis A. Myers,
10 James Taylor,
11 Henry Heath,
12 Mortimer C. Earl.

Lewis.
G. Henry P. Gould.

Livingston.
Kidder M Scott.

Madison.
Edward F. Haskell.

Monroe.
1 Walter S Hubbell,
2 James P. Tuohilty,
3 Philip Garbutt.

Montgomery.
Thomas Liddle.

New York.
1 Daniel E. Finn,
2 James Oliver,
3 Charles Eiseman,
4 Patrick H. Roche,
5 Michael Brennan,
6 Edward F. Reilly,
7 Lucas L. Van Allen,
8 Charles Smith,
9 John P Rockefeller,
10 George F. Roesch,
11 Walter Howe,
12 Sol'n D. Rosenthal,
13 John P. Windolph,
14 Jacob Kunzenman,
15 John B. McGoldrick,
16 Edward P. Hagan,
17 John H. O'Hara,
18 John F. Kenny,
19 Eugene S. Ives,
20 James Haggerty,
21 Henry A. Barnum,
22 Joseph L. Gerety,
23 Jacob A. Cantor,
24 John B. Shea.

Niagara.
1 Jacob A Dreiss,
2 Walter P. Horne.

Oneida.
1 Henry A. Steber,
2 Lewis B. Sherman,
3 T. James Owens

Onondaga.
1 Wallace Tappan,
2 Francis Hendricks,
3 Conrad Shoemaker.

Ontario.
John Raines.

Orange.
1 Samuel L. Carlisle,
2 George W. Greene.

Orleans.
J. Marshall Dibble.

Oswego.
1 Henry C. Howe,
2 Gouvern'r R. Sweet.

Otsego.
1 William Caryl Ely,
2 Frank B. Arnold.

Putnam.
Robt. A. Livingston.

Queens.
1 Louis S. Church,
2 Thomas A. Smith.

Rensselaer.
1 James P. Hooley,
2 Eugene L. Demers,
3 Charles C. Lodewick.

Richmond.
Michael S. Tynan.

Rockland.
John W. Felter.

St. Lawrence.
1 N. Martin Curtis,
2 Andrew Tuck,
3 George Z. Erwin.

Saratoga
1 Daniel C. Briggs,
2 Bartlett B. Grippin.

Schenectady.
Edward D. Cutler.

Schoharie.
Addison H. Bartley.

Schuyler.
Fremont Cole.

Seneca.
William B Clark.

Steuben.
1 Geo. E. Whiteman,
2 Charles D. Baker.

Suffolk.
Simeon S. Hawkins.

Sullivan.
James D. Decker

Tioga
Charles F. Barager.

Tompkins.
Hiland K. Clark.

Ulster.
1 Robert A. Snyder,
2 Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck,
3 Cornelius A. J Hardenburgh.

Warren.
Frank Bryne.

Washington.
1 George Scott,
2 Charles K. Baker.

Wayne.
1 Ammeon S. Farnum,
2 Edwin K. Burnham.

Westchester.
1 Chas. P. McClelland,
2 Samuel W. Johnson,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
John E. Lowing.

Yates.
Clark E Smith.

One Hundred and Ninth Session.

1886 — January 5 to May 20.

Speaker — James W. Husted.
Clerk — Charles A. Chickering.
Sergeant-at-Arms — Edward H. Talbott.
Doorkeeper — Michael Maher.
Stenographer — Emory P. Close.

Albany.
1 John Bowe,
2 Smith O'Brien,
3 Norton Chase,
4 Terence I. Hardin.

Allegany.
William R. McEwen.

Broome.
Isaac C. Edison.

Cattaraugus.
1 Frederick W. Kruse.
2 Erastus S. Ingersoll.

Cayuga.
1 Frank M. Parsons,
2 M. B. VanBuskirk.

Chautauqua.
1 Jerome Babcock,
2 Newell Cheney.

Chemung.
Robert P. Bush.

Chenango.
Truman I. Matterson

Clinton.
George W. Palmer.

Columbia.
John C. Hogeboom.

Cortland.
Milfred M. Brown.

Delaware.
Charles J. Knapp.

Dutchess.
1 Joseph H. Storm,
2 John I. Platt.

Erie.
1 William F. Sheehan.

2 Frank M. Giese.
3 Edward Gallagher,
4 John Kraus,
5 Amos H. Baker.

Essex.
Wesley Barnes.

Franklin.
Floyd J. Hadley.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Alden W. Berry.

Genesee.
Charles A. Seaver.

Greene
Stephen T. Hopkins.

Herkimer.
John M. Budlong.

Jefferson.
1 Allen E. Kilby,
2 Edward B. Bulkley.

Kings.
1 Moses J. Wafer,
2 Wm. H. McLaughlin,
3 Peter K. McCann,
4 Henry F. Haggerty,
5 James A. McMahon,
6 Thomas F. Farrell,
7 George H. Lindsay,
8 Robt. E. Connelly,
9 James A. Brown,
10 John B. Longley,
11 Henry D. Hotchkiss,
12 Richd. V. B. Newton.

Lewis.
Rutson Rea.

Livingston.
Wm. Y. Robinson.

Madison.
William S. Leete.

Monroe.
1 Frank Gardner,
2 Charles R. Pratt,
3 George W. Sime.

Montgomery.
Thomas Liddle.

New York.
1 Daniel E. Finn,
2 Thomas Maher,
3 James E. Power,
4 Jeremiah Hayes,
5 Michael Brennan,
6 William Hall,1
6 Philip Kiernan,2
7 Lucas L. Van Allen,
8 Charles Smith,
9 John D. Nangle,
10 Charles A. Binder,
11 Rob't Ray Hamilton,
12 Moses Dinkelspiel,
13 John P. Windolph,
14 Lewis J. Conlan,
15 Werner Bruns,
16 Edward P. Hagan,
17 William Dalton,
18 William J. Hill,
19 John McManus,
20 James Haggerty,
21 George W. Lyon,
22 Edward J. Shelley,
23 Jacob A. Cantor,
24 John B. Shea.

Niagara.
1 Lewis F. Gordon,
2 Peter A. Porter.

Oneida.
1 Benjamin Hall,
2 Robert W. Evans,
3 Israel J. White.

Onondaga.
1 Wallace Tappan,
2 Alfred E. Stacey,
3 Thomas McCarthy.

Ontario.
Edwd. P. Babcock.

Orange.
1 Robert H. Smith,
2 George W. Greene.

Orleans.
Samuel A. Bates.

Oswego.
1 Henry C. Howe,
2 Danforth E. Ainsworth.

Otsego.
1 Lowell S. Henry,
2 Frank B. Arnold.

Putnam.
Henry Mabie.

Queens.
1 Joseph Fitch,
2 James S. Allen.

Rensselaer.
1 Michael F. Collins,
2 Eugene L. Demers,
3 Thomas Dickson.

Richmond
Edward P. Doyle.

Rockland.
George Dickey.

St Lawrence.
1 N. Martin Curtis,
2 Andrew Tuck,
3 George Z. Erwin.

Saratoga.
1 William M. Donald,
2 George Sherman Batcheller.

Schenectady.
Edward D. Cutler.

Schoharie.
Charles Brewster.

Schuyler.
Fremont Cole.

Seneca.
S. Duncan Leverich.

Steuben.
1 Franz S. Wolf.
2 Charles D. Baker.

Suffolk.
Henry E. Huntting.

Sullivan.
James D. Decker.

Tioga.
Adolphus G. Allen.

Tompkins.
Charles M. Titus.

Ulster.
1 Benj. M. Freligh,
2 Herman Craft,
3 C. A. J. Hardenbergh.

Warren.
John Peart, Jr.

Washington.
1 Daniel M. Westfall,
2 James H. Manville.

Wayne.
1 William Wood,
2 Barnet H. Davis.

Westchester.
1 C. P. McClelland,
2 Norman A. Lawlor,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
Edward A. Pierce.

Yates.
Clark E. Smith.

One Hundred and Tenth Session.

1887—January 4 to May 26.

Speaker—James W. Husted.
Clerk—Charles A. Chickering.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Isaac Scott.
Doorkeeper—Michael Maher.
Stenographer—Emory P Close.

Albany.
1 Horace T. Devereux,
2 V. H. Youngman,
3 William J. Hill,
4 John T. Gorman.

Allegany.
Washington Moses.

Broome.
Isaac C. Edson.

Cattaraugus.
1 Frederick W. Kruse,
2 Erastus S Ingersoll.

Cayuga.
1 Frank M. Parsons,
2 Coral C. White.

Chautauqua.
1 Dana P. Horton,
2 George H. Frost.

Chemung.
Robert P. Bush.

Chenango.
Ralph Taylor.

Clinton
George S. Weed.

Columbia.
John C. Hogeboom.

Cortland.
Wayland D. Tisdale.

Delaware.
David L. Thomson.

Dutchess.
1 Willard H. Mase,
2 John I. Platt.

Erie.
1 William F. Sheehan,
2 Frank M. Giese,
3 Edward Gallagher,
4 Henry H. Guenther,
5 Edward K. Emery.

Essex.
Spencer G. Prime

Franklin.
Floyd J. Hadley.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Alden W. Berry.

Genesee.
Charles A. Seaver.

Greene.
Francis G. Walters.

Herkimer.
Patrick H. McEvoy.

Jefferson.
1 Anson S. Thompson,
2 Edward B. Bulkley.

Kings.
1 Moses J. Wafer,
2 W. H. McLaughlin,
3 Peter K. McCann,
4 Henry F. Haggerty,
5 Jas. A. McMahon,
6 Thomas F. Farrell,
7 John Reitz,
8 J. H. Bonnington,
9 Alexander S. Bacon,
10 John B. Longley,
11 James P. Graham,
12 R. V. B. Newton.

Lewis.
Rutson Rea.

Livingston.
Wm. Y. Robinson.

Madison.
William S. Leete.

Monroe.
1 F. A. Defendorf,
2 Edward W. Maurer,
3 George W. Sime.

Montgomery
Robert Wemple.

New York.
1 Daniel E. Finn,
2 T. D. Sullivan,
3 James E. Power,
4 Jeremiah Hayes,
5 Michael Brennan,
6 Wm. J. McKenna,
7 George H. Henry,
8 Charles Smith,
9 John Martin,
10 Geo. F. Langbein,
11 Robt. R. Hamilton,
12 L. A. Giegerich,
13 William P. Mulry,
14 Jacob Kunzenman,
15 George H. McAdam,
16 Edward P. Hagan,
17 William Dalton,
18 John F. Kenny,
19 Eugene S. Ives,
20 Wm. H. Hornidge,
21 Ernest H. Crosby,
22 John F. McIntyre,
23 Jacob A. Cantor,
24 John B. Shea.

Niagara.
1 Christian F. Goerss,
2 Peter A. Porter.

1 Died November 30, 1885.

2 Elected *vice* Hall, December 29, 1885.

Oneida.
1 Benjamin Hall,
2 Robert W Evans,
3 John C. Davies.

Onondaga
1 Hector B. Johnson,
2 Alfred E. Stacey,
3 Thomas McCarthy.

Ontario
Edward P. Babcock.

Orange.
1 Robert H. Smith,
2 George W. Greene.

Orleans.
Samuel A. Bates.

Oswego.
1 Henry C. Howe,
2 Danf'th E Ainsworth

Otsego.
1 Lowell S. Henry,
2 Frank B. Arnold.

Putnam.
Henry Mabie.

Queens.
1 Joseph Fitch.
2 William J. Hines.

Rensselaer
1 Michael F. Collins,
2 J Irving Baucus,
3 James Ryan, Jr.

Richmond.
Edward A. Moore.

Rockland.
George Dickey.

St Lawrence
1 N Martin Curtis,
2 William H. Kimball,
3 George Z Irwin.

Saratoga.
1 John H Burke,
2 Bartlett B. Grippin.

Schenectady
Edward D. Cutler.

Schoharie.
Emory Stevens.

Schuyler.
Fremont Cole.

Seneca.
William L. Sweet.

Steuben.
1 Azariah C. Brundage
2 Charles D. Baker.

Suffolk
Henry A. Reeves.

Sullivan.
Martin A Smith.

Tioga.
Jonathan C Latimer.

Tompkins
Walter R. Smith.

Ulster
1 Thomas Maxwell,
2 Willet I. Van Demark,
3 Davis Winne.

Warren
James C Eldridge.

Washington.
1 J. Warren Fort,
2 James H. Manville.

Wayne.
1 Charles T. Saxton,
2 Barnet H. Davis.

Westchester.
1 J. Irving Burns,
2 Samuel Conover.
3 James W. Husted

Wyoming.
Edward A Pierce.

Yates.
George R. Cornwell.

One Hundred and Eleventh Session.

1888—January 3 to May 11; July 17 to 20.

Speaker—Fremont Cole.
Clerk—Charles A. Chickering.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Isaac Scott.
Doorkeeper—Homer B. Webb.
Stenographer—William Loeb, Jr.

Albany.
1 Frederick W. Conger
2 Vrede H Youngman
3 William J. Hill.
4 John T. Gorman.

Allegany.
Albert B Cottrell

Broome.
Alonzo D. Lewis.

Cattaraugus.
1 Harrison Cheney.
2 James S. Whipple.

Cayuga
1 John E. Savery,
2 Coral C. White.

Chautauqua.
1 S. Frederick Nixon,
2 George H. Frost.

Chemung.
Robert P. Bush

Chenango.
Charles A. Fuller.

Clinton.
George S. Weed.

Columbia.
William Dinehart.

Cortland.
Wayland D. Tisdale.

Delaware
Charles J. Knapp.

Dutchess.
1 Willard H. Mase,
2 John I. Pratt.

Erie
1 William F. Sheehan,
2 Matthias Endres,
3 Edward Gallagher,
4 Henry H. Guenther,
5 Edward K. Emery.

Essex.
Spencer G. Prime.

Franklin.
Floyd J. Hadley.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Lewis Brownell.

Genesee
John M. McKenzie.

Greene
John H. Bagley, Jr.

Herkimer.
Patrick H. McEvoy

Jefferson.
1 Anson S. Thompson,
2 Andrew C Comstock

Kings.
1 Moses J. Wafer.
2 Wm H McLaughlin,
3 Peter K McCann,
4 Henry F Haggerty,
5 Daniel B Farrell,
6 Thomas F. Magner,
7 John Reitz,
8 Jno H Bonnington,
9 Walter Mathison,
10 John B. Longley,
11 Joseph Aspinall,
12 Dan'l W Tallmadge.

Lewis.
Hugh Hughes.

Livingston.
Jotham Clark.

Madison.
Charles E. Maynard.

Monroe.
1 Fletcher A Defendorf
2 P. Andrew Sullivan,
3 William S. Church.

Montgomery.
Robert Wemple.

New York.
1 Daniel E Finn,
2 Timothy D Sullivan
3 Thomas Smith. Jr.,
4 Jeremiah Hayes,
5 Michael Brennan,
6 Wm J. McKenna,
7 Bankson T. Morgan,
8 Philip Wissig,
9 John Martin,
10 George F Roesch,
11 Robt Ray Hamilton
12 Sol D. Rosenthal,
13 J. Wesley Smith,
14 Louis P Rannow,
15 Chas A. Herrmann,
16 Edward P. Hagan,
17 William Dalton,
18 Joseph Gordon,
19 John Connelly,
20 Wm. H. Hornidge,
21 Ernest H. Crosby,
22 Joseph Blumenthal,
23 Nicolas R O'Connor,
24 John B. Shea.

Niagara
1 Christian F Goerss,
2 Nelson D. Haskell.

Oneida.
1 J. Harry Kent,
2 George G. McAdam,
3 George Beatty, Jr.

Onondaga.
1 Hector B. Johnson,
2 William H. Gallup,
3 Walter W. Cheney.

Ontario.
Robert Moody.

Orange.
1 John C. Adams,
2 George W. Greene.

Orleans.
Ira Edwards.

Oswego.
1 S. Mortimer Coon,
2 Danf'th E Ainsworth

Otsego.
1 John S. Newton,
2 Walter L Brown.

Putnam.
Henry Mabie.

Queens.
1 John Cashow,
2 James L. Hogins.

Rensselaer.
1 George O'Neil,
2 J Irving Baucus,
3 James Ryan, Jr.

Richmond.
George Cromwell.

Rockland.
Frank P. Demarest.

St Lawrence.
1 N Martin Curtis,
2 William H. Kimball,
3 Michael H. Flaherty.

Saratoga.
1 Harvey J. Donaldson
2 Bartlett B. Grippin.

Schenectady.
Austin A. Yates.

Schoharie.
Alonzo B. Coons.

Schuyler.
Fremont Cole.

Seneca.
James M. Martin.

Steuben
1 Azariah C. Brundage
2 Milo M. Acker.

Suffolk.
Henry E. Huntting.

Sullivan.
Martin A. Smith.

Tioga.
Jonathan C Latimer

Tompkins.
Frank J. Enz.

Ulster.
1 Christop'r N DeWitt,
2 John J. O'Reilly,
3 Chas. H. Weidner.

Warren.
William D. Aldrich.

Washington.
1 J. Warren Fort,
2 Orson W. Sheldon.

Wayne.
1 Charles T Saxton,
2 Barnet H. Davis.

Westchester.
1 J Irving Burns,
2 Bradford Rhodes,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
Greenleaf S VanGorder.

Yates.
George R. Cornwell.

One Hundred and Twelfth Session.

1889—January 1 to May 16.

Speaker—Fremont Cole.
Clerk—Charles A. Chickering.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Owel H. Willard.
Doorkeeper—Homer B. Webb.
Stenographer—George H. Thornton.

Albany.
1 Jervis L. Miller,
2 Vreeland H. Youngman.
3 Galen R. Hitt,
4 Wm. Burton LeRoy.

Allegany.
Albert B. Cottrell.

Broome.
Alonzo D. Lewis.

Cattaraugus.
1 George N. West,
2 James S. Whipple.

Cayuga.
1 John E. Avery,
2 Leander Fitts.

Chautauqua.
1 S. Frederick Nixon,
2 George E. Towne.

Chemung.
Robert P. Bush.

Chenango.
Edgar A. Pearsall.

Clinton.
Stephen Moffitt.

Columbia.
William Dinehart.

Cortland.
Rufus T. Peck.

Delaware.
George O. Mead.

Dutchess.
1 Willard H. Mase,
2 Johnston L. De Peyster.

Erie
1 William F. Sheehan,
2 Matthias Endres,
3 Leroy Andrus.
4 Henry H. Guenther,
5 Amos H. Baker.

Essex.
Thos. A. Treadway.

Franklin.
William C. Stevens.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Lewis Brownell.

Genesee.
John M. McKenzie.

Greene
Francis G. Walters.

Herkimer.
DeWitt J. Mesick.

Jefferson.
1 Henry J. Lane,
2 And'w C. Comstock.

Kings.
1 Robert H. Miley,
2 W. H. McLaughlin,
3 Peter K. McCann,
4 Henry F. Haggerty,
5 John Kelly,
6 Patk. H. McCarren,
7 Adam Schaaff,
8 Wm. Blanchfield,
9 Frank Sperry,
10 John B. Longley,
11 Joseph Aspinwall,
12 James P. Graham.

Lewis.
Hugh Hughes.

Livingston.
Jotham Clark.

Madison.
Charles E. Maynard.

Monroe
1 Judson F. Sheldon,
2 Joseph Bauer,
3 Edwin A. Loder.

Montgomery.
W. Barlow Dunlap.

New York.
1 Patrick H. Duffy,
2 Tim'y D. Sullivan,
3 Thos. Smith, Jr.,
4 Jeremiah Hayes,
5 Dom'k F. Mullaney,
6 Charles P. Blake,
7 Francis V. King,
8 Charles Smith,
9 John Martin,
10 George F. Roesch,
11 Robt. Ray Hamilt'n,
12 Moses Dinkelspiel,
13 Frederick S. Gibbs,
14 Thos. J. Creamer,
15 Frederick Haffner,
16 Edward P. Hagan,
17 John Kerrigan,
18 Wm. H. Newschafer,
19 John Connelly,
20 Wm. H. Hornidge,
21 Ernest H. Crosby,
22 Joseph Blumenthal,
23 Aug'tus Strassburg,
24 Chris. C. Clarke.

Niagara.
1 John F. Little,
2 J. Marville Harwood.

Oneida.
1 Joseph H. Kent,
2 George G. McAdam,
3 Abisha B. Baker.

Onondaga.
1 James W. Upson,
2 William H. Gallup,
3 Walter W. Cheney.

Ontario.
Robert Moody.

Orange.
1 John C. Adams,
2 George W. Greene.

Orleans.
Ira Edwards.

Oswego
1 S. Mortimer Coon,
2 Danf'h E. Ainsworth.

Otsego.
1 William L. Dante,
2 Walter L. Brown.

Putnam.
Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Queens.
1 Sol'm'n S. Townsend,
2 Philip T. Cronin.

Rensselaer.
1 George O'Neil,
2 Joseph S. Saunders,
3 James Ryan, Jr.

Richmond.
Hubbard R. Yetman.

Rockland.
Frank P. Demarest.

St. Lawrence.
1 N. Martin Curtis,
2 William H. Kimball,
3 Michael H. Flaherty.

Saratoga.
1 Har'y J. Donaldson,
2 Geo. S. Batcheller.1

Schenectady.
Austin A. Yates.

Schoharie.
J. Edward Young.

Schuyler.
Fremont Cole.

Seneca.
Wm. Harrison Dunham.

Steuben.
1 Chas. H. Middaster,
2 Milo M. Acker.

Suffolk.
Henry E. Huntting.

Sullivan.
Martin A. Smith.

Tioga
Abram I. Decker.

Tompkins.
Frank J. Enz.

Ulster
1 George A. Davidson,
2 Jacob Rice,
3 George H. Bush.

Warren.
Scott Barton.

Washington
1 Charles W. Larmon,
2 William H. Tefft.

Wayne.
1 Charles T. Saxton,
2 Richard P. Groat.

Westchester
1 William Murray,
2 Bradford Rhodes,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
G. S. Van Gorder.

Yates.
William A. Carson.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Session.

1890—January 6 to May 9.

Speaker—James W. Husted.
Clerk—Charles A. Chickering.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James H. Manville.
Doorkeeper—Homer B. Webb.
Stenographer—Isaac H. Smith.

Albany.
1 Michael J. Nolan,
2 William B. Page,
3 Galen R. Hitt,
4 Michael C. Gillice,2
4 William B. LeRoy.3

Allegany.
Ad's'n S. Thompson.

Broome.
Israel T. Deyo.

Cattaraugus.
1 Barton B. Lewis,
2 James S. Whipple.

Cayuga.
1 Geo. W. Dickinson,
2 Leander Fitts.

Chautauqua.
1 S. Frederick Nixon,
2 George E. Towne.

Chemung.
Robert E. Bush.

Chenango.
Edgar A. Pearsall.

Clinton.
Alfred Guibord.

Columbia.
A. B. Gardenier.

Cortland.
Rufus T. Peck.

Delaware.
James Ballantine.

Dutchess.
1 Willard H. Mase,
2 Johnston L. De Peyster.

Erie.
1 Wm. F. Sheehan,
2 Matthias Endres,
3 Leroy Andrus.
4 Henry H. Guenther,
5 William B. Currier.

1 Seat became vacant April 1, 1889, having been appointed Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury. 2 Seat contested by LeRoy. 3 Seat awarded LeRoy.

Essex.
Thos. J. Treadway.

Franklin.
Wm. C. Stevens.

Fulton and Hamilton.
John Christie.

Genesee.
Francis T. Miller.

Greene.
Omar V. Sage.

Herkimer.
John D Henderson.

Jefferson.
1 Henry J. Lane,
2 Isaac Mitchell.

Kings.
1 Hugh A. McTernan,
2 Bernard J McBride,
3 John Cooney,
4 John J. O'Connor,
5 John Kelly,
6 Wm. E. Shields,
7 Adam Schaaf,
8 Wm. Blanchfield,
9 George Gretsinger,
10 Thos. F. Byrnes,
11 George L. Weed,
12 Charles J Kurth.

Lewis.
Le Roy Crawford.

Livingston.
Elias H. Davis.

Madison.
Samuel R. Mott.

Monroe.
1 Frank M. Jones,
2 P. Andrew Sullivan,
2 Robert Courtney,1
3 Edwin A. Loder.2

Montgomery.
John K. Stewart.

New York
1 Patrick H. Duffy,
2 Timothy D.Sullivan
3 James A Monaghan
4 Thomas Brady,
5 Dom'k F. Mullaney,
6 Gustav Menninger,
7 Francis V. King,
8 Philip Wissig,
9 John Martin,
10 William Sohmer,
11 William N Hoag,
12 Moses Dinkelspiel,
13 Frederick S Gibbs,
14 William Sulzer,
15 Frederick Haffner,
16 Walter G Byrne,
17 John Kerrigan,
18 Stephen J O'Hare,
19 John Connelly,
20 Myer J. Stein,
21 Richard J Lewis,
22 Joseph Blumenthal,
23 George P Webster,
24 Chris. C. Clarke.

Niagara.
1 Ruthven Kill,
2 J. Marville Harwood

Oneida.
1 James K. O'Connor,
2 James L. Dempsey,
3 Russel S. Johnson.

Onondaga.
1 Howard G. White,
2 Willis B. Burns,
3 Ignatius Sawmiller.

Ontario.
Sanford W. Abbey.

Orange.
1 John C. Adams,
2 George W. Greene.

Orleans.
W. L'Hommedieu.

Oswego.
1 Nevada N.Stranahan
2 Wilbur H. Selleck.

Otsego.
1 Oscar F. Lane,
2 Nathan Bridges.

Putnam.
Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Queens.
1 Solomon S.Townsend
2 Henry C. Johnson.

Rensselaer.
1 James M. Riley,
2 Joseph S. Saunders,
3 John W. McKnight.3

Richmond.
Daniel T. Cornell.

Rockland
Arthur S. Tompkins.

St. Lawrence.
1 N. Martin Curtis,
2 William H. Kimball,
3 William Bradford.

Saratoga.
1 Cornelius R. Sheffer,
2 Frank M. Boyce.

Schenectady.
Geo W. Van Vranken

Schoharie.
Alonzo B Coons.

Schuyler.
Charles T. Willis.

Seneca.
John H. Stevens.

Steuben.
1 Peter B. Pealer,
2 Milo M. Acker.

Suffolk.
James H. Pierson.

Sullivan.
William R. Rose.

Tioga.
Abram I. Decker.

Tompkins.
Nelson Stevens.

Ulster.
1 James H. Everett,
2 Jacob Rice,
3 George H. Bush.

Warren.
Scott Barton.

Washington.
1 Charles W. Larmon,
2 Albert Johnson.

Wayne.
1 John P. Bennett
2 Richard P. Groat.

Westchester.
1 J. Irving Burns,
2 Bradford Rhodes,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
I. Sam Johnson.

Yates.
Calvin J. Huson.

One Hundred and Fourteenth Session

1891—January 6 to April 30.

Speaker—William F. Sheehan.
Clerk—Charles R. DeFreest.
Sergeant-at Arms—Michael B. Redmond.
Doorkeeper—Edward A. Moore.
Stenographer—Thomas Hassett.

Albany.
1 Michael J. Nolan,
2 Walter E. Ward,
3 Galen R. Hitt,
4 John T. Gorman.

Allegany.
Addison S Thompson

Broome.
Israel P. Doyo.

Cattaraugus.
1 Burton B. Lewis.
2 James S. Whipple.

Cayuga.
1 Geo. W. Dickinson,
2 Wm. Leslie Noyes.

Chautauqua.
1 Walter G Gifford,
2 Egburt E. Woodbury

Chemung.
Robert P. Bush.

Chenango.
Harvey A. Truesdell.

Clinton.
Alfred Guilford.

Columbia.
A. B. Gardenier.4

Cortland.
Rufus T. Peck.

Delaware.
Henry Davie.

Dutchess.
1 Willard H. Mase,
2 Edward B Osborne.

Erie.
1 William F. Sheehan,
2 Matthias Endres,
3 Edward Gallagher,
4 Henry H. Guenther,
5 Frank D. Smith.

Essex.
Walter D. Palmer.

Franklin.
Wm. C. Stevens.

Fulton and Hamilton.
John Christie.

Genesee
Francis T. Miller.

Greene.
Omar V. Sage.

Herkimer.
Henry H. Green.

Jefferson.
1 Henry J. Lane,
2 Isaac Mitchell.

Kings.
1 Joseph J. Cahill,
2 Bernard J.McBride,
3 John Cooney,
4 John J. O'Connor,
5 John Kelly,
6 William E. Shields,
7 Adam Schaaff,
8 James F. Quigley,
9 Chas. W.Sutherland
10 Thomas F. Byrnes,
11 Joseph Aspinall,5
12 Mortimer C. Earl.

Lewis.
G. Henry P. Gould.

Livingston.
Elias H. Davis.

Madison.
Samuel R. Mott.

Monroe.
1 Frank M. Jones,
2 Cornelius R. Parsons,
3 Wm. H. Denniston.

Montgomery.
W. Barlow Dunlap.6

1 Elected at a special election, February 18, 1890, *vice* Sullivan, deceased.
2 Died June 5, 1890.
3 Contested by James S. Rowley.
4 Contested by Henry L. Warren.
5 Contested by Francis H. Rheinhard.
6 Contested by John F. Dwyer, to whom the seat was awarded February 25, 1891.

New York.
1 Patrick H. Duffy,
2 Timothy D. Sullivan,
3 Percival Farquhar,
4 Patrick H. Roche,
5 Dominick F. Mallaney,
6 Samuel J. Foley,
7 Martin T. McMahon,
8 John E. Brodsky,
9 Wright Holcomb,
10 William Sohmer,
11 William M. Lawrence,
12 Moses Dinkelspiel.
13 James H. Southworth,
14 William Sulzer,
15 Louis Drypolcher,
16 Walter G. Byrne,
17 John Kerrigan,
18 Daniel F. Martin,
19 John Connelly,
20 Myer J. Stern,
21 David M. Hildreth, Jr.
23 Joseph Blumenthal,
23 George P. Webster,
24 Chris'p'er C. Clarke.

Niagara.
1 Garwood L. Judd,
2 Levi Parsons Gillette.

Oneida.
1 Cornelius Haley,
2 James L. Dempsey,
3 Russell S. Johnson.

Onondaga.
1 Howard G. White,
2 William Kennedy,
3 Ignatius Sawmiller.

Ontario.
Frank O. Chamberlain.

Orange.
1 Grant B. Taylor,
2 Michael N. Kane.

Orleans.
Wallace L'Hommedieu.

Oswego.
1 Nevada N. Stranahan,
2 Wilbur H. Selleck.

Otsego.
1 Oscar F. Lane,
2 Walter L. Brown.

Putnam.
Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Queens.
1 Solomon S. Townsend,
2 James A. McKenna.

Rensselaer.
1 James M. Riley,
2 Levi E. Worden,
3 John W. McKnight.

Richmond.
John Cronk.

Rockland.
Frank P. Demarest.

St. Lawrence.
1 George R. Malby,
2 John C. Keeler,
3 William Bradford.

Saratoga.
1 Corneli's R. Sheffer,
2 Lewis Varney.

Schenectady.
Alvin J. Quackenbush.

Schoharie.
Ambrose R. Hunting.

Schuyler.
Charles T. Willis.

Seneca.
William H Dunham.

Steuben.
1 Grattan H. Brundage,
2 Milo M. Acker.

Suffolk.
James H Pierson.

Sullivan.
George M. Beakes.

Tioga.
Royal W. Clinton.

Tompkins.
Nelson Stevens.

Ulster.
1 George M. Brink,
2 Jacob Rice,
3 George H. Bush.

Warren.
William M. Cameron.

Washington.
1 William D. Stevenson,
2 Albert Johnson.

Wayne.
1 Elliot S. Norris,
2 Richard P. Groat.

Westchester.
1 Charles P McClelland
2 William Ryan,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
I. Sam Johnson.

Yates.
Everett Brown.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Session.

1892—January 5 to April 26.

Speaker—Robert P. Bush.
Clerk—Char es R. De Freest.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Michael B. Redmond.
Doorkeeper—Edward A. Moore.
Stenographer—Thomas Hassett.

Albany.
1 Archer La Grange,
2 Walter E. Ward,
3 Galen R. Hitt,
4 John T. Gorman.

Allegany.
M. M. Congdon.

Broome.
Israel T. Deyo.

Cattaraugus.
1 William E Wheeler,
2 Solon S. Laing.

Cayuga.
1 Chas. Clinton Adams,
2 William Leslie Noyes

Chautauqua.
1 Walter C. Gifford,
2 Egburt E. Woodbury

Chemung.
Robert P. Bush.

Chenango
Charles H. Stanton.

Clinton.
Edward Hall.

Columbia.
Henry L. Warner.

Cortland.
James H. Tripp.

Delaware.
James R. Cowan.

Dutchess.
1 Obed Wheeler,
2 John A. Vanderwater

Erie.
1 John J. Clahan,
2 Jacob Goldberg,
3 Edward Gallagher,
4 Henry W. Guenther,
5 Myron H Clark.

Essex.
Walker D. Palmer.

Franklin.
Allen S. Matthews.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Horace S. Judson.

Genesee.
Chas. Newton Reed.

Greene.
Edward M. Cole.

Herkimer.
Henry H. Green.

Jefferson.
1 Harison Fuller,
2 Martin L. Willard.

Kings
1 Joseph J. Cahill,
2 William J. Plant,
3 James Cooney,
4 John J. O'Connor,
5 John Kelly,
6 William E. Shields,
7 Louis C. Ott,
8 James F. Quigley,
9 Laurence E. Malone
10 Thomas F. Byrnes,
11 George L. Weed,
12 Char.es A. Conrady.

Lewis.
G. Henry P. Gould.

Livingston.
Jesse Roberts.

Madison.
Clarence W. Dexter.

Monroe.
1 Frank M. Jones,
2 Richard Curran,
3 Wm H'ry Denniston

Montgomery.
George J. Gove.

New York.
1 Patrick H. Duffy,
2 Timothy D Sullivan
3 Percival Farquhar,
4 Patrick H. Roche,
5 Dom'ck F. Mullaney,
6 Samuel J. Foley,
7 Alfred Ronald Conkling,
8 Philip Wissig,
9 Wm. H Walker,
10 William Sohmer,
11 Wm. Nichols Hoag,
12 Moses Dinkelspiel.
13 Jas H. Southworth,
14 William Sulzer,
15 Lewis Drypolcher,
16 Walter G. Byrne,
17 Thos. J. McManus,
18 Daniel F. Martin,
19 John Connelly,
20 Myer J. Stein,
21 Louis H. Hahlo,
22 William J. O'Dair,
23 Geo. P. Webster,
24 James Lee Wells.

Niagara.
1 Garwood L. Judd,
2 Levi Parsons Gillette.

Oneida.
1 Cornelius Haley,
2 Harry S. Patten,
3 Chest. Winf'd Porter.

Onondaga.
1 Patrick J. Ryan,
2 William Kennedy,
3 Adam C. Listman.

Ontario.
F'k O. Chamberlain.

Orange.
1 Howard Thornton,
2 W. E. McCormick.

Orleans.
Adelb't J. McCormick

Oswego.
1 Nevada N. Stranahan
2 Wilbur H. Selleck.

Otsego.
1 Charles Goodell,
2 Walter L. Brown.

Putnam.
Wm. Henry Ladue.

Queens.
1 Sol. S. Townsend,
2 George L. Weeks.

Rensselaer.
1 James M. Riley,
2 Levi E. Worden,
3 John J. Cassin.

Richmond.
Hubbard R. Yetman

Rockland.
Thomas Finegan.

St. Lawrence.
1 George R. Malby,
2 John C. Keeler,
3 Lewis C. Lang.

Saratoga.
1 Frank L. Smith,
2 Lewis Varney.

Schenectady.
Alvin J Quackenbush

Schoharie.
William T. Lamont.

Schuyler.
William H. Walt.

Seneca.
Wm. Halsey Kinne.

Steuben.
1 Gordon M. Patchin,
2 Herman E. Buck.

Suffolk.
James H. Pierson.

Sullivan.
George M. Beakes.

Tioga.
Edward G. Tracy.

Tompkins.
Albert Henry Pierson

Ulster.
1 George M. Schenk,
2 Jacob Rice,
3 George H. Bush.

Warren.
Howard Conkling.

Washington.
1 Wm. D. Stevenson,
2 William Reid.

Wayne.
1 Geo. W. Brinkerhoff,
2 Flynn Whitcomb.

Westchester.
1 Thomas K. Fraser,
2 William Ryan,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
Milo H. Olin.

Yates.
Everett Brown.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Session.

1893—January 3 to April 20.

Speaker—William Sulzer.
Clerk—Charles R. De Freest.
Sergeant-at Arms—M. B. Redmond.
Doorkeeper—Edward A. Moore.
Stenographer—Thomas Hassett.

Albany.
1 James Hilton,
2 Howard P. Foster,
3 Myer Nussbaum,
4 Geo. S. Rivenburgh.

Allegany.
Marcus M. Congdon.

Broome.
Israel T. Deyo.

Cattaraugus.
William E. Wheeler.

Cayuga.
Charles C. Adams.

Chautauqua.
E. E. Woodbury.

Chemung.
John A. Diven.

Chenango.
Charles H. Stanton.

Clinton.
Henry E. Barnard.

Columbia
Charles A. Bell.

Cortland.
James H. Tripp.

Delaware.
De Witt Griffin.

Dutchess.
1 E. H. Thompson,
2 John A. Vandewater.

Erie.
1 John J. Crahan,
2 Jacob Goldberg,
3 Joseph Lenhard,
4 Edward Gallagher,
5 Harry H. Guenther,
6 Frank J. Smith.

Essex.
George R. Stevens.

Franklin.
Allen S. Matthews.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Philip Keck.

Genesee.
Charles M. Reed.

Greene.
James Stead.

Herkimer
Wm. C. Prescott.

Jefferson.
Harrison Fuller.

Kings.
1 William J. Plant,
2 John Cooney,
3 John J. O'Connor,
4 Joseph J. Cahill,
5 Hubert G. Taylor,
6 Patrick McTowan,
7 Thomas F. Byrnes,
8 John G. Hennessey,
9 John Kelly,
10 William E. Melody,
11 William E. Shields,
12 Louis C. Ott,
13 James F. Quigley,
14 Joseph Bender,
15 George H. Deitsch,
16 Walter L. Durack,
17 Michael E. Finnigan,
18 James Graham.

Lewis.
Hugh Hughes.

Livingston.
Jesse Roberts.

Madison.
Clarence W. Dexter.

Monroe.
1 Samuel H. Stone,
2 Jas. M. E. O'Grady,
3 Wm. H. Denniston.

Montgomery.
Edward J. Hand.

New York
1 Patrick H. Duffy,
2 Timothy D. Sullivan,
3 Jacob A. Mittnacht,
4 Patrick H. Roche,
5 Samuel J. Foley.
6 Miss Sophia Delspiel,
7 Otto Kempner,
8 William H. Walker,
9 Walter W. Bahan,
10 William Sulzer,
11 Percival Farquhar,
12 Frank A. O'Donnel,
13 Jas. H. Southworth.
14 Daniel F. Martin,
15 Louis Drypolcher,
16 Joseph C. Wolff,
17 John Kerrigan,
18 Thos. J. McManus,
19 Thos. C. O'Sullivan.
20 William H. McKeon,
21 Louis H. Hahlo,
22 Morris Jacoby,
23 Wm. Bruce Ellison,
24 Fred. P. Hummel,
25 John Keleher,
26 Louis Davidson,
27 Geo. P. Webster,
28 James F. Reilly,
29 Arthur C. Butts,
30 Charles C. Marrin.

Niagara.
Elton T. Ransom.

Oneida.
1 Cornelius Haley,
2 C. W. Porter.

Onondaga.
1 Duncan W. Peck,
2 Jonathan Wyckoff,
3 William H. Hotaling.

Ontario.
Wm. L. Parkhurst.

Orange.
1 Howard Thornton,
2 John Kinsila.

Orleans.
A. J. McCormick.

Oswego.
Danf. E. Ainsworth.

Otsego.
Walter L. Brown.

Putnam.
Hamilton Fish, Jr.

Queens.
1 James Robinson,
2 Samuel V. Searing,
3 Sol. S. Townsend.

Rensselaer.
1 William H. Kenan,
2 John M. Chambers,
3 John J. Cassin.

Richmond.
Hubbard R. Yeoman.

Rockland
Thomas Finnegan.

St. Lawrence.
George R. Malby.

Saratoga.
James Frank Terry.

Schenectady.
A. J. Quackenbush.

Schoharie.
Benjamin H. Avery.

Schuyler.
William H. Walt

Seneca.
Henry Van De Mark.

Steuben.
1 Gordon M. Patchin,
2 H. E. Buck.

Suffolk.
Richard Higbie.

Sullivan.
Urian S. Messiter.

Tioga.
Edward G. Tracy.

Tompkins.
Albert H. Pierson.

Ulster.
1 Jacob Rice,
2 James Lounsbery.

Warren.
Howard Conklin.

Washington.
Wm. Roscoe Hobbie.

Wayne.
John E. Hough.

Westchester.
1 Thomas K. Fraser,
2 Alfred H. Morris,
3 Edgar L. Ryder.

Wyoming.
Milo H. Olin.

Yates.
Morris F. Sheppard

One Hundred and Seventeenth Session.

1894—January 2 to April 27.

Speaker—George R. Malby.
Clerk—George W. Dunn.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James H. Manville.
Doorkeeper—Joseph Bauer.
Stenographer—Henry F. Gilson.

Albany.
1 William Lasch,
2 William A. Carroll,
3 James Brennan,
4 Curtis N. Douglas.

Allegany.
Fred. A. Robbins.

Broome.
J. H. Brownell.

Cattaraugus.
Charles W. Terry.

Cayuga.
Benj. W. Wilcox.

Chautauqua.
S. Frederick Nixon.

Chemung
Robert P. Bush.

Chenango.
David Sherwood.

Clinton.
Everitt C. Baker.

Columbia.
Jacob H. Hoysradt.

Cortland.
Benjamin F. Lee.

Delaware.
Wesley Gould.

Dutchess.
1 Edw H. Thompson,
2 Augustus B. Gray.

Erie
1 Cornelius Coughlin,
2 Simon Seibert,
3 Charles Braun,
4 J. L. Whittet,
5 Philip Gerst,
6 Charles Schoepflin.

Essex.
George A. Stevens.

Franklin.
Allen S. Matthews.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Philip Keck.

Genesee.
Thomas B. Tuttle.

Greene.
Ira B. Kerr.

Herkimer.
William C. Prescott.

Jefferson.
Harrison Fuller.

Kings.
1 William J. Plant,
2 John A. Hennessey,
3 John F. Houghton,
4 Joseph J. Cahill,
5 John H. Burtis,
6 Michl B Finnigan,
7 James Hughes,
8 John J. Cain,
9 Wm. E. Melody,
10 Frank F. Schulz,
11 Henry Schulz,
12 Joseph F. Loonan,
13 Francis E. Clark,
14 James Taylor,
15 Albert A. Wray,
16 James Graham,
17 James Scanlon,
18 Julius L. Wieman.

Lewis.
Mel. W. Van Amber.

Livingston.
Otto Kelsey.

Madison.
Lambert B. Kern.

Monroe.
1 Samuel H Stone,
2 J. M. E. O'Grady,
3 Wm. H. Denniston.

Montgomery.
E. Watson Gardiner.

New York
1 John A. Vehslage,
2 Michael J Callahan,
3 Jacob A. Mittnacht,
4 Patrick H Roche,
5 Samuel J. Foley,
6 Moses Dinkelspiel,
7 John C. Stein,
8 Thos. J. O'Donnell,
9 John P McDermott,
10 William Sulzer,
11 James R. Sheffield,
12 Edward B La Fetra,
13 Jas. H. Southworth,
14 John P. Corrigan,
15 Adolph Schillinger,
16 Victor J. Dowling,
17 Patrick F. Trainer,
18 Daniel J. Gleason,
19 Pat. J. Kerrigan,
20 Wm. H. McKeon,
21 Moses Herrman,
22 Michael F. Tobin,
23 Judson Lawson,
24 Robt. V. Stadtfield,
25 John Kelcher,
26 Louis Davidson,
27 Thos. H. Robertson,
28 James F. Reilly,
29 Arthur C. Butts,
30 Chas. C. Marrin.

Niagara.
John H. Clark.

Oneida.
1 Henry P. Hoefler,
2 Joseph Porter.

Onondaga.
1 J. Emmett Wells,
2 Jonathan Wyckoff,
3 Wm. H. Hotaling.

Ontario.
Wm. L. Parkhurst.

Orange.
1 Howard Thornton,
2 Joseph Dean.

Orleans.
Samuel W. Smith.

Oswego.
Danf. E. Ainsworth.

Otsego.
John J. Rider.

Putnam.
Hamilton Fish.

Queens.
1 James Robinson,
2 Jas. S. Fairbrother,
3 Eugene F. Vacheron.

Rensselaer.
1 Wm. H. Keenan,
2 John M. Chambers,
3 John J. Cassin.

Richmond
Michael McGuire.

Rockland.
Otis H. Cutler.

St Lawrence.
George R. Malby

Saratoga.
James Frank Terry.

Schenectady
John C. Myers.

Schoharie.
Charles Chapman.

Schuyler
George A. Snyder.

Seneca
Harry M. Glenn.

Steuben
1 Willy W. Babcock,
2 Merritt F Smith.

Suffolk
Richard Higbie.

Sullivan.
Uriah S. Messiter.

Tioga.
Epenetus Howe.

Tompkins.
Edwin C. Stewart.

Ulster.
1 Harry McNamee.
2 James Lounsbery.

Warren.
Taylor J. Eldridge.

Washington
Wm. R. Hobbie.

Wayne.
George S. Horton.

Westchester.
1 John C. Harrigan,
2 John Berry,
3 Edgar L. Ryder.

Wyoming.
Reuben J. Tilton.

Yates.
A. F. Robson.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Session.

1895—January 2 to May 16.
Speaker—Hamilton Fish.
Clerk—Archie E. Baxter.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Garret J. Benson.
Doorkeeper—Joseph Bauer.
Stenographer—Robert C. Chapin.

Albany.
1 F. Bloomingdale,
2 James Keenholts,
3 Jacob H. TenEyck,
4 Amos J. Abiett.

Allegany.
Fred. A. Robbins.

Broome.
Jos. H. Brownell.

Cattaraugus.
Charles W. Terry.

Cayuga.
Benj. M. Wilcox.

Chautauqua.
S. Frederick Nixon.

Chemung
John B Stanchfield.

Chenango.
David Sherwood.

Clinton.
Willis T. Honsinger.

Columbia.
Aaron B Gardenier.

Cortland.
Wilber Holmes.

Delaware.
Robert Cartwright.

Dutchess.
1 Edw H. Thompson,
2 Augustus B. Gray.

Erie.
1 Cornelius Coughlin,
2 Simon Seibert,
3 Charles Braun,
4 Joseph L. Whittet,
5 Philip Gerst,
6 Chas F. Schoepflin.

Essex
Albert Wood.

Franklin.
Thomas A. Sears.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Philip Keck.

Genesee.
Thomas B. Tuttle.

Greene.
Daniel G. Greene.

Herkimer.
E. LaGrange Smith.

Jefferson.
Harrison Fuller.

Kings.
1 John McKeown,
2 John A. Hennessy,
3 John F. Houghton,
4 Frank Gallagher,
5 John H. Read,
6 Edward M. Clarkson,
7 George W. Brush,
8 John J. Cain,
9 Thos. H. Rockwell,
10 Frank F. Schulz,
11 Harry Schulz,
12 John H. Campbell,
13 Arthur J. Audett,
14 Henry E. Abell,
15 Albert A. Wray,
16 William H Friday,
17 James Scanlon,
18 Julius L. Wieman.

Lewis.
M. W. Van Amber.

Livingston.
Otto Kley.

Madison.
Lambert B. Kern.

Monroe.
1 Charles J. Smith,
2 Jas M. E. O'Grady,
3 W. W. Armstrong.

Montgomery.
E. Watson Gardiner.

New York.
1 Daniel E. Finn,
2 Thomas J Barry,
3 Charles S. Acler,
4 James A. Donnelly,
5 Samuel J. Foley,
6 Benjamin Hoffman,
7 H. W. Hoops, Jr.,
8 Alfred R. Conkling,
9 John F. McDermott,
10 Jacob Kronenman,
11 Frank D. Pavey,
12 William Halpin,
13 Edward B La Fetra,
14 John P. Corrigan,
15 Seth Wilks,
16 Charles Steinberg,
17 Robert Miller,
18 Daniel J. Gleason,
19 Welton C. Percy,
20 John B Fitzgerald,
21 Howard P. Wilds,
22 Michael F. Tobin,
23 Judson Lawson,
24 Louis H. Bolt,
25 Stephen S. Blake,
26 Harvey T. Andrews,
27 P W. Reinhard, Jr.,
28 Geo. W. Hamilton,
29 Alonzo Bell,
30 Wm. White Niles,

Niagara.
John H. Clark.

Oneida.
1 Henry P. Hoefler,
2 Wm. Cary Sanger.

Onondaga.
1 Charles R. Rodgers,
2 Charles C. Cole,
3 Levi S. Chapman.

Ontario.
Walter A. Clark.

Orange.
1 Louis F. Goodsell,
2 Joseph Dean.

Orleans.
George Bullard.

Oswego.
D. E. Ainsworth.

Otsego.
John J. Rider.

Putnam.
Hamilton Fish.

Queens.
1 John P. Madden,
2 Jas. S. Fairbrother,
3 E. F. Vacheron.

Rensselaer.
1 John T. Norton,
2 John M. Chambers,
3 John P. Cole.

Richmond.
Michael Conklin.

Rockland.
Otis H. Cutler.

St. Lawrence.
George R. Malby.

Saratoga.
C. H. McNaughton.

Schenectady.
Thomas W. Winne.

Schoharie.
Henry J. Staley.

Schuyler.
George A. Snyder.

Seneca.
Harry M. Glenn.

Steuben.
1 W. W. Babcock,
2 Merritt F. Smith.

Suffolk.
Richard Higbie.

Sullivan.
Henry Krenrich.

Tioga.
Epenetus Howe.

Tompkins.
Edwin C. Stewart.

Ulster.
1 W. S Van Keuren,
2 James Lounsbery.

Warren.
Taylor J. Eldredge.

Washington.
Wm. D. Stevenson.

Wayne
George S. Horton.

Westchester.
1 J. Irving Burns,
2 John N. Stewart,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
Reuben J. Tuton.

Yates.
Everett Brown.

One Hundred and Nineteenth Session.

January 1 to April 30.

Speaker—Hamilton Fish.
Clerk—Archie E. Baxter.
Sergeant-at Arms—Philip W. Reinhard, Jr.
Doorkeeper—Joseph Bauer.
Stenographer—H. C. Lammert.

Albany.
1 Robert G. Scherer,
2 James Keenholts,
3 George T. Kelly,
4 Amos J. Ablett.

Allegany.
Fred A. Robbins.

Broome.
1 Joseph H. Brownell,
2 Charles F. Tupper.

Cattaraugus.
1 Charles H. Miller,
2 G. A. Matteson.

Cayuga.
1 W. C Sheldon,
2 Eugene B. Rounds

Chautauqua.
1 Jerome Babcock,
2 S. Fred Nixon.

Chemung.
John B. Stanchfield.

Chenango.
Jotham B. Allds.

Clinton.
Willis T. Hunsinger.

Columbia.
Hugh W. McClellan.

Cortland.
F. P. Saunders.

Delaware.
Delos H. Mackey.

Dutchess.
1 John A. Hana,
2 Augustus B. Gray.

Erie.
1 Cornelius Coughlin,
2 Henry W. Hill,
3 Benj. A. Peever.
4 P. W. Springweiler,
5 Charles Braun,
6 Christopher Smith,
7 Henry L. Steiner.
8 Heman M. Blasdell.

Essex.
Albert Weed.

Franklin.
Thomas A. Sears.

Fulton and Hamilton
Byron D. Brown.

Genesee.
Archie D. Sanders.

Greene.
Newton Sweet.

Herkimer.
Oliver H. Springer.

Jefferson.
1 Walter Zimmerman,
2 Cornelius J. Clark.

Kings.
1 Thos. H. Wagstaff,
2 John McKeown.
3 Thomas. H. Cullen,
4 George W. Wilson,
5 Abram C. DeGraw,
6 Arthur J. Audett,
7 Fred. A. Newman,
8 James Lennon, Jr.,
9 John J. Cain,
10 William L. Perkins,
11 Joseph A. Guider,
12 Charles H. Ebbets,
13 Orrion L. Forrester,
14 John M. Zurn.
15 Robert J. Rudd,
16 Edward C. Brennan,
17 Henry Marshall,
18 George E. Waldo,
19 Frederick Schmid,
20 Fred. G. Hugues,
21 J. A. Livingston.

Lewis.
Jacob S. Koster.

Livingston.
Otto Kelsey.

Madison.
Lambert B. Kern.

Monroe.
1 Charles J. Smith,
2 J. M. E. O'Grady,
3 Wm. W. Armstrong,
4 Thomas H. Eddy.

Montgomery.
Edward L. Schmidt.

New York.
1 Daniel E. Finn,
2 Thomas J. Barry,
3 Wm. H. Leonard,
4 James A. Donnelly,
5 George Gregory,
6 Jacob A. Mittnacht,
7 Edward W. Hart,
8 Charles S. Adler,
9 James F. Maccabe,
10 Otto Kempner,
11 Wm. H. Giedhill,
12 Joseph Schulum,
13 Patrick F. Trainor,
14 Jacob Fritz,
15 Thomas F Myers,
16 Benjamin Hoffman,
17 Patrick J. Kerrigan,
18 Andrew J. Galligan,
19 Albert C. Wilson,
20 John P. Corrigan,
21 George C. Austin,
22 Daniel W. F. McCoy,
23 John M. Delmour,
24 John B. Fitzgerald,
25 Patrick H. Murphy,
26 Patrick J. Andrews,
27 Francis E. Lambeer,
28 Joseph I. Green,
29 Samuel G. French,
30 George W. Myer, Jr.,
31 Harvey T. Andrews,
32 Thomas F. Donnelly,
33 Louis Davidson,
34 Bernard H. Malone,
35 Arthur C. Butts.

Niagara.
1 Henry E. Warner,
2 Frank A. Dudley.

Oneida.
1 Walter Embley,
2 Wm. Cary Sanger,
3 William B. Graves.

Onondaga.
1 Charles C. Cole,
2 Charles R. Rodgers,
3 Joseph Bondy,
4 Edward M. Wells.

Ontario.
Charles A. Steele.

Orange.
1 Louis F. Goodsell,
2 Louis Bedell.

Orleans.
Fred L. Downs.

Oswego.
1 Louis B. Taylor,
2 Thomas M. Costello.

Otsego.
Charles B. Gorham.

Putnam.
Hamilton Fish.

Queens.
1 Jacob Stahl,
2 Frederick Storm,
3 Morton Cromwell.

Rensselaer.
1 Edward McGraw,
2 John T. Norton,
3 George Anderson.

Richmond.
Gustav A. Barth.

Rockland.
Otis H. Cutler.

St. Lawrence.
1 Ira C. Miles,
2 Martin V. B. Ives.

Saratoga.
C. H. McNaughton.

Schenectady.
Thomas W. Winne.

Schoharie.
David Enders.

Schuyler.
Oliver D Budd.

Seneca
William H. Kinne.

Steuben.
1 James S. Harrison,
2 Joel Clark.

Suffolk.
1 Erastus F Post,
2 Carll S Burr, Jr.

Sullivan.
Uriah S. Messiter.

Tioga.
Daniel P. Winter.

Tompkins.
Frederick E. Bates.

Ulster
1 Wm. S VanKeuren,
2 James Lounsbery.

Warren.
Taylor J. Eldridge.

Washington.
William R. Hobbie.

Wayne.
George S. Horton,

Westchester.
1 John N. Stewart,
2 George L. Carlisle,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
Mortimer N. Cole.

Yates.
Everett Brown.

One Hundred and Twentieth Session.

1897—January 6 to April 24.

Speaker—James M. E. O'Grady.
Clerk—Archie E. Baxter.
Sergeant-at-Arms—James C. Crawford.
Doorkeeper—Joseph Bauer.

Albany.
1 Robert G. Scherer,
2 James B McEwan,
3 George T. Kelly,
4 J. D. Leversee.

Allegany.
Fred A. Robbins.

Broome.
1 Charles E Fuller,
2 Charles F. Tupper.

Cattaraugus.
1 Charles H. Miller,
2 G. A. Matteson.

Cayuga.
1 W. C. Sheldon,
2 Eugene B. Rounds.

Chautauqua.
1 Fred R Peterson,
2 S. Fred Nixon.

Chemung
John H. Holbert.

Chenango.
Jotham P. Allds.

Clinton.
Everett C. Baker.

Columbia.
Robert Hoes.

Cortland.
F. P. Saunders.

Delaware.
Delos H. Mackey.

Dutchess.
1 John A Hanna.
2 Augustus B. Gray.

Erie.
1 Cornelius Coughlin,
2 Henry W. Hill,
3 William Maloney,
4 William Schneider,
5 Charles Braun,
6 Nicholas J Miller,
7 Henry L Steiner,
8 Heman M. Blasdell.

Essex.
James H. Pierce.

Franklin.
Thomas A. Sears.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Byron D. Brown.

Genesee.
Archie D. Sanders.

Greene.
Newton Sweet.

Herkimer
Oliver H. Springer.

Jefferson.
1 Walter Zimmerman,
2 Cornelius J. Clark.

Kings.
1 Thos. H Wagstaff,
2 John McKeown.
3 Thomas H Cullen,
4 George W. Wilson,
5 John C Knaup,
6 Edw. H. M. Roehr,
7 George H. Parshall,
8 James Lennon, Jr.,
9 John J. Cain,
10 William L. Perkins,
11 Lucien S. Bayliss,
12 Henry E. Abell,
13 Orrion L. Forrester,
14 John M. Zurn,
15 Joseph Murray,
16 Edward C. Brennan,
17 Henry Marshall,
18 George J. Soper,
19 Frederick Schmid,
20 Fred. G. Hughes,
21 Henry S. French.

Lewis.
John S. Koster.

Livingston.
Otto Kelsey.

Madison.
Robert Jay Fish.

Monroe.
1 Merton E Lewis,
2 J. M. E. O'Grady,
3 Wm. W. Armstrong,
4 Frederick E. Gott.

Montgomery.
Edward L Schmidt.

New York.
1 Daniel E Finn,
2 Thomas J Barry,
3 Wm H Leonard,
4 Patrick H. Roche,
5 Richard Van Cott,
6 Timothy P. Sullivan,
7 Edward W Hart,
8 Charles S. Adler,
9 James F. Maccabe,
10 Jeremiah J. Sullivan,
11 Wm. H Gledhill,
12 Joseph Schulum,
13 Patrick F. Trainor,
14 Jacob Fritz,
15 Thomas F. Myers,
16 Benjamin Hoffman,
17 John A. Dempsey,
18 John F. Daley,
19 Robert Mazet,
20 John P. Corrigan,
21 George C. Austin,
22 Daniel D. Tooher,
23 Richard Gilleland,
24 John B. Fitzgerald,
25 Patrick H. Murphy,
26 Patrick J. Andrews,
27 Francis E Laimbeer,
28 Joseph I. Green,
29 Lawrence E Brown,
30 George W. Myer, Jr,
31 Harvey T. Andrews,
32 Thomas F. Donnelly,
33 James P. Regan,
34 P. W. Reinhard, Jr.,
35 Douglas Matthewson.

Niagara.
1 Henry E. Warner,
2 Frank A. Dudley.

Oneida.
1 George E Philo,
2 William C. Sanger,
3 William B. Graves.

Onondaga.
1 Wm. J. Bellen,
2 Edw. G. Ten Eyck,
3 Joseph Bondy,
4 Edwin M Wells.

Ontario.
Murray Benham.

Orange.
1 Louis F. Goodsell,
2 Louis Bedell.

Orleans
Fred L. Downs.

Oswego.
1 Lewis P. Taylor,
2 Thomas M. Costello.

Otsego.
Charles B Gorham

Putnam.
Emerson W. Addis.

Queens.
1 Thos. F. Kennedy,
2 H. S. McKnight,
3 Morton Cromwell.

Rensselaer,
1 Edward McGraw,
2 Wm. Hutton, Jr.,
3 George Anderson.

Richmond.
George Garby.

Rockland.
Fred. L. Whritner.

St. Lawrence.
1 Ira C. Miles,
2 M. V. B. Ives.

Saratoga.
G. W. Kavanaugh.

Schenectady.
Thomas W. Winne.

Schoharie.
George M. Palmer.

Schuyler.
Oliver H. Budd.

Seneca.
Harry M. Glen.

Steuben.
1 James S Harrison,
2 Joel Clark.

Suffolk.
1 Erastus F. Post,
2 Carll S. Burr, Jr.

Sullivan.
G. M. McLaughlin.

Tioga.
Daniel P. Witter.

Tompkins.
Fred. E. Bates.

Ulster.
1 Wm. S. Van Keuren,
2 Harcourt J. Pratt.

Warren.
Taylor J. Eldridge.

Washington.
William R. Hobbie.

Wayne.
George S. Horton.

Westchester.
1 Alfred E. Smith,
2 R. S. Emmett, Jr.,
3 James W. Husted.

Wyoming.
Mortimer N. Cole.

Yates.
Miles W. Raplee.

One Hundred and Twenty-First Session.

1898 – January 5 to March 31.

Speaker – James M. E. O'Grady.
Clerk – Archie E. Baxter
Sergeant-at-Arms – James C. Crawford.

Albany.
1 Wm. L. Coughlry,
2 James H. McEwan,
3 George T. Kelly,
4 George W. Stedman

Allegany.
A. W. Ellchard,

Broome.
1 Charles E. Fuller,
2 Edgar L. Vincent.

Cattaraugus.
1 Geo. A. Stoneman,
2 C. A. Matteson.

Cayuga.
1 Elias Q. Dutton,
2 George S. Fordyce.

Chautauqua.
1 Fred E. Peterson,
2 Samuel F. Nixon.

Chemung.
John H. Hollert.

Chenango.
Jobham P. Allds.

Clinton.
Edmund J. Pickett.

Columbia.
Robert Hoes.

Cortland.
D. W. Van Hoesen.

Delaware.
Delos Axtell.

Dutchess.
1 John A. Hanna,
2 William A. Tripp.

Erie.
1 Anthony J. Boland,
2 Henry W. Hill,
3 William Maloney,
4 John C. Mohrting,
5 Henry Streifler,
6 Nicholas J. Miller,
7 John K. Patton,
8 E. Freeman Baker.

Essex.
James H. Pierce.

Franklin.
Thomas A. Sears.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Daniel Hays.

Genesee.
John J. Ellis.

Greene.
Sylvester B. Sage.

Herkimer.
E. La Grange Smith.

Jefferson.
1 Walter Zimmerman,
2 Cornelius J. Clark.

Kings
1 Henry S. Griggs,
2 John McKeown,
3 Thomas H. Cullen,
4 David S. Davis,
5 Abram C. DeGraw,
6 Wm. H. McGuire,
7 F. J. Gallagher,
8 Thomas J. Farrell,
9 John J. Cole,
10 Sam'l M. Hubbard,
11 Joseph A. Goeller,
12 Chas. C. Schoonmeck,
13 Bartley J. Wright,
14 August F. Schmidt,
15 Harry H. Dale,
16 Edward C. Berman
17 Henry Marshall,
18 George F. Tilney,
19 Frederick Schmidt,
20 Otto Wicke
21 John L. Bennett.

Lewis.
Addison L. Clark.

Livingston.
Otto Kelsey.

Madison.
Robert J. Fish.

Monroe.
1 James H. Perkins,
2 Jas. M. E. O'Grady,
3 Wm. W. Armstrong,
4 Jacob S. Haight

Montgomery.
Richard Murphy.

New York.
1 Daniel E. Finn,
2 James Oliver,
3 D. F. Mullany,
4 Patrick H. Roche,
5 Wm. Astor Chanler,
6 T. P. Sullivan,
7 John F. Malone,
8 Chas. S. Adler,
9 N. Taylor Phillips,
10 Julius Harburger,
11 John J. O'Connor,
12 Joseph Schulum,
13 Patrick F. Trainor,
14 Jacob Fritz,
15 Thomas Smith,
16 Benjamin Hoffman,
17 John F. Brennen,
18 Charles F. Dillon,
19 Solomon G. Wolf,
20 Cornelius F. Collins
21 Thomas J. Murray,
22 H. Hachemeister,
23 Mark L. Lowenthal,
24 John H. Fitzgerald,
25 John A. Weekes, Jr.,
26 Chas. S. Shaheimer,
27 F. E. Lehmbeer,
28 Joseph I. Green,
29 Alfred F. Seligsberg
30 Geo. W. Meyer, Jr.,
31 Albert E. Crabtree,
32 Thos. F. Donnelly,
33 John J. Egan.
34 L. W. Redington,
35 Richard H. Mitchell.

Niagara.
1 Dow Vroman,
2 Henry S. Tompkins.

Oneida
1 John Williams,
2 Louis M. Martin,
3 John E. Mason.

Onondaga.
1 William G. Cottle,
2 Edw. G. Ten Eyck,
3 Joseph Bondy,
4 John T. Delaney.

Ontario.
Robert B. Simmons.

Orange.
1 Louis F. Goodsell,
2 Daniel P. Shultz.

Orleans
Dennis W. Evarts.

Oswego.
1 Lewis P. Taylor,
2 Thomas M. Costello.

Otsego.
Leland M. Cowles.

Putnam.
Emerson W. Addis.

Queens.
1 George L. Glaser,
2 Cyrus D. Cole
3 George Wallace.

Rensselaer.
1 Benj. O. Brewster,
2 Wm. Hutton, Jr.,
3 Michael Russell.

Richmond.
Chas. J. Kullman.

Rockland.
Irving Brown.

St. Lawrence.
1 Ira C. Miles,
2 Martin V. B. Ives.

Saratoga.
Geo. W. Kavanaugh.

Schenectady.
John C. Myers.

Schoharie.
George M. Palmer.

Schuyler.
Charles A. Sloan.

Seneca.
W. V. Van Rensselaer.

Steuben.
1 Edward D. Cross,
2 Hyatt C. Hatch.

Suffolk.
1 Erastus F. Post,
2 Carll S. Burr, Jr

Sullivan.
George McLaughlin

Tioga.
Daniel P. Witter.

Tompkins.
Theron Johnson.

Ulster.
1 Jacob H. Tremper,
2 Charles J. Ackert

Warren.
Taylor J. Eldridge

Washington.
Charles R. Paris.

Wayne.
M. I. Greenwood

Westchester.
1 Jared Sandford,
2 Wm. J. Graney,
3 John Gibney.

Wyoming
Daniel P. Whipple.

Yates.
Miles W. Rapley.

One Hundred and Twenty-Second Session.

1899 – January 4 to April 28.

Speaker – S. Fred. Nixon.
Clerk – Archie E. Baxter
Sergeant-at-Arms – James C. Crawford.

Albany.
1 Wm. L. Coughlry,
2 James H. McEwan,
3 George T. Kelly,
4 Henry M. Sage.

Allegany.
Al. W. Ellchard.

Broome.
1 James T. Rogers,
2 Edgar L. Vincent.

Cattaraugus.
1 Geo. A. Stoneman,
2 Albert T. Fancher

Cayuga.
1 Elias Q. Dutton,
2 George S. Fordyce

Chautauqua.
1 J. Samuel Fowler
2 S. Fred. Nixon

Chemung.
David N. Heller.

Chenango.
Jotham P. Allds.

Clinton.
Edmund J. Pickett.

Columbia.
Lester J. Bashford.

Cortland.
George S. Sands.

Delaware.
Delos Axtell.

Dutchess.
1 John T. Smith,
2 William A. Tripp.

Erie.
1 Anthony J. Boland,
2 Henry W. Hill,
3 Anthony P. Barrett,
4 John C. Mohring,
5 Henry Streifler,
6 Michael J Kane,
7 John K. Patton,
8 E Freeman Baker.

Essex.
Orlando Beede.

Franklin.
Thomas A. Seers.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Daniel Hays.

Genesee.
John J. Ellis.

Greene.
D. Geroe Greene.

Herkimer.
Erwin E. Kelley.

Jefferson.
1 Morgan Bryan.
2 Charles O. Roberts.

Kings.
1 Wm. L Sandford,
2 John McKeown,
3 Jas. J. McInerney,
4 Charles H. Cotton,
5 Abram C. De Graw,
6 Val. J. Riedman.
7 F. P. Gallagher,
8 Thomas J Farrell,
9 John J Cain,
10 Edward L. Collier,
11 Joseph A. Gunter,
12 Chas. C Schoeneck,
13 George Elems,
14 August F. Schmid,
15 Charles Juengst,
16 Edward C. Brennan,
17 Harris Wilson,
18 Henry A. Ball,
19 Frederick Schmid,
20 Joseph Wingenfeld,
21 Herman H. Torborg.

Lewis.
Addison L. Clark.

Livingston.
Otto Kelsey.

Madison.
Robert J. Fish.

Monroe.
1 Merton E. Lewis,
2 A. J. Rodenbeck,
3 Richard Gardiner,
4 Benj. F. Gleason.

Montgomery.
Richard Murphy.

New York.
1 Daniel E. Finn,
2 James A Rierdon,
3 Michael T. Sharkey,
4 Patrick H. Roche,
5 Nelson H. Henry,
6 Tim. P. Sullivan,
7 John F. Maher,
8 Charles S. Adler,
9 N. Taylor Phillips,
10 Julius Harburger,
11 John J. O'Connor,
12 Leon Sanders,
13 Patrick F. Trainor,
14 Louis Meister,
15 James E. Smith,
16 Benjamin Hoffman,
17 John F. Brennen,
18 Charles P Dillon,
19 Robert Mazet,
20 Cornelius F. Collins,
21 Edward H. Fallows,
22 Joseph Baum,
23 Thomas A. Mangin,
24 John B. Fitzgerald,
25 Frederick A. Ware,
26 John J. O'Connell,
27 Gherardi Davis,
28 Joseph I. Green,
29 Frank Bulkley,
30 Geo. W. Meyer, Jr.,
31 Samuel S. Slater,
32 John Poth, Jr.,
33 John J. Egan,
34 L. W. Redington,
35 Geo. J. Grossman.

Niagara.
1 John T. Darrison,
2 Jay S. Rowe.

Oneida.
1 Wm. J. Sullivan,
2 Louis M Martin,
3 John E. Mason.

Onondaga.
1 William G. Cottle,
2 Ed. G. Ten Eyck,
3 Edward B. Sabine,
4 John T. Delaney.

Ontario.
Jean L. Burnett.

Orange.
1 James G. Graham,
2 Louis Bedell.

Orleans.
Dennis W. Evarts.

Oswego.
1 Thomas D. Lewis,
2 Thomas M. Costello.

Otsego.
Leland M. Cowles.

Putnam.
Adrian H. Dean.

Queens.
1 Charles C. Wissel,
2 Cyrus B. Gale,
3 Geo. B. Doughty.

Rensselaer.
1 Benj. O. Brewster,
2 Wm Hutton, Jr.,
3 Michael Russell.

Richmond.
Charles J. Kullman.

Rockland.
Irving Brown.

St. Lawrence.
1 Ira C Miles,
2 Benj. A. Babcock.

Saratoga.
George H. West.

Schenectady
Andrew J. McMillan

Schoharie.
George M. Palmer.

Schuyler.
Charles A Sloane.

Seneca.
Moses U. Gould.

Steuben.
1 Edward D. Cross,
2 Hyatt C Hatch.

Suffolk.
1 Joseph N. Hallock,
2 Regis H. P. st.

Sullivan.
Clarence A. Sprague

Tioga.
Daniel P. Witter.

Tompkins
Theron Johnson.

Ulster
1 Robert A. Snyder,
2 Solomon P Thorn.

Warren.
Chas. H. Hitchcock

Washington.
Charles R. Paris.

Wayne.
M. I. Greenwood.

Westchester.
1 J. J. Sloane,
2 Wm. Henderson, Jr.,
3 James K. Apgar.

Wyoming
Daniel P. Whipple.

Yates.
Edward M. Sawyer

One Hundred and Twenty-third Session.

1900 — January 3 to April

Speaker — S. Fred. Nixon.
Sergeant-at-Arms —

Albany.
1 Wm. L. Coughtry,
2 James B. McEwan,
3 George T. Kelly,
4 Edward McCreary.

Allegany.
A. W. Litchard.

Broome.
1 James T. Rogers,
2 John H. Swift.

Cattaraugus.
1 Wm. E. Wheeler,
2 Albert T. Fancher.

Cayuga.
1 Ernest G. Treat,
2 George S. Fordyce.

Chautauqua.
1 J. Samuel Fowler,
2 S. Fred. Nixon.

Chemung.
Charles H. Knipp.

Chenango.
Jotham P. Allds.

Clinton.
Chas. E. Johnson.

Columbia.
Martin M. Kittell.

Cortland.
George S. Sands.

Delaware.
Delos Axtell.

Dutchess.
1 John T. Smith,
2 William A. Tripp.

Erie.
1 John H. Bradley,
2 Henry W. Hill,
3 George Geoghan,
4 William Metzler,
5 Henry Streifler,
6 Nicholas J. Miller,
7 John K. Patton,
8 Elijah Cook.

Essex.
Orlando Beede

Franklin.
Halbert D. Stevens.

Fulton and Hamilton.
William Harris.

Genesee.
John J. Ellis.

Greene.
Sylvester B. Sage.

Herkimer.
Erwin E. Kelley.

Jefferson.
1 Morgan Bryan,
2 Charles O. Roberts.

Kings.
1 John Hill Morgan,
2 John McKeown,
3 Jas. J. McInerney,
4 Charles H. Cotton,
5 Abram C. De Graw,
6 John Harvey Waite,
7 John D. Holsten,
8 Thomas J. Farrell,
9 John J. Cain,
10 Charles E. Fiske,
11 Joseph A. Guider,
12 Frank J. Price,
13 George Siems,
14 Thomas P. Hawkins,
15 Charles Juengst,
16 Edward C. Brennan,
17 Harris Wilson,
18 Jacob D. Remsen,
19 Conrad Hasenflug,
20 Wm. F. Delaney,
21 Joseph H. Adams.

Lewis.
John L. Smith.

Livingston.
Otto Kelsey.

Madison.
Robert J. Fish.

Monroe.
1 Merton E. Lewis,
2 A. J Rodenbeck,
3 Richard Gardiner,
4 Benj. F. Gleason.

Montgomery.
Alphonso Walrath.

New York.
1 Michael Halpin,
2 James A. Rierdon,
3 Michael T Sharkey,
4 Patrick H. Roche,
5 Nelson H. Henry,
6 T. P. Sullivan,
7 John F. Maher,
8 Isidor Cohn,
9 N. Taylor Phillips,
10 Julius Harburger,
11 John J. O'Connor,
12 Leon Sanders,
13 Patrick F. Trainor,
14 Louis Meister,
15 James E. Smith,
16 Samuel Prince,
17 Jas. J. Fitzgerald,
18 Charles P. Dillon,
19 Perez M. Stewart,
20 Henry C. Honeck,
21 E. H. Fallows,
22 Joseph Baum,
23 Maurice M. Minton,
24 John B. Fitzgerald,
25 John A. Weekes, Jr.
26 John J. O'Connell,
27 Gherardi Davis,
28 Joseph I. Green,
29 M. R. Ryttenberg,
30 Samuel F. Hyman,
31 Samuel S. Slater,
32 John Poth, Jr.,
33 John J. Egan.
34 John J. Scanlon,
35 William E. Morris.

Niagara.
1 John T. Darrison,
2 Jay S. Rowe.

Oneida.
1 William J. Sullivan,
2 Louis M. Martin,
3 Edward M. Marson.

Onondaga.
1 Edward V. Baker,
2 William Herrick,
3 Abraham Z. Hyman,
4 John T. Delaney.

Ontario.
Jean L. Burnett.

Orange.
1 James G. Graham,
2 Louis Bedell.

Orleans.
William W. Phipps.

Oswego.
1 Thomas D. Lewis,
2 Thomas M. Costello.

Otsego.
Andrew R. Smith.

Putnam.
William W. Everett.

Queens.
1 Charles C. Wissel,
2 Cyrus B. Gale.

Queens and Nassau.
3 George W. Doughty.

Rensselaer.
1 Hugh Galbraith,
2 John F. Ahern,
3 Michael Russell.

Richmond.
George Metcalfe.

Rockland.
Frank P. Demarest

St. Lawrence.
1 Charles S. Plank,
2 Benj. A. Babcock.

Saratoga.
George H. West.

Schenectady.
Andrew J. McMillan.

Schoharie.
Daniel D. Frisbie.

Schuyler.
J. Franklin Barnes.

Seneca.
Israel Y. Larzelere.

Steuben.
1 Frank C. Platt,
2 Hyatt C. Hatch.

Suffolk.
1 Joseph M. Hallock,
2 Regis H. Post.

Sullivan.
E. R. Dusinbery.

Tioga.
Daniel P. Witter.

Tompkins.
Benn Conger.

Ulster.
1 Robert A. Snyder,
2 Thomas Snyder.

Warren.
Chas. H. Hitchcock

Washington.
S. B. Irwin.

Wayne.
Fred. W. Griffith.

Westchester.
1 John J. Sloane
2 Alfred W. Cooley,
3 James K. Apgar.

Wyoming.
Charles J. Gardner

Yates.
Edward M. Sawyer.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Session.

1901 — January 2 to April 23.

Speaker — S. Fred. Nixon.

Clerk — Archie E. Baxter.

Albany.
1 Wm. L. Coughtry.
2 Abram S. Coon.
3 George T. Kelly.
4 Thomas G. Ross.

Allegany.
Jesse S. Phillips.

Broome.
1 James T. Rogers.
2 John H. Swift.

Cattaraugus.
1 Myron E. Fisher.
2 Albert T. Fancher.

Cayuga.
1 Ernest G. Treat.
2 George S. Fordyce.

Chautauqua
1 J. Samuel Fowler.
2 S. Fred. Nixon.

Chemung.
Charles H. Knipp.

Chenango.
Jotham P. Allds.

Clinton.
John F. O'Brien.

Columbia.
Sanford W. Smith.

Cortland.
Henry A. Dickinson

Delaware.
Delos Axtell.

Dutchess.
1 John T. Smith.
2 Francis G. Landon.

Erie.
1 John H. Bradley.
2 Edw'd R. O'Malley.
3 George Geoghan.
4 William Schneider.
5 Charles F. Brooks.
6 George Ruehl.
7 John K. Patton.
8 Elijah Cook.

Essex.
James M. Graeff.

Franklin.
Halbert D. Stevens.

Fulton and Hamilton.
William H. Harris.

Genesee.
John J. Ellis.

Greene.
Wm. W. Rider.

Herkimer.
Samuel M. Allston.

Jefferson.
1 Morgan Bryan.
2 Charles O. Roberts.

Kings.
1 John Hill Morgan.
2 John McKeown.
3 Jas. J. McInerney.
4 Charles H. Cotton.
5 Abram C. DeGraw.
6 John Harvey Waite.
7 John D. Holsten.
8 John C. L. Daly.
9 Wm. P. Fitzpatrick.
10 John Rainey.
11 Waldo R. Blackwell.
12 Frank J. Price.
13 Thos. F. Mathews.
14 Thos. P. Hawkins.
15 Charles Juengst.
16 Gustavus C. Weber.
17 Harris Wilson.
18 Jacob D. Remsen.
19 Conrad Hasenflug.
20 Wm. F. Delaney.
21 Joseph H. Adams.

Lewis.
John L. Smith.

Livingston.
Otto Kelsey.

Madison.
Robert J. Fish.

Monroe.
1 Merton E. Lewis.
2 Ad'ph J. Rodenbeck
3 Richard Gardiner.
4 Isaac W. Salyerds.

Montgomery.
Alphonso Walrath.

New York.
1 Michael Halpin.
2 James A. Rierdon.
3 Wauhope Lynn.
4 William H. Burns.
5 Nelson H. Henry.
6 Tim'y P. Sullivan.
7 James E. Durossa.
8 Charles S. Adler.
9 William H. Wilson
10 Julius Harburger.
11 Mich'l J. Dempsey.
12 Leon Sanders.
13 Richard S. Reilley.
14 Louis Meister.
15 James E. Smith.
16 Samuel Prince.
17 Jas. J. Fitzgerald.
18 George P. Richter.
19 Julius H. Seymour.
20 Henry C. Honeck.
21 William S. Bennet.
22 Joseph Baum.
23 William H. Smith.
24 Leo Ph. Ulmann.
25 John A. Weekes, Jr.
26 John J. O'Connell.
27 Gherardi Davis.
28 John T. Dooling.
29 Hal Bell.
30 Samuel F. Hyman.
31 Arthur L. Sherer.
32 John Poth.
33 John J. Egan.
34 John J. Scanlon.
35 Henry Bruckner.

Niagara.
1 John T. Darrison.
2 John H. Leggett.

Oneida.
1 Mich'l J. McQuade.
2 Fred J. Brill.
3 Edward M. Marson.

Onondaga.
1 Edward V. Baker.
2 Frederick D. Traub.
3 Martin L. Cadin.
4 Fred W. Hammond.

Ontario.
Jean L. Burnett.

Orange.
1 John Orr.
2 Louis Bedell.

Orleans.
William W. Phipps.

Oswego.
1 Thomas D. Lewis.
2 Thomas M. Costello.

Otsego.
Andrew R. Smith.

Putnam.
William W. Everett.

Queens.
1 Luke A. Keenan.
2 Eug'ne F. Vacheron.

Queens and Nassau.
George W. Doughty.

Rensselaer.
1 Hugh Galbraith.
2 John F. Ahern.
3 Chas. W. Reynolds

Richmond.
Calvin D. Van Name

Rockland.
George Dickey.

St. Lawrence.
1 Charles S. Plank.
2 Benj. A. Babcock.

Saratoga.
Wm. K. Mansfield.

Schenectady.
And'w J. McMillan.

Schoharie.
Daniel Frisbie.

Schuyler.
Olin T. Nye.

Seneca.
John Kaiser, Jr.

Steuben.
1 Frank C. Platt.
2 Hyatt C. Hatch.

Suffolk.
1 Joseph N. Hallock
2 George A. Robinson.

Sullivan.
Edwin R. Dusinbery

Tioga.
Edwin S. Hanford.

Tompkins.
Benn Conger.

Ulster.
1 Robert A. Snyder.
2 Solomon P. Thorn.

Warren.
Chas. H. Hitchcock

Washington.
Samuel B. Erwin.

Wayne.
Fred'k W. Griffith

Westchester.
1 William C. Mains.
2 Alford W. Cooley.
3 James K. Apgar.

Wyoming.
Charles J. Gardner

Yates.
Fred U. Swarts.

One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Session.

1902—January 1 to **March 27.**

Speaker—S. Fred. Nixon.
Clerk—Archie E. Baxter.

Albany.
1 Wm. L. Coughtry,
2 Abram S Co n,
3 Robert J. Higgins,
4 Th mas G. Ross.

Allegany.
Jesse S. Phillips.

Broome.
1 James T. Rogers,
2 Fred E. Allen.

Cattaraugus.
1 Myron E. Fisher,
2 Albert T. Fancher.

Cayuga.
1 Ernest G. Treat,
2 Charles J. Hewitt.

Chautauqua.
1 J. Samuel Fowler,
2 S. Frederick Nixon.

Chemung.
Charles H. Knipp

Chenango.
Jotham P. Allds.

Clinton.
John F. O'Brien.

Columbia.
Elbert Payne.

Cortland.
Henry A. Dickinson.

Delaware.
James R. C wan.

Dutchess.
1 John T Smith,
2 Francis G Landon.

Erie.
1 John H. Bradley,
2 Edward R. O'Malley,
3 Anthony F. Burke,
4 Wm. Schneider,
5 Charles F. B ooks,
6 George Ruehl,
7 John K. Patten,
8 Elijah Cook.

Essex.
James M. Graeff.

Franklin.
Halbert D. Stevens.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Clarence W. Smith.

Genesee.
Samuel P. Hooker.

Greene.
William W. Rider.

Herkimer.
Samuel M. Allston.

Jefferson.
1 Lewis W. Day,
2 James A. Outterson.

Kings.
1 John Hill Morgan,
2 John McKeown,
3 James J. McInerney,
4 Charles H. Cotton,
5 Ge rge Langhorst,
6 Simon Ash.
7 Peter J. Lally,
8 John C. L. Daly,
9 Wm. P. Fitzpatrick,
10 John Rainey,
11 Wald R Blackwell,
12 Howard. L. Woody,
13 James M. Manee,
14 John B. Ferre,
15 Harry H. Dale,
16 Gustavus C. Weber,
17 Harris Wilson,
18 Jacob D. Remsen,
19 John Wolf,
20 William H. Pendry,
21 Joseph H. Adams.

Lewis.
Lewis H. Stiles.

Livingston.
Otto Kelsey.

Madison.
Avery M. Hoadley.

Monroe.
1 Martin Davis,
2 George H. Smith,
3 Richard Gardiner,
4 Issac W. Sayerds.

Montgomery.
John W. Candee.

New York.
1 Thomas F. Baldwin,
2 Joseph P. Bourke.
3 Anthony J. Barrett,
4 William H. Burns,
5 Edward R. Finch,
6 Harry E. Oxford,
7 James E Duross,
8 Chas. . Ad er,
9 James A. Allen,
10 J. F. McCullough,
11 Clarence McAdam,
12 Leon Sanders,
13 Richard S. Reilley,
14 Henry . Doll,
15 James E. Smith,
16 Samuel Prince,
17 J. J. Fitzgerald,
18 George F. Richter,
19 Julius H. Seymour,
20 J. H. Fitzpatrick,
21 William S. Bennet,
22 William F. Meeks,
23 Josiah T. Newcomb,
24 Geo. Ph. Ulmann,
25 John A. Weekes, Jr,
26 Myron Sulzberger,
27 Gherardi Davis,
28 John T. Dooling,
29 Bainbridge Colby,
30 G. A. Litthauer,
31 Arthur L. Sherer,
32 Matthew F. Neville,
33 John J. Egan,
34 John J. Scanlon,
35 Franklin Grady.

Niagara.
1 John T. Darrison,
2 John H. Leggett.

Oneida.
1 Michael J. McQuade,
2 Fred J. Brill,
3 Edward M. Marson.

Onondaga.
1 James F. Williams,
2 Frederick D Traub,
3 Martin L. Cadin,
4 Fred W. Hammond.

Ontario.
Jean L. Burnett.

Orange.
1 John Orr,
2 Louis Bedell.

Orleans.
William W. Phipps.

Oswego.
1 Thomas D. Lewis,
2 Thomas M. Costello.

Otsego.
John B. Conkling.

Putnam.
John R. Yale.

Queens.
1 Luke A. Keenan,
2 Francis X. Duer.

Queens and Nassau.
3 George W. Doughty.

Rensselaer
1 John M. Chambers,
2 John F. Ahern,
3 Chas. W. Reynolds.

Richmond
F. C. Townsend.

Rockland.
George Dickey.

St. Lawrence.
1 Charles S. Plank,
2 Edwin A. Merritt, Jr.

Saratoga.
Wm. K. Mansfield.

Schenectady.
And'w. J McMillan.

Schoharie.
George M. Palmer.

Schuyler.
Olin T. Nye.

Seneca.
Daniel W. Moran.

Steuben.
1 Frank C Platt,
2 Gordon M. Patchin.

Suffolk.
1 Willis A. Reeve,
2 George A. Robinson.

Sullivan.
E. R. Dusinbery.

Tioga.
Edwin S. Hanford.

Tompkins.
George E. Monroe.

Ulster.
1 Robert A. Snyder,
2 Sands Haviland.

Warren.
James L. Fuller.

Washington.
William H. Hughes.

Wayne.
Fred'k W. Griffith.

Westchester.
1 John J Sloane,
2 J. M Wainright,
3 James K. Apgar.

Wyoming.
Henry J. McNair.

Yates.
Ernest R. Bordwell.

One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Session.

1903—January 7 to April 23.

Speaker—S. Fred. Nixon.
Clerk—Archie E. Baxter.

Albany.
1 Charles W Mead,
2 Abram S. Coon,
3 William V. Cooke.
4 William J. Grattan

Allegany.
Jesse S. Phillips.

Broome.
1 James T Rogers,
2 Fred E. Allen.

Cattaraugus.
1 Theodore Hayden,
2 James C Sheldon.

Cayuga.
1 Ernest G. Treat,
Charles J. Hewitt.

Chautauqua.
1 Samuel Fowler,
2 Frederick Nixon.

Chemung.
Sherman Moreland.

Chenango.
Edgar A. Pearsall.

Clinton.
H. Wallace Knapp.

Columbia.
Edward W. Scovill.

Cortland.
Henry A. Dickinson.

Delaware.
James R. Cowan.

Dutchess.
1 John T. Smith,
2 Francis G. Landon.

Erie.
1 John H. Bradley,
2 Robert L. Cox,
3 Anthony F. Burke,
4 Charles V. Lynch,
5 Charles W. Hinson,
6 George Ruehl,
7 John K. Fatton
8 Elijah Cook.

Essex.
James M. Graefe.

Franklin.
Halbert D. Stevens.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Clarence W. Smith.

Genesee.
S. Percy Hooker.

Greene.
Charles E. Nichols.

Herkimer.
Samuel M. Allston

Jefferson.
1 Wm. A. Denison,
2 Jas. A. Outterson.

Kings.
1 John Hill Morgan,
2 John McKeown.
3 Jas. J. McInerney,
4 J. E. Bullwinkel,
5 F. C. Metcalfe,
6 Frank J. Ulrich,
7 William Keegan,
8 John C. L. Daly,
9 James J. Kehoe,
10 Francis J. Byrne,
11 Wm. S. Shanahan,
12 John F. Kearney,
13 Thos F Mathews
14 John B. Ferre,
15 Harry H. Dale,
16 G. C Weber,
17 Edw'd C. Dowling,
18 Jacob D. Remsen,
19 John Wolf,
20 Louis J. Zettler,
21 Edward A. Miller.

Lewis.
Lewis H. Stiles.

Livingston.
Wm Y. Robinson.

Madison.
Avery W. Hoadley.

Monroe.
1 Martin Davis,
2 George H. Smith,
3 Eugene J. Dwyer,
4 John Pallace, Jr.

Montgomery.
John W. Candee.

New York.
1 Andrew J. Doyle,
2 Joseph P. Bourke,
3 D. F. Mullaney,
4 William H. Burns,
5 Edward R. Finch,
6 Harry E. Oxford,
7 Peter P. Sherry,
8 Isidor Cohn,
9 Richard J. Butler,
10 J. F. McCullough,
11 Hugh Dolan
12 Edward Rosenstein,
13 John C. Hackett,
14 Henry W. Doll,
15 Thos. J McManus,
16 Samuel Prince,
17 John F. Curry,
18 George P. Richter,
19 Chas. F. Bostwick,
20 J. H. Fitzpatrick,
21 Frederick E. Wood,
22 Wm. H. Hornidge,
23 E J. McCarthy,
24 Leo Ph Ulmann,
25 Howard Conking,
26 Myron Sulzberger,
27 George B. Agnew,
28 John T. Dooling,
29 George B. Clark,
30 G. A. Litthauer,
31 Lewis A. Abrams,
32 Matthew F. Neville,
33 James O. Farrell,
34 William J. Ellis,
35 Peter J. Everett.

Niagara.
1 Joseph M. Hoffman,
2 John H. Leggett.

Oneida.
1 Thos A. Mortimer,
2 Fred J. Brill,
3 John C. Evans.

Onondaga.
1 James F Williams,
2 Fred'k D. Traub,
3 Martin L. Cadin,
4 Fred W. Hammond.

Ontario.
Jean L. Burnett.

Orange.
1 John Orr,
2 Louis Bedell.

Orleans.
Chas S. Bridgeman.

Oswego.
1 Thomas D. Lewis,
2 Thos. M Costello.

Otsego.
John B. Conkling.

Putnam.
John R. Yale.

Queens.
1 Joseph Sullivan,
2 Francis X. Duer.

Queens and Nassau.
3 George W. Doughty

Rensselaer
1 John M. Chambers,
2 John J. Mc arthy,
3 Chas. W. Reynolds.

Richmond.
Chas J. McCormack.

Rockland.
Thomas Finegan.

St Lawrence.
1 Charles S Plank,
2 Edwin A. Merritt.

Saratoga.
George H. Whitney.

Schenectady.
William W. Wemple

Schoharie.
George M. Palmer.

Schuyler.
Olin T. Nye.

Seneca.
Daniel W. Moran.

Steuben.
1 Frank C. Platt.
2 Gordon M. Patchin.

Suffolk.
1 Willis A. Reeve,
2 Orlando Hubbs.

Sullivan.
John F. Simpson.

Tioga.
Edwin S. Hanford

Tompkins.
George E. Monroe

Ulster.
1 Charles T. Coutant,
2 Solomon P. Thorne.

Warren.
Loyal L. Davis

Washington.
William H Hughes

Wayne.
Addison P. Smith.

Westchester.
1 John J. Sloane,
2 J. M. Wainwright,
3 James K. Apgar.

Wyoming.
Henry J. McNair.

Yates.
Cyrus C. Harvey.

One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Session.

1904 — January 6 to April 15.

Speaker — S. Fred. Nixon.
Clerk — Archie E. Baxter.

Albany.
1 Charles W. Mead,
2 Abram S. Coon,
3 Ellsworth Carr,
4 William J. Grattan.

Allegany.
Jesse S. Phillips.

Broome.
1 James T. Rogers,
2 Fred E. Allen.

Cattaraugus.
1 Theodore Hayden,
2 James C. Sheldon.

Cayuga.
1 J. W. Hapeman,
2 Charles J. Hewitt.

Chautauqua.
1 Arthur C. Wade,
2 S. Frederick Nixon.

Chemung.
Sherman Moreland.

Chenango.
Edgar A. Pearsall.

Clinton.
H. Wallace Knapp.

Columbia.
Edward W. Scovill.

Cortland.
Henry A. Dickinson.

Delaware.
James R. Cowan.

Dutchess.
1 John T. Smith.
2 Robert W. Chanler.

Erie.
1 Charles J. Quinn,
2 Robert L. Cox,
3 Anthony F. Burke,
4 Charles V. Lynch,
5 Charles F. Brooks,
6 George Ruehl,
7 John K. Patton,
8 Elijah Cook.

Essex.
James M. Graeff.

Franklin.
Chas. R. Matthews.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Frank C. Wood.

Genesee.
Samuel P. Hooker.

Greene.
Charles E. Nichols.

Herkimer.
Abram B. Steele.

Jefferson.
1 Wm. A. Denison,
2 J. Frank Larue.

Kings.
1 Thomas O'Neill,
2 John McKeown,
3 Thos. F. Reilly,
4 J. E. Bullwinkel,
5 F. C. Metcalfe,
6 Frank J. Ulrich,
7 William Kerrigan,
8 John C. L. Daly,
9 James Kehoe,
10 Frank H. Cothren,
11 Wm. S. Shanahan,
12 Oscar L. Thonet,
13 Thos. F. Mathews,
14 John B. Ferre,
15 Harry H. Dale,
16 Richard C. Perry,
17 Edw'd C. Dowling,
18 Jacob D. Remsen,
19 John Wolf,
20 Louis J. Zettler,
21 Edward A. Miller.

Lewis.
H. E. Slocum.

Livingston.
Wm. Y. Robinson.

Madison.
Robert J. Fish.

Monroe.
1 Martin Davis,
2 Chas. E. Ogden,
3 Chas. E. Callahan,
4 John Pallace, jr.

Montgomery.
Wm. B. Charles.

Nassau.
Wm. W. Cocks.

New York.
1 Thos. B. Caughlan,
2 Alfred E. Smith,
3 Anthony J. Barrett,
4 William H. Burns,
5 Edward R. Finch,
6 Charles Anderson,
7 Peter P. Sherry,
8 B. E. Siegelstein,
9 Patrick H. Bird,
10 Wm. Sohmer,
11 Hugh Dolan,
12 E. Rosenstein,
13 John C. Hackett,
14 Albert C. Wigand,
15 Thos. J. McManus,
16 Samuel Prince,
17 John F. Curry,
18 Geo. P. Richter,
19 Chas. F. Bostwick,
20 P. L. Fitzsimons,
21 Jos. H. Adams,
22 W. H. Hornidge,
23 J. T. Newcomb,
24 John F. Carew,
25 Ezra P. Prentice,
26 Charles Leopold,
27 George B. Agnew,
28 E. S. Cahn,
29 F. E. Perham,
30 G. A. Litthauer,
31 Ernest H. Wallace,
32 Julius Brosen,
33 Jas. O. Farrell,
34 William J. Ellis,
35 Peter Everett.

Niagara.
1 G. F. Thompson,
2 J. H. Leggett.

Oneida.
1 Thos. Mortimer,
2 Jay H. Pratt,
3 John C. Evans.

Onondaga.
1 Frank X. Wood,
2 Edw. Schoeneck,
3 Martin L. Cadin,
4 Fred W. Hammond.

Ontario.
Jean L. Burnett.

Orange.
1 John Orr,
2 Louis Bedell.

Orleans.
C. S. Bridgeman.

Oswego.
1 Thos. D. Lewis,
2 F. G. Whitney.

Otsego.
John B. Conklin.

Putnam.
John R. Yale.

Queens.
1 Joseph Sullivan,
2 Wm. A. DeGroot,
3 Wm. W. Cocks.

Rensselaer.
1 F. L. Stevens,
2 Wm. V. Donovan,
3 C. A. Gardner.

Richmond.
George Bechtel.

Rockland.
Matthew Hurd.

St. Lawrence.
1 Charles S. Plank,
2 E. A. Merritt, jr.

Saratoga.
G. H. Whitney.

Schenectady.
Wm. W. Wemple.

Schoharie.
Geo. M. Palmer.

Schuyler.
Olin T. Nye.

Seneca.
John F. Crosby.

Steuben.
1 Frank C. Platt,
2 Jerry E. B. Santee

Suffolk.
1 Willis A. Reeve,
2 Orlando Hubbs.

Sullivan.
John F. Simpson.

Tioga.
Edwin S. Hanford.

Tompkins.
George E. Monroe.

Ulster.
1 Charles T. Coutant,
2 W. D. Cunningham.

Warren.
Loyal L. Davis.

Washington.
James S. Parker.

Wayne.
Addison P. Smith.

Westchester.
1 George N. Rigby,
2 J. M. Wainwright,
3 James K. Apgar.

Wyoming.
Elmer E. Charles.

Yates.
Cyrus C. Harvey.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Session.

1905—January 4 to May 5.

Speaker—S. Fred. Nixon.
Clerk—Archie E. Baxter.

Albany.
1 Mead, Chas. W.
2 Coon, Abram S.
3 Cooke, William V.
4 Grattan, William J.

Allegany.
Phillips, Jesse S.

Broome.
1 Rogers, James T.
2 Allen, Fred. E.

Cattaraugus.
1 Smith, Jasper E.
2 Sheldon, James C.

Cayuga.
1 Hapeman, J. W.
2 Allen, J. Guernsey.

Chautauqua.
1 Wade, Arthur C.
2 Nixon, S. Frederick.

Chemung.
Moreland, Sherman.

Chenango.
Carrier, Chas. L.

Clinton.
Knapp, H. Wallace.

Columbia.
Scovill, Edward W.

Cortland.
Newton, Chas. O.

Delaware.
Cowan, James R.

Dutchess.
1 Smith, John T.
2 Gray, Augustus B.

Erie.
1 Quinn, Chas. J.
2 Cox, Robert Lynn.
3 Burzynski, F. S.
4 Tenjost, William C.
5 Brooks, Charles F.
6 Standart, F. W.
7 Patton, John K.
8 Shuttleworth, L. J.

Essex.
Hooper, Frank C.

Franklin.
Matthews, Chas. R.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Wood, Frank C.

Genesee.
Hooker, S. Percy.

Greene.
Brady, William C.

Herkimer.
Steele, Abram B.

Jefferson.
1 Foster, Albert.
2 La Rue, J. Frank.

Kings.
1 O'Neill, Thomas.
2 McKeown, John.
3 Reilly, Thos. P.
4 Cotton, Chas. H.
5 Foelker, Otto G.
6 Dodd, Chas. J.
7 Grady, Michael J.
8 Thompson, Jas. A.
9 Byrne, James J.
10 Murphy, Chas. F.
11 Shanahan, W. S.
12 Thonet, Oscar L.
13 Mathews, Thos. F.
14 Kavanaugh, G. W.
15 Dale, Harry H.
16 Perry, Richard C.
17 Dowling, E. C.
18 Fuller, Chas. H.
19 Wolf, John.
20 Pendry, Wm. H.
21 Francisco, Chas. H.

Lewis.
Slocum, H. E.

Livingston.
Wadsw'th, J. W., Jr.

Madison.
Fish, Robert J.

Monroe.
1 Becker, Dewitt C.
2 Ogden, Chas. E.
3 Callahan, Chas. E.
4 Beebe, Albert P.

Montgomery.
Charles, Wm. B.

New York.
1 Caughlan, Thos. B.
2 Smith, Alfred E.
3 Malloy, Richard J.
4 Burns, William H.
5 Tompkins, Leslie J.
6 Anderson, Charles.
7 Sherry, Peter P.
8 Freidel, Louis.
9 Bird, Patrick H.
10 Etzel, Frederick J.
11 Sammon, John J.
12 Rosenstein, Edw'd.
13 Hackett, John C.
14 Wiegand, Albert C.
15 McManus, Thos. J.
16 Hartman, Gustave.
17 Sheehy, M. J.
18 La Fetra, Edw'd B.
19 Stanley, Mervin C.
20 Fitzsimons, P. L.
21 Young, William.
22 Hornidge, Wm. H.
23 Smith, Richard H.
24 Nugent, James J.
25 Prentice, Ezra P.
26 Machacek, M. J.
27 Agnew, George B.
28 Cahn, Emanuel S.
29 Perham, Frederic E.
30 Wagner, Robert F.
31 Beihilf, Joseph.
32 Prince, Leopold.
33 Salomon, John J.
34 Ellis, William J.
35 Everett, Peter J.

Niagara.
1 Thompson, G. F.
2 Leggett, John H.

Oneida.
1 Gates, Henry L.
2 Pratt, Jay H.
3 Evans, John C.

Onondaga.
1 Wood, Frank X.
2 Schoeneck, Edward.
3 Cadin, Martin L.
4 Hammond, Fred. W.

Ontario.
Burnett, Jean L.

Orange.
1 Hastings, Wm. G.
2 Bedell, Louis.

Orleans.
Wilson, Henry V.

Oswego.
1 Lewis, Thomas D.
2 Whitney, Fred. G.

Otsego.
Bass, Deloss E.

Putnam.
Yale, John R.

Queens.
1 Sullivan, Joseph.
2 Wilsnack, Theo. P.

Queens & Nassau.
3 Miller, William G.

Rensselaer.
1 Stevens, Frank L.
2 Donovan, Wm. V.
3 Gardner, Calvin A.

Richmond.
Wedemyer, A. J. B.

Rockland.
Hurd, Matthew.

St. Lawrence.
1 Plank, Charles S.
2 Merritt, E. A., Jr.

Saratoga.
Whitney, George H.

Schenectady.
Wemple, Wm. W.

Schoharie.
Palmer, George M.

Schuyler.
Gurnett, John W.

Seneca.
Maier, William J.

Steuben.
1 Platt, Frank C.
2 Santee, Jerry E. B.

Suffolk.
1 Reeve, Willis A.
2 Hubbs, Orlando.

Sullivan.
Bisland, Edward.

Tioga.
Hanford, Edwin S.

Tompkins.
Monroe, George E.

Ulster.
1 Coutant, Chas. T.
2 Cunningham, W. D.

Warren.
Waddell, William R.

Washington.
Parker, James S.

Wayne.
Smith, Addison P.

Westchester.
1 Rigby, George N.
2 Wainwright, J. M.
3 Apgar, James K.

Wyoming.
Charles, Elmer E.

Yates.
West, Leonidas D.

One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Session.

1906—January 3 to May 3.

Speaker—J. W. Wadsworth, Jr.
Clerk—Archie E. Baxter.

Albany.
1 Mead, Charles W.
2 Coon, Abram S.
3 Maher, Thomas F.
4 Grattan, William J.

Allegany.
Phillips, Jesse S.

Broome.
1 Rogers, James T.
2 Allen, Fred E.

Cattaraugus.
1 Smith, Jasper E.
2 Valk, John J.

Cayuga.
1 Hapeman, J. W.
2 Allen, J. Guernsey.

Chautauqua.
1 Wade, Arthur C.
2 Williams, Henry K.

Chemung.
Moreland, Sherman.

Chenango.
Carrier, Charles L.

Clinton.
Knapp, H. Wallace.

Columbia.
Scovill, E. W.

Cortland.
Crosley, Fred A.

Delaware.
Cowan, James R.

Dutchess.
1 Smith, Myron.
2 Gray, Augustus B.

Erie.
1 Quinn, Charles J.
2 Cox, Robert Lynn.
3 Burzynski, Frank S.
4 Lynch, Charles V.
5 Dressing, Louis.
6 Keyes, James S.
7 Patton, John K.
8 Shuttleworth, L. J.

Essex.
Hooper, Frank C.

Franklin.
Matthews, Chas. R.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Mills, William E.

Genesee.
Hooker, S. Percy.

Greene.
Brady, William C.

Herkimer.
Steele, Abram B.

Jefferson.
1 Foster, Albert.
2 Wood, Gary H.

Kings.
1 O'Neill, Thomas.
2 Donohue, Patrick.
3 Reilly, Thomas P.
4 Colné, William W.
5 Foelker, Otto G.
6 Surpless, Thomas J.
7 Grady, Michael J.
8 Thompson, Jas. A.
9 McGuire, Thos. F.
10 Murphy, Charles F.
11 Shanahan, Wm. S.
12 Green, George A.
13 Palmer, Samuel J.
14 Kavanagh, Geo. W.
15 Sprenger, Chas. C. G.
16 Weber, Charles J.
17 Dowling, Edw. C.
18 Lee, Warren I.
19 Schmitt, Charles.
20 Feth, Charles.
21 Harvey, Frank E.

Lewis.
Boshart, Chas. F.

Livingston.
Wadsworth, J. W., Jr.

Madison.
Fish, Robert J.

Monroe.
1 Becker, Dewitt C.
2 Whitley, James L.
3 Averill, Robert.
4 Beebe, Albert P.

Montgomery.
Charles, William B.

New York.
1 Caughlan, Thos. B.
2 Smith, Alfred E.
3 Eagleton, John T.
4 Burns, William H.
5 Tompkins, Leslie J.
6 Oliver, James.
7 Long, Thomas F.
8 Harawitz, Abraham.
9 Bird, Patrick H.
10 Hoffman, Samuel.
11 Sammon, John J.
12 Eckmann, Max.
13 Hackett, John C.
14 Fritz, Jacob.
15 Bohan, Owen W.
16 Hartman, Gustave.
17 Steffens, Christ.
18 La Fetra, Edw. B.
19 Stanley, Mervin C.
20 Farnan, Thomas A.
21 Young, William.
22 Rock, Thomas.
23 Francis, James A.
24 Story, John T.
25 Prentice, Ezra P.
26 Brennan, Roger J.
27 Agnew, George B.
28 Schwegler, George.
29 Wells, Frederic D.
30 Smith, Maurice F.
31 Bernstein, J. Sidney.
32 Krulewitch, Samuel.
33 Salomon, Jacob E.
34 Campbell, Charles.
35 Cohalan, John P.

Niagara.
1 Lee, A. Edmund.
2 Draper, W. Levell.

Oneida.
1 Gates, Henry L.
2 Pratt, Jay H.
3 Evans, John C.

Onondaga.
1 Gregory, Charles H.
2 Schoeneck, Edward.
3 Baldwin, George L.
4 Hammond, Fred W.

Ontario.
Burnett, Jean L.

Orange.
1 Hastings, Wm. G.
2 Bedell, Louis.

Orleans.
Wilson, Henry V.

Oswego.
1 Lewis, Thomas D.
2 Whitney, Fred. G.

Otsego.
Bass, Deloss E.

Putnam.
Yale, John R.

Queens.
1 Harte, Dennis J.
2 De Groot, Wm. A.

Queens and Nassau.
3 Miller, William G.

Rensselaer.
1 Filley, Fred'k C.
2 Nolan, Michael D.
3 Lansing, Bradf'd R.

Richmond.
Wedemeyer, A. J. B.

Rockland.
Carnochan, Gouv. M.

St. Lawrence.
1 Gray, Fred J.
2 Merritt, E. A., Jr.

Saratoga.
Whitney, George H.

Schenectady.
Wemple, Wm. W.

Schoharie.
Palmer, George M.

Schuyler.
Gurnett, John W.

Seneca.
Maier, William J.

Steuben.
1 Chamberlain, W. H.
2 Santee, Jerry E. B.

Suffolk.
1 Lupton, John M.
2 Hubbs, Orlando.

Sullivan.
Bisland, Edward.

Tioga.
Winters, Byram L.

Tompkins.
Gunderman, Wm. R.

Ulster.
1 Fowler, Joseph M.
2 Cunningham, W. D.

Warren.
Waddell, Wm. R.

Washington.
Norton, Eugene R.

Wayne.
Hamn, Edson W.

Westchester.
1 Oglesby, W. R.
2 Wainwright, J. M.
3 Apgar, James K.

Wyoming.
Nevins, Byron A.

Yates.
West, Leonidas D.

One Hundred and Thirtieth Session.

1907—January 2 to June 26.
Extraordinary session, July 8 to July 26.

Speaker — James W. Wadsworth, Jr.

Clerk — Archie E. Baxter.

Albany.
1 Chas. W. Mead.
2 Thos. F. Maher.
3 Robt. B. Waters

Allegany.
Jesse S. Phillips.

Broome.
Jas. T. Rogers.

Cattaraugus.
John J. Volk.

Cayuga.
Fred. A. Dudley.

Chautauqua.
1 Aug. F. Allen.
2 C. M. Hamilton.

Chemung.
Sher. Moreland.

Chenango.
H. C. Stratton.

Clinton.
A. T. Dominy.

Columbia.
John B. Sinclair.

Cortland.
Chas. O. Newton.

Delaware.
Jas. R. Stevenson.

Dutchess.
1 Myron Smith.
2 Fred. Northup.

Erie.
1 Orson J. Weimert.
2 John L. O'Brian.
3 Chas. F. Brooks.
4 Edw. D. Jackson.
5 John H. Mallon.
6 F. S. Burzynski.
7 Geo. W. Walters.
8 John K. Patton.
9 L. J. Shuttleworth

Essex.
Frank C. Hooker.

Franklin.
C. R. Matthews.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Wm. E. Mills.

Genesee.
Fred B. Parker.

Greene.
Wm. C. Brady.

Herkimer.
T. D. Ferguson.

Jefferson.
1 Alfred D. Lowe.
2 Gary H. Wood.

Kings.
1 D. H. Ralston.
2 Jas. A. Jacobs.
3 M. H. Baumann.
4 Geo. W. Brown.
5 Chas. J. Weber.
6 Thos. J. Surpless.
7 T. J. Geoghagan.
8 Thos. J. Farrell.
9 George A. Voss.
10 Chas. F. Murphy.
11 Wm. W. Colne.
12 Geo. A. Green.
13 John H. Donnelly.
14 Wm. J. Donohue.
15 Daniel J. Collins.
16 Chas. A. Conrady.
17 Edw. C. Dowling.
18 Warren I. Lee.
19 Charles Feth.
20 Harrison C. Glore.
21 Samuel A. Gluck.
22 Edw. Eichhorn.
23 Wm. Lee Mooney.

Lewis.
C. Fred Boshart.

Livingston.
J. W. Wadsworth, Jr.

Madison.
O. W. Burhyte.

Monroe.
1 Geo. F. Harris.
2 Jas. L. Whitley.
3 Henry R. Glynn.
4 Robert Averill.
5 Henry Morgan.

Montgomery.
T. R. Staley.

Nassau.
Wm. G. Miller.

New York.
1 Jas. F. Cavanaugh
2 Alfred E. Smith.
3 James Oliver.
4 Wm. H. Burns.
5 John T. Eagleton.
6 Adolph Stern.
7 Jos. W. Keller.
8 Abra'm Harawitz.
9 John C. Hackett.
10 Cornelius Huth.
11 Owen W. Bohan.
12 James A. Foley.
13 James J. Hoey.
14 John Loos.
15 M. C. Stanley.
16 Martin G. McCue.
17 William Young.
18 Mark Goldberg.
19 Alex. Brough.
20 Geo. Schwegler.
21 Robt. I. Conklin.
22 Robt. F. Wagner.
23 Jas. A. Francis.
24 James V. Ganly.
25 Ezra P. Prentice.
26 Leopold Prince.
27 B. R. Robinson.
28 Ed. W. Buckley.
29 Fred. D. Wells.
30 Louis A. Cuvillier.
31 Phillip Reece.
32 W. B. Dobbs.
33 Philip J. Schmidt.
34 Geo. M. S. Schulz.
35 John V. Sheridan.
4 Wm. A. DeGroot.

Niagara.
1 Chas. F. Foley.
2 W. L. Draper.

Oneida.
1 Merwin K. Hart.
2 Ladd J. Lewis, Jr.
3 Arthur G. Blue.

Onondaga.
1 Edw. Schoeneck.
2 F. W. Hammond.
3 Geo. L. Baldwin.

Ontario.
Jean L. Burnett.

Orange.
1 Wm. G. Hastings.
2 Chas. E. Mance.

Orleans.
M. E. Eggleston.

Oswego.
F. G. Whitney.

Otsego.
Charles Smith.

Putnam.
John R. Yale.

Queens.
1 Thos. H. Todd.
2 Jos. Flanagan.
3 Conrad Garbe.

Rensselaer.
1 Fred. C Filley.
2 B. R. Lansing.

Richmond.
Wm. T. Croak.

Rockland.
Matthew Hurd.

St. Lawrence.
1 Fred J. Gray.
2 Ed. A. Merritt, Jr.

Saratoga.
Geo. H. Whitney.

Schenectady.
Miles R. Frisbie.

Schoharie.
Chas. H. Holmes.

Schuyler.
Charles A. Cole.

Seneca.
Wm. B. Harper.

Steuben.
1 Wm. H. Chamberlain.
2 Chas. K. Marlatt.

Suffolk.
1 John M. Lupton.
2 Orlando Hubbs.

Sullivan.
Geo. W. Murphy.

Tioga.
B. L. Winters.

Tompkins.
W. R. Gunderman

Ulster.
1 Jos. M. Fowler.
2 Wm. D. Cunningham.

Warren.
Wm. R. Waddell.

Washington.
Eug. R. Norton.

Wayne.
Edson W. Hamn.

Westchester.
1 Harry W. Haines.
2 Holland S. Duell.
3 James K. Apgar.
4 J. M. Wainwright.

Wyoming.
Byron A. Nevins.

Yates.
Leon. D. West.

One Hundred and Thirty-first Session.

1908 — January 1 to April 23.
Extraordinary session, May 11 to June 11.
Speaker — James W. Wadsworth, Jr.
Clerk — Ray B. Smith.

Albany.
1 Ellis J. Staley.
2 Wm. E. Nolan.
3 Robert B. Waters.

Allegany.
Jesse S. Phillips.

Broome.
Harry C. Perkins.

Cattaraugus.
John J. Volk.

Cayuga.
Fred. A. Dudley.

Chautauqua.
1 Aug. F. Allen.
2 C. M. Hamilton.

Chemung.
D. C. Robinson.

Chenango.
Julien C. Scott.

Clinton.
A. T. Dominy.

Columbia.
L. J. Bashford.

Cortland.
Chas. F. Brown.

Delaware.
H. J. Williams.

Dutchess.
1 Myron Smith.
2 Fred. Northrup.

Erie.
1 Orson J. Welmert.
2 John L. O'Brian.
3 Geo. J. Arnold.
4 Wm. Jordan.
5 Edw. P. Costello.
6 F. S. Burzynski.
7 Geo. W. Walters.
8 C. MacGregor.
9 Frank B. Thorn.

Essex.
James Shea.

Franklin.
Harry H. Hawley.

Fulton and Hamilton.
1 W. Ellison Mills.

Genesee.
Fred. B. Parker.

Greene.
Wm. C. Brady.

Herkimer.
T. D. Ferguson.

Jefferson.
1 Alfred D. Lowe.
2 Gary H. Wood.

Kings.
1 E. R. Terry.
2 Jas. A. Jacobs.
3 A. L. Hurley.
4 Andrew C. Troy.
5 Chas. J. Weber.
6 Thos. J. Surpless.
7 T. J. Geoghegan.
8 John McBride.
9 George A. Voss.
10 Chas. F. Murphy.
11 Wm. W. Cohn.
12 George A. Green.
13 J. H. Donnelly.
14 Jas. E. Fay.
15 John J. Schutta.
16 M. J. Grady.
17 John R. Farrar.
18 Warren I. Lee.
19 John Holbrook.
20 Harrison C. Glore.
21 Samuel A. Gluck
22 Emil Rose.
23 Isaac Sargent.

Lewis.
C. Fred Boshart.

Livingston.
J. W. Wadsworth, Jr.

Madison.
O. W. Burhyte.

Monroe.
1 Geo. F. Harris.
2 Jas. L. Whitley.
3 Geo. L. Meade.
4 B. J. Haggarty.
5 Henry Morgan.

Montgomery.
T. R. Staley.

Nassau.
Wm. G. Miller.

New York.
1 T. B. Caughlan.
2 Alfred E. Smith.
3 James Oliver.
4 Aaron J. Levy.
5 J. T. Eagleton.
6 Adolph Stern.
7 Jos. W. Keller.
8 Moritz Graubard.
9 John C. Hackett.
10 A. M. McCabe.
11 F. K. Johnston.
12 Jas. A. Foley.
13 Jas. J. Hoey.
14 John J. Herrick.
15 Wm. M. Bennett.
16 Martin G. McCue.
17 F. R. Toombs.
18 Mark Goldberg.
19 Wm. B. Donihee.
20 Pat. J. McGrath.
21 Robt. S. Conklin.
22 Robt. F. Wagner.
23 Jas. A. Francis.
24 W. H. Spriggins.
25 Art. Ward, Jr.
26 Solomon Strauss.
27 B. R. Robinson.
28 E. W. Buckley.
29 W. H. Liebmann.
30 Louis A. Cuvillier.
31 A. Greenberg.
32 Jesse Silbermann.
33 Philip J. Schmidt.
34 Geo. M. S. Schulz.
35 J. V. Sheridan.

Niagara.
1 Chas. F. Foley.
2 W. L. Draper.

Oneida.
1 Merwin K. Hart.
2 L. J. Lewis, Jr.
3 Arthur G. Blue.

Onondaga.
1 J. C. McLaughlin.
2 F. W. Hammond.
3 J. H. Walters.

Ontario.
G. B. Hemenway.

Orange.
1 Henry Seacord.
2 C. E. Mance.

Orleans.
M. E. Eggleston.

Oswego.
Fred. G. Whitney.

Otsego.
Charles Smith.

Putnam.
John R. Yale.

Queens.
1 Thos. H. Todd.
2 Wm. Klein.
3 Conrad Garbe.
4 Wm. A. De Groot.

Rensselaer.
1 Fred. C. Filley.
2 B. R. Lansing.

Richmond.
Wm. A. Shortt.

Rockland.
F. De Noyelles.

St. Lawrence.
1 Fred J. Gray.
2 Ed. A. Merritt, Jr.

Saratoga.
Geo. H. Whitney.

Schenectady.
Miles R. Frisbie.

Schoharie.
Geo. M. Palmer.

Schuyler.
Charles A. Cole.

Seneca.
Wm. B. Harper.

Steuben.
1 Wm. H. Chamberlain.
2 Chas. K. Marlatt.

Suffolk.
1 John M. Lupton.
2 Orlando Hubbs.

Sullivan.
Geo. W. Murphy.

Tioga.
Frank L. Howard.

Tompkins.
W. R. Gunderman

Ulster.
1 Jos. M. Fowler.
2 W. E. E. Little.

Warren.
Wm. R. Waddell.

Washington.
Jas. S. Parker.

Wayne.
Edson W. Hamn.

Westchester.
1 H. W. Haines.
2 M. B. Wright.
3 Isaac H. Smith.
4 J. M. Wainwright.

Wyoming.
R. M. McFarlane.

Yates.
Leonidas D. West.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Session.

1909 — January 6 to April 30.

Speaker — James W. Wadsworth, Jr.
Clerk — Ray B. Smith.

Albany.
1 J. Newton Fiero.*
2 Wm. E. Nolan.
3 Robt. B. Waters.

Allegany.
Jesse S. Phillips.

Broome.
Harry C. Perkins.

Cattaraugus.
E. J. Cheney.

Cayuga.
William B. Reed.

Chautauqua.
1 Augustus F. Allen.
2 John L. Sullivan.

Chemung.
Seymour Lowman.

Chenango.
Julien C. Scott.

Clinton.
Wm. R. Weaver.

Columbia.
Albert S. Callan.

Cortland.
Chas. F. Brown.

Delaware.
Henry J. Williams.

Dutchess.
1 Myron Smith.
2 Everett H. Travis.

Erie.
1 Orson J. Weimert.
2 John L. O'Brian.
3 Leo J. Neupert.
4 Edwd. D. Jackson.
5 Edwd. P. Costello.
6 Jas. M. Rozan.
7 G. H. Wende.
8 C. Mac Gregor.
9 Frank B. Thorn.

Essex.
James Shea.

Franklin.
Harry H. Hawley.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Scott Partridge.

Genesee.
Fred B. Parker.

Greene.
Wm. C. Brady.

Herkimer.
Chas. L. Fellows.

Jefferson.
1 Alfred D. Lowe.
2 Gary H. Wood.

Kings.
1 H. S. Goodspeed.
2 Wm. J. Gillen.
3 Michael A. O'Neil.
4 Geo. W. Brown.
5 Chas. J. Weber.
6 Thos. J. Surpless.
7 T. J. Geoghegan.
8 John J. McKeon.
9 Geo. A. Voss.
10 Chas. F. Murphy.
11 Wm. W. Colné.
12 Geo. A. Green.
13 John H. Donnelly.
14 James E. Fay.
15 John J. Schutta.
16 Robt. H. Clarke.
17 John R. Farrar.
18 Warren I. Lee.
19 Felix J. Sanner.
20 Harrison C. Glore.
21 Samuel A. Glück.
22 Albert Lachman.
23 Isaac Sargent.

Lewis.
C. Fred Boshart.

Livingston.
J. W. Wadsworth, Jr.

Madison.
O. W. Burhyte.

Monroe.
1 Edward H. White.
2 Jas. L. Whitley.
3 Louis E. Lazarus.
4 C. W. Phillips.
5 J. J. McInerney.

Montgomery.
T. Romeyn Staley.

Nassau.
Wm. G. Miller.

New York.
1 T. B. Caughlan.
2 Alfred E. Smith.
3 James Oliver.
4 Aaron J. Levy.
5 John T. Eagleton.
6 Adolph Stern.
7 P. P. McElligott.
8 Moritz Graubard.
9 John C. Hackett.
10 Harold Spielberg.
11 Owen W. Bohan.
12 James A. Foley.
13 James J. Hoey.
14 John J. Herrick.
15 Wm. M. Bennett.
16 Martin G. McCue
17 Fred'k R. Toombs.
18 Mark Goldberg.
19 And'w F. Murray.
20 P. J. McGrath.
21 Robt. S. Conklin.
22 Geo. W. Baumann.
23 Jas. A. Francis.
24 Thos. A. Brennan.
25 Artemas Ward, Jr.
26 Irving J. Joseph.
27 B. R. Robinson.
28 Jacob Levy.
29 Lindon Bates, Jr.
30 L. A. Cuvillier.
31 Samuel Marks.
32 Jesse Silbermann.
33 Philip J. Schmidt.
34 Charles Stein.
35 John V. Sheridan.

Niagara.
1 Jos. A. Jordan.
2 W. Levell Draper.

Oneida.
1 John W. Manley.
2 Ladd J. Lewis, Jr.
3 Chas. R. Edwards.

Onondaga.
1 J. C. McLaughlin.
2 F. W. Hammond.
3 J. Henry Walters.

Ontario.
G. B. Hemenway.

Orange.
1 Caleb H. Baumes.
2 Chas. A. Evans.

Orleans.
Frank J. Murphy.

Oswego.
Frank L. Smith.

Otsego.
Charles Smith.

Putnam.
John R. Yale.

Queens.
1 Thos. H. Todd.
2 Wm. Klein.
3 Conrad Garbe.
4 Wm. A. DeGroot.

Rensselaer.
1 Fred'k C. Filley.
2 B. R. Lansing.

Richmond.
Thos. J. Lanahan.

Rockland.
Rutledge I. Odell.

St. Lawrence.
1 Fred J. Gray.
2 E. A. Merritt, Jr

Saratoga.
Geo. H. Whitney.

Schenectady.
Loren H. White

Schoharie.
Daniel D. Frisbie.

Schuyler.
W. E. Leffingwell.

Seneca.
Alex. C. Martin.

Steuben.
1 John L. Miller.
2 Chas. K. Marlatt.

Suffolk.
1 John M. Lupton.
2 G. L. Thompson.

Sullivan.
Calvin Millen.

Tioga.
Frank L. Howard.

Tompkins.
W. R. Gunderman.

Ulster.
1 Jos. M. Fowler.
2 Edward Young.

Warren.
Wm. R. Waddell.

Washington.
James S. Parker.

Wayne.
Edson W. Hamn.

Westchester.
1 Harry W. Haines.
2 Holland S. Duell.
3 Frank L. Young.
4 Geo. W. Mead.

Wyoming.
R. M. McFarlane.

Yates.
L. J. Barden.

One Hundred and Thirty-third Session.

1910—January 5 to May 27.

Speaker — James W. Wadsworth, Jr.

Clerk — Ray B. Smith.

Albany.
1 Harold J. Hinman.
2 Wm. E. Nolan.
3 Robt. B. Waters.

Allegany.
Jesse S. Phillips.

Broome.
Harry C. Perkins.

Cattaraugus.
Ellsworth J. Cheney.

Cayuga.
William B. Reed.

Chautauqua.
1 Augustus F. Allen.
2 John L. Sullivan.

Chemung.
Seymour Lowman.

Chenango.
W. A. Shepardson.

Clinton.
John B. Trombly.

Columbia.
Albert S. Callan.

Cortland.
Charles F. Brown.

Delaware.
Jas. R. Stevenson.

Dutchess.
1 Myron Smith.
2 Lewis S. Chanler.

Erie.
1 Orson J. Weimert.
2 Lafay C. Wilkie.
3 Leo J. Neupert.
4 Edw. D. Jackson.
5 Richard F. Hearn.
6 James M. Rozan.
7 G. H. Wende.
8 C. MacGregor.
9 Frank B. Thorn.

Essex.
James Shea.

Franklin.
Alex. Macdonald.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Edward Vosburgh.

Genesee.
Edw. M. Crocker.

Greene.
J. Lewis Patrie.

Herkimer.
Geo. S. Eveleth.

Jefferson.
1 Luther S. Pitkin.
2 Gary H. Wood.

Kings.
1 H. S. Goodspeed.
2 Wm. J. Gillen.
3 M. A. O'Neil.
4 Geo. W. Brown.
5 Chas. J. Weber.
6 John H. Gerken.
7 Daniel F. Farrell.
8 John J. McKeon.
9 E. O'Connor.
10 Chas. Harwood.
11 Wm. W. Colné.
12 Geo. A. Green.
13 J. H. Donnelly.
14 James E. Fay.
15 John J. O'Neill.
16 Robt. H. Clarke.
17 Edw. A. Ebbets.
18 Warren I. Lee.
19 Felix J. Sanner.
20 H. C. Glore.
21 Sam. Weinstein.
22 Albert Lachman.
23 Michael C. Beck.

Lewis.
C. Fred Boshart.

Livingston.
J. W. Wadsworth, Jr.

Madison.
Kirk B. De Lano.

Monroe.
1 Edw. H. White.
2 Jas. L. Whitley.
3 Wm. H. Vicinus.
4 Cyrus W. Phillips.
5 J. J. McInerney.

Montgomery.
J. P. Van Olinda.

Nassau.
Wm. G. Miller.

New York.
1 Thos. B. Caughlan.
2 Alfred E. Smith.
3 James Oliver.
4 Aaron J. Levy.
5 Jas. J. Walker.
6 Harry Kopp.
7 P. P. McElligott.
8 Moritz Graubard.
9 John C. Hackett.
10 Harold Spielberg.
11 John J. Boylan.
12 Jas. A. Foley.
13 Jas. J. Hoey.
14 John J. Herrick.
15 Wm. M. Bennett.
16 M. G. McCue.
17 Fred. R. Toombs.
18 Mark Goldberg.
19 A. F. Murray.
20 P. J. McGrath.
21 Robt. S. Conklin.
22 E. A. Doherty.
23 Fred. A. Higgins.
24 Thos. A. Brennan.
25 Artemas Ward, Jr.
26 Irving J. Joseph.
27 Chas. A. Dana.
28 Jacob Levy.
29 Lindon Bates, Jr.
30 Peter Donovan.
31 Mitchell E. Friend.
32 J. L. Burgoyne.
33 John Gerhardt.
34 Raphael Garfein.
35 E. J. L. Raldiris.

Niagara.
1 Thos. T. Feeley.
2 Philip J. Keller.

Oneida.
1 John W. Manley.
2 Herbert E. Allen.
3 Jas. T. Cross.

Onondaga.
1 Jas. E. Connell.
2 J. T. Roberts.
3 J. Henry Walters.

Ontario.
Sanford W. Abbey.

Orange.
1 Caleb H. Baumes.
2 John D. Stivers.

Orleans.
Coley P. Wright.

Oswego.
T. C. Sweet.

Otsego.
Stephen C. Clark.

Putnam.
John R. Yale.

Queens.
1 Andrew Zorn.
2 C. Weiland.
3 Chas. Metzendorf.
4 Theo. P. Wilsnack.

Rensselaer.
1 Fred. C. Filley.
2 B. R. Lansing.

Richmond.
Wm. A. Shortt.

Rockland.
Rutledge I. Odell.

St. Lawrence.
1 Fred J. Gray.
2 E. A. Merritt, Jr.

Saratoga.
Geo. H. Whitney.

Schenectady.
Loren H. White.

Schoharie.
Dan. D. Frisbie.

Schuyler.
La Fayette W. Argetsinger.

Seneca.
Chas. W. Cosad.

Steuben.
1 John L. Miller.
2 Chas. K. Marlatt.

Suffolk.
1 John M. Lupton.
2 G. L. Thompson.

Sullivan.
John K. Evans.

Tioga.
Frank L. Howard.

Tompkins.
Fox Holden.

Ulster.
1 Jos. M. Fowler.
2 Edward Young.

Warren.
Daniel P. De Long

Washington.
Jas. S. Parker.

Wayne.
M. I. Greenwood.

Westchester.
1 Harry W. Haines.
2 William S. Coffey.
3 Frank L. Young.
4 John A. Goodwin.

Wyoming.
Jas. E. Brainerd.

Yates.
L. J. Barden.

One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Session.

1911—January 4 to October 6.

Speaker—Daniel D. Frisbie.
Clerk—Luke McHenry.

Albany.
1 Harold J. Hinman.
2 William E. Nolan.
3 Robert B. Waters.

Allegany.
Jesse S. Phillips.

Broome.
Charles S. Butler.

Cattaraugus.
Ellsworth J. Cheney.

Cayuga.
N. L. Drummond.

Chautauqua.
1 Julius Lincoln.
2 John L. Sullivan.

Chemung.
Robert P. Bush.

Chenango.
W. A. Shepardson.

Clinton.
John B. Trombly.

Columbia.
Randall N. Saunders.

Cortland.
Charles F. Brown.

Delaware.
Clayton L. Wheeler.

Dutchess.
1 Ferdinand A. Hoyt.
2 Lewis S. Chanler.

Erie.
1 James S. Dawson.
2 Oliver G. La Reau.
3 Leo J. Neupert.
4 Edward D. Jackson.
5 Richard F. Hearn.
6 A. H. Monczynski.
7 Godfried H. Wende.
8 Clarence MacGregor.
9 Frank B. Thorn.

Essex.
James Shea.

Franklin.
Alex. Macdonald.

Fulton and Hamilton.
Alden Hart.

Genesee.
Clarence Bryant.

Greene.
J. L. Patrie.

Herkimer.
Judson Bridenbecker.

Jefferson.
1 Lewis W. Day.
2 John G. Jones.

Kings.
1 Edmund R. Terry.
2 William J. Gillen.
3 Michael A. O'Neil.
4 C. W. Donovan.
5 Abraham F. Lent.
6 John H. Gerken.
7 Daniel F. Farrell.
8 John J. McKeon.
9 Edmund O'Connor.
10 Fred'k M. Ahern.
11 William W. Colné.
12 Sydney W. Fry.
13 John H. Donnelly.
14 James E. Fay.
15 John J. O'Neill.
16 John F. Jameson.
17 Edward A. Ebbets.
18 Almeth W. Hoff.
19 Jacob Schifferdecker.
20 George F. Carew.
21 Harry Heyman.
22 Joseph T. Geatons.
23 Louis Goldstein.

Lewis.
Robert E. Gregg.

Livingston.
John C. Winters, Jr.

Madison.
Kirk B. Delano.

Monroe.
1 Edward H. White.
2 Simon L. Adler.
3 August V. Pappert.
4 Cyrus W. Phillips.
5 William T. Keys.

Montgomery.
Richard A. Brace.

Nassau.
Henry A. Hollmann.

New York.
1 Thos. B. Caughlan.
2 Alfred E. Smith.
3 James Oliver.
4 Aaron J. Levy.
5 James J. Walker.
6 Harry Kopp.
7 P. P. McElligott.
8 Moritz Graubard.
9 John C. Hackett.
10 Harold Spielberg.
11 John J. Boylan.
12 James A. Foley.
13 James J. Hoey.
14 John J. Herrick.
15 Ashton Parker.
16 Martin G. McCue.
17 Franklin Brooks.
18 Mark Goldberg.
19 Andrew F. Murray.
20 Patrick J. McGrath.
21 Joseph A. Warren.
22 Edward Weil.
23 Fred. A. Higgins.
24 Thos. A. Brennan.
25 Artemas Ward, Jr.
26 Abram Goodman.
27 Walter R. Herrick.
28 Jacob Levy.
29 H. J. Friedman.
30 Louis A. Cuvillier.
31 Max Shlivek.
32 Thos. F. Turley.
33 John Gerhardt.
34 Seymour Mork.
35 Thos. F. Egan.

Niagara.
1 Benj. F. Gould.
2 H. A. Constantine.

Oneida.
1 John W. Manley.
2 Herbert E. Allen.
3 James T. Cross.

Onondaga.
1 James E. Connell.
2 Fred. W. Hammond.
3 Thomas K. Smith.

Ontario.
Thomas B. Wilson.

Orange.
1 Caleb H. Baumes.
2 John D. Stivers.

Orleans.
Frank A. Waters.

Oswego.
T. C. Sweet.

Otsego.
Chester A. Miller.

Putnam.
John R. Yale.

Queens.
1 Andrew Zorn.
2 Alfred J. Kennedy.
3 Owen E. Fitzpatrick.
4 Harry I. Huber.

Rensselaer.
1 Frederick C. Filley.
2 B. R. Lansing.

Richmond.
William A. Shortt.

Rockland.
Geo. A. Blauvelt.

St. Lawrence.
1 Fred J. Gray.
2 E. A. Merritt, Jr.

Saratoga.
William M. Martin

Schenectady.
John C. Myers.

Schoharie.
Daniel D. Frisbie.

Schuyler.
John W. Gurnett.

Seneca.
Charles W. Cosad.

Steuben.
1 Thomas Shannon.
2 John Seeley.

Suffolk.
1 DeW. C. Talmage.
2 Frederick Sheide.

Sullivan.
John K. Evans.

Tioga.
Otis S. Beach.

Tompkins.
Minor McDaniels.

Ulster.
1 George Washburn.
2 Samuel C. Waring.

Warren.
H. E. H. Brereton.

Washington.
James S. Parker.

Wayne.
Albert Yeomans.

Westchester.
1 Harry W. Haines.
2 William S. Coffey.
3 Frank L. Young.
4 John A. Goodwin.

Wyoming.
Henry A. Pierce.

Yates.
Frank McA. Collin.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Session.

1912—January 8 to March 29.

Speaker—Edwin A. Merritt, Jr.
Clerk—Fred W. Hammond.

Albany.
1 Harold J. Hinman.
2 John G. Malone.
3 John Gibeau.

Allegany.
R. L. Richardson.

Broome.
Arthur J. Ruland.

Cattaraugus.
Ellsworth J. Cheney.

Cayuga.
Michael Grace.

Chautauqua.
1 Julius Lincoln.
2 John L. Sullivan.

Chemung.
Robert P. Bush.

Chenango.
Walter A. Shepardson

Clinton.
Charles J. Vert.

Columbia.
John L. Crandell.

Cortland.
Chas. F. Brown.

Delaware.
Clayton L. Wheeler.

Dutchess.
1 Myron Smith.
2 Lewis S. Chanler.

Erie.
1 Charles C. Page.
2 Clinton T. Horton.
3 Henry J. Rahl.
4 Edward D. Jackson.
5 Richard F. Hearn.
6 James M. Rozan.
7 Gottfried H. Wende.
8 Clarence Mac Gregor.
9 Frank B. Thorn.

Essex.
Spencer G. Prime, 2d.

Franklin.
Alexander Macdonald.

Fulton-Hamilton.
Alden Hart.

Genesee.
Clarence Bryant.

Greene.
J. Lewis Patrie.

Herkimer.
Theo. D. Robinson.

Jefferson.
1 Henry E. Machold.
2 John G. Jones.

Kings.
1 Daniel V. Barnes.
2 William J. Gillen.
3 Michael A. O'Neil.
4 George Langhorst.
5 Abraham F. Lent.
6 George Heiberger.
7 Daniel F. Farrell.
8 John J. McKeon.
9 A. H. T. Banzhaf.
10 Fred M. Ahern.
11 William W. Colné.
12 Fred W. Singleton.
13 Charles Schmitt.
14 James J. Garvey.
15 Thos. E. Willmott.
16 Forrest S. Chilton.
17 Edward A. Ebbets.
18 Almeth W. Hoff.
19 Jacob Schifferdecker.
20 Frank Bennett.
21 Harry Heyman.
22 Ed. R. W. Karutz.
23 Wm. F. Mathewson.

Lewis.
H. E. Slocum.

Livingston.
John C. Winters, Jr.

Madison.
Morell E. Tallett.

Monroe.
1 Jared W. Hopkins.
2 Simon L. Adler.
3 August V. Pappert.
4 Cyrus W. Phillips.
5 William T. Keys.

Montgomery.
Walter A. Gage.

Nassau.
Jeremiah Wood.

New York.
1 Thos. B. Caughlan.
2 Alfred E. Smith.
3 John C. Fitzgerald.
4 Aaron J. Levy.
5 James J. Walker.
6 Harry Kopp.
7 Peter P. McElligott.
8 Moritz Graubard.
9 John C. Hackett.
10 Meyer Greenberg.
11 John J. Boylan.
12 James A. Foley.
13 Jas. C. Campbell.
14 John J. Herrick.
15 Henry J. Crawford.
16 Martin G. McCue.
17 Franklin Brooks.
18 Mark Goldberg.
19 Andrew F. Murray.
20 Patrick J. McGrath.
21 Dean Nelson.
22 Edward Weil.
23 Sidney C. Crane.
24 Thos. A. Brennan.
25 F. R. Stoddard, Jr.
26 Abram Goodman.
27 Charles A. Dana.
28 Jacob Levy.
29 Thos. S. Coleman.
30 Louis A. Cuvillier.
31 Max Shlivek.
32 Morris S. Schector.
33 Wm. B. Ruddick.
34 Charles I. Fleck.
35 John Yule.

Niagara.
1 Karl S. Brong.
2 H. A. Constantine.

Oneida.
1 Ralph Entwistle.
2 Herbert E. Allen.
3 James T. Cross.

Onondaga.
1 Charles R. Milford.
2 David L. Edwards.
3 Thomas K. Smith.

Ontario.
Thomas B. Wilson.

Orange.
1 Caleb H. Baumes.
2 John D. Stivers.

Orleans.
Frank A. Waters.

Oswego.
Thaddeus C. Sweet.

Otsego.
Willard G. Bullion.

Putnam.
John R. Yale.

Queens.
1 Andrew Zorn.
2 Alfred J. Kennedy.
3 Adam Metz, Jr.
4 James A. Bell.

Rensselaer.
1 Chas. F. Schwarz.
2 B. R. Lansing.

Richmond.
Ralph R. McKee.

Rockland.
Geo. A. Blauvelt.

St. Lawrence.
1 Frank L. Seaker.
2 E. A. Merritt, Jr.

Saratoga.
Geo. H. Whitney.

Schenectady.
Herbert M. Merrill.

Schoharie.
Daniel D. Frisbie.

Schuyler.
John W. Gurnett.

Seneca.
Nelson Duntz.

Steuben.
1 Thomas Shannon.
2 John Seeley.

Suffolk.
1 DeW. C. Talmage.
2 Geo. L. Thompson.

Sullivan.
John K. Evans.

Tioga.
J. G. Pembleton.

Tompkins.
Minor McDaniels.

Ulster.
1 Andrew J. Cook.
2 Samuel C. Waring.

Warren.
H. E. H. Brereton.

Washington.
James S. Parker.

Wayne.
Albert Yeomans.

Westchester.
1 Tracy P. Madden.
2 William S. Coffey.
3 Frank L. Young.
4 George A. Slater.

Wyoming.
Henry A. Pierce.

Yates.
Edward C. Gillett.

One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Sessions.

1913 — January 1 to ——.

Speaker — Alfred E. Smith.
Clerk — George R. Van Namee.

Albany.
1 Harold J. Hinman.
2 John G. Malone.
3 Wm. C. Baxter.

Allegany.
R. L. Richardson.

Broome.
M. B. Edwards.

Cattaraugus.
Clare Willard.

Cayuga.
Michael Grace.

Chautauqua.
1 George W. Jude.
2 John Leo Sullivan.

Chemung.
Robert P. Bush.

Chenango.
W. A. Shepardson.

Clinton.
Charles J. Vert.

Columbia.
Alex. W. Stover.

Cortland.
Niles F. Webb.

Delaware.
John W. Telford.

Dutchess.
1 Myron Smith.
2 John A. Kelly.

Erie.
1 George F. Small.
2 Clinton T. Horton.
3 Albert F. Geyer.
4 Ed. D. Jackson.
5 Richard F. Hearn.
6 James M. Rozan.
7 Jos. V. Fitzgerald.
8 George Geoghan.
9 John Dorst, Jr.

Essex.
S. G. Prime, 2nd.

Franklin.
Alex. Macdonald.

Fulton-Hamilton.
James H. Wood.

Genesee.
Clarence Bryant.

Greene.
J. L. Patrie.

Herkimer.
E. Bert Pullman.

Jefferson.
1 H. E. Machold.
2 John G. Jones.

Kings.
1 John Joseph Kelly.
2 William J. Gillen.
3 Frank J. Taylor.
4 Harry W. Kornobis.
5 V. A. O'Connor.
6 Lester D. Volk.
7 Daniel F. Farrell.
8 John J. McKeon.
9 Frederick S. Burr.
10 Geo. E. Dennen.
11 Karl Soden Deitz.
12 W. P. Hamilton, Jr.
13 Jas. H. Finnigan.
14 James J. Garvey.
15 Thos. E. Willmott.
16 Jesse P. Larrimer.
17 Frederick Ulrich.
18 Jos. H. Esquirol.
19 J. Schifferdecker.
20 Cornelius J. Cronin.
21 Harry Heyman.
22 Jos. J. Monahan.
23 Thos. L. Ingram.

Lewis.
Jas. B. Van Woert.

Livingston.
Edward M. Magee.

Madison.
Morell E. Tallett.

Monroe.
1 Jared W. Hopkins.
2 Simon L. Adler.
3 August V. Pappert.
4 Cyrus W. Phillips.
5 Charles H. Gallup.

Montgomery.
Walter A. Gage.

Nassau.
Thos. B. Maloney.

New York.
1 Thos. B. Caughlan.
2 Alfred E. Smith.
3 Harry E. Oxford.
4 Aaron J. Levy.
5 James J. Walker.
6 Jacob Silverstein.
7 Peter P. McElligott.
8 Solomon Sufrin.
9 Chas. D. Donohue.
10 Meyer Greenberg.
11 John Kerrigan.
12 Joseph D. Kelly.
13 Jas. C. Campbell.
14 Robt. Lee Tudor.
15 Theo. H. Ward.
16 Martin G. McCue.
17 Mark Eisner.
18 Mark Goldberg.
19 Thos. F. Denney.
20 Patrick J. McGrath.
21 Thomas Kane.
22 Edward Weil.
23 David C. Lewis.
24 Owen M. Kiernan.
25 David H. Knott.
26 Abraham Greenberg.
27 R. B. Carver.
28 Salvatore A. Cotillo.
29 Charles J. Carroll.
30 Louis A. Cuvillier.
31 Michael Schaap.
32 Louis D. Gibbs.
33 Thos. J. Lane.
34 P. J. McMahon.
35 E. E. L. Hammer.

Niagara.
1 Frank M. Bradley.
2 E. A. McCollum.

Oneida.
1 Fred Frank Emden.
2 Herbert E. Allen.
3 John B. Fuller.

Onondaga.
1 Patrick J. Kelly.
2 Stephen G. Daley.
3 Thos. K. Smith.

Ontario.
Herman F. Schnirel.

Orange.
1 Caleb H. Baumes.
2 William T. Doty.

Orleans.
Marc W. Cole.

Oswego.
Thaddeus C. Sweet.

Otsego.
LaVerne P. Butts.

Putnam.
John R. Yale.

Queens.
1 Samuel J. Burden.
2 Alfred J. Kennedy.
3 A. C. Benninger.
4 Howard Sutphin.

Rensselaer.
1 C. Fred Schwarz.
2 Tracey D. Taylor.

Richmond.
Ralph R. McKee.

Rockland.
Fred. G. Grimme.

St. Lawrence.
1 Frank L. Seaker.
2 John A. Smith.

Saratoga.
Gilbert T. Seelye.

Schenectady.
Arthur P. Squire.

Schoharie.
Edward A. Dox.

Schuyler.
John W. Gurnett.

Seneca.
Augustus S. Hughes.

Steuben.
1 Chas. A. Brewster.
2 Jas. L. Seely, Jr.

Suffolk.
1 Stephen A. Fallon.
2 John J. Robinson.

Sullivan.
John K. Evans.

Tioga.
John G. Pembleton.

Tompkins.
Minor McDaniels.

Ulster.
1 L. M. Kenney.
2 Samuel C. Waring.

Warren.
H. E. H. Brereton.

Washington.
Eugene R. Norton.

Wayne.
Albert Yeomans.

Westchester.
1 Tracy P. Madden.
2 Verne M. Bovie.
3 W. R. Yard.
4 M. C. O'Brien.

Wyoming.
John Knight.

Yates.
Edward C. Gillett.

STATE EDUCATION BUILDING.

General Plan of the Building.

(From the Fourth Annual Report of the Education Department)

The building has been planned so that the requirements may be fulfilled as closely as possible. In general, these requirements were: quarters for the administrative offices of the Education Department; for the State Library; for the State Museum; and, in addition, for an auditorium with a seating capacity of one thousand. The site chosen for the building determined its orientation. The main entrance was required on the south side of Washington avenue and the offices of the Education Department were conveniently located near this entrance. The principal rooms to be used in connection with the library were located in the rear of the building, so as to take advantage of the northern exposure; these rooms being, in general, larger than those on the south side. The museum, having no need of fenestrated walls, but rather of top light, was placed in the upper part of the building. Thus the disposition of the main elements called for was decided.

THE FACADES.

The architectural treatment of this building was decided upon after great study and research. A building of this character must, primarily, be dignified, imposing, and treated in a style which would be sure to retain its charm through all the periodical changes of fashion in styles. The fact that the building is situated upon a street the width of which does not permit its being viewed in front from any considerable distance, and the fact that the building must face the south, largely determined the treatment of the main facade; for, in the first place, a special central motif or pavilion was clearly not called for, and, secondly, advantage must be taken of the full play of direct sunlight. Since this facade must of necessity be viewed for the most part obliquely, it would be essentially happy to employ a colonnade, the effect of which, when looked at obliquely with its strongly vanishing prospective lines is most impressive; and which, at the same time, makes the most of the interesting possibilities of sunlight and shadow. Considering all these conditions, a huge colonade, standing well out from a wall pierced by a series of huge semicircular openings which allow great window area, and produce a secondary architectural effect, was decided upon. In other words, the facade consists of a colonnade, which is the most dignified of architectural motifs, resting on a proper and powerful stylobate; behind the colonade is an arcade, ample in its proportions and interesting in its repetition. The entire facade is crowned by a huge solid wall or attic which unifies and gives strength to the facade, at the same

time expressing the walls of the museum. The end facades are modifications of the front, the columnar treatment being carried across the ends, and the rear facade recalls, in its treatment, the wall behind the colonnade in front. The entire building is covered by a roof of copper, the eaves of which are decorated by means of a carved *cheneau*. The building is placed 50 feet back of the building line, and the space thus afforded will be treated with lawns, trees, hedges, and, in general, with the elements of landscape architecture. A magnificent flight of easy steps leads to the main entrance at the center of the building. The materials used on the front and end facades are for the most part white marble, terra cotta and dark granite; the latter being used for the stylobate, or base of the building. The rear walls of the building use a light-colored vitreous brick and terra cotta.

THE BASEMENT.

The basement contains rooms for service of all kinds, rock-cutting plant for the museum, book bindery, workshop, janitor's and cleaners' rooms, toilet rooms for the staff and for the public storage rooms, shipping rooms, a driveway and court for shipping purposes, a printing office, elevators, ventilating, heating and lighting apparatus, and the lower floors of the great book stack of the library.

At the eastern end of the building beginning in the basement and occupying two stories is the auditorium with a gallery and promenade on three sides. The stage which has an architectural treatment of four huge Corinthian columns forming a curved loggia, is flanked by large niches for pipe organs. The auditorium is lighted by 12 large windows and its decorative treatment is in a modified Greek style.

THE FIRST FLOOR.

To explain more in detail the disposition and treatment of the building it will be best to consider the structure from the point of one entering the building by the great flight of steps conducting to the main entrance on the first floor. On entering the vestibule, one finds, directly opposite, the main group of elevators; to the right, a massive and easy staircase leading directly to the second floor rotunda; and to the left, the bureau of information. Under the staircase leading to the second floor rotunda, is the staircase conducting to the basement floor. On the first floor, one passes from the entrance vestibule into a broad, vaulted corridor which runs east and west and leads to exits at both ends of the building. By means of this corridor access is given to the different offices of the Education Department. The Regents' Chamber and the rooms of the Commissioner of Education will receive special architectural treatment. The Regents' Chamber, which is located in the west pavilion, has walls of Indiana limestone and a carved beam ceiling of oak. The Commissioner's rooms adjacent to the Regents' Chamber on the front of the building are treated in the Tudor style of Gothic with mahogany wainscoting. Other offices on the front to the left of the main entrance accommodate the three Assistant Commissioners and the Administration Division. To the right of the main entrance on the front are the quarters of the Visual Instruction Division and the School Libraries Division. Beginning at the western end in the rear of the building are located the Division of Vocational Schools, the Law Division, general accomodations for stenographers and clerks, the cashier's office, the storekeeper's room, the Inspections Division, the Attendance Division, the Statistics Division, and the supply, filing and

mailing rooms. The Order Section of the State Library is also accommodated on the first floor. The wing in the rear on the first floor contains the continuation of the book stacks and at either side are the rooms for manuscripts, maps and charts and for cataloguing, accessions, etc. In addition to the elevators already mentioned opposite the main entrance there are two passenger elevators at the eastern and western ends of the building and one on either side of the rear wing. There are also minor staircases in each instance near these elevators.

THE SECOND FLOOR.

On reaching the rotunda, already mentioned, several vistas open to view: to the north a great barrel-vaulted corridor 40 feet in width, 46 feet in height and 50 feet in length, leading to the general reference reading room; to the east a shorter vaulted corridor leading to the technical and medical libraries; and to the west a similar corridor leading to the law and sociological libraries. The rotunda, thus located at the intersection of these vaulted corridors, gives a dominating climax to the architectural treatment. Over the rotunda, supported on pendentives, is a circular colonnade. This colonnade in turn supports a dome in which is a large skylight providing direct daylight to the rotunda below. This rotunda, and its vaulted corridors, are constructed of Indiana limestone. Conveniently arranged between columns, steel cases afford suitable provision for the most interesting historical exhibits; the rotunda is therefore virtually an historical museum. With its wings, the rotunda measures about 100 feet by 100 feet. The height of the dome above the second floor is 94 feet. Coming now to the disposition of the special libraries (medicine, law, sociological and periodical) attention is called to an innovation of a highly practical character. This is the introduction of stack rooms in the center of the building. This arrangement gives the reading rooms the easiest access possible to their respective collections of books. The architectural treatment of these rooms is consistently simple and dignified. The general reference reading room, with its dependencies, occupies practically the entire north wing. It is placed directly above, and in immediate connection with, an immense stack room having a capacity of 2,000,000 volumes. Attention is here called to another innovation: after much study it was decided to place the books in artificially lighted stack rooms, the temperature, humidity and ventilating of which could be absolutely controlled. The architectural treatment of the general reference reading room is at once both novel and bold. It consists of 12 slender bronze columns supporting a series of terra cotta domes. The walls are of stone and the rooms receives sunlight by means of 11 huge leaded glass windows. The lateral dimensions of this room are 106 feet by 130 feet and the height of the domes is about 50 feet. On this floor, in connection with the rooms already described, are the necessary dependencies: offices of the Director, card catalogue room, studies, coat rooms, lavatories, etc.

THE THIRD FLOOR.

On the third floor are located the offices and workrooms of the Examinations Division, the Educational Extension Division, the State Library School, the Divisions of History and Public Records. The Main reading room of the library already mentioned extends through the third floor.

THE FOURTH FLOOR.

The fourth floor is devoted entirely to the State Museum and contains the State collections in geology, mineralogy, paleontology, archeology,

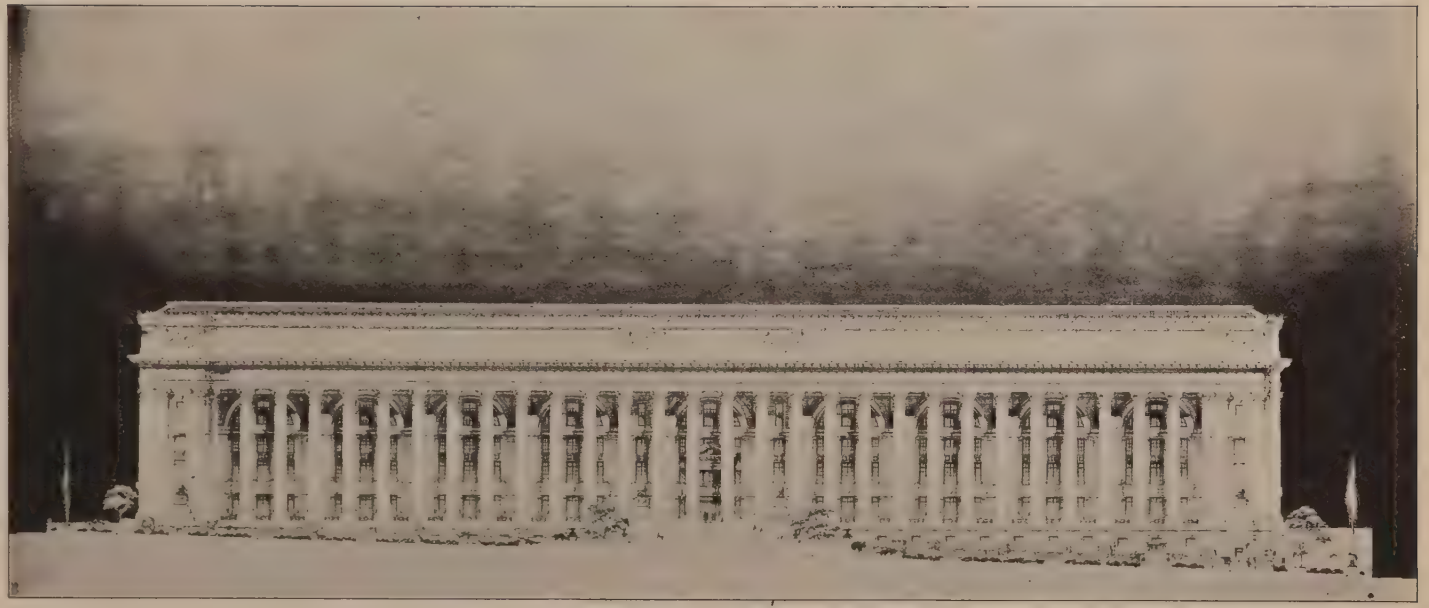
THE STATE CAPITOL — FRONT (EAST) ELEVATION.

The State Capitol — Rear (West) Elevation.

THE STATE HALL — VIEW FROM CAPITOL PARK.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION — SOUTHEAST VIEW.

GEOLOGICAL AND AGRICULTURAL HALL — FRONT (STATE STREET) VIEW.



State Education Building.

The Executive Chamber — In the State Capitol.

THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE — MAIN ROOM — IN THE STATE CAPITOL.

The Court of Appeals — In the State Capitol.

The Senate Chamber — In the State Capitol.

THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER — IN THE STATE CAPITOL.

ASSEMBLY PARLOR
ATTY. GENERAL'S OFFICE
WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE ROOM.

MAIN OFFICE. SUPERINTENDENT'S PRIVATE OFFICE. STORE ROOM.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Grand Western Staircase — In the State Capitol.

1ST FLOOR
LOOKING
NORTH.
GREAT WESTERN
STAIR
CASE.
ELIPTIC ARCH
LOOKING EAST.
1ST FLOOR
LOOKING NORTH.

3RD FLOOR
LIBRARY CORNER.
CAP.
GRAND WEST
STAIR CASE.
CAP
3RD FLOO

Eastern Portion of Crescent Dam, With Completed Alternate Sections, During Spring Flood.

Barge Canal Lock at Waterford.

VISCHER'S FERRY DAM UNDER CONSTRUCTION ON BARGE CANAL.

METHOD OF CONVEYING CONCRETE BY CABLE WAY ON BARGE CANAL.

Portion of Barge Canal Before and After Completion.

Concrete Bridge in Good Roads System — Dutchess County.

Town Road in Suffolk County.

Town Road in Onondaga County.

Town Road in Franklin County.

Town Road in Genessee County.

New York State Hospital — Ray Brook.

NEW YORK STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM — ROME.

Craig Colony for Epileptics — Sonyea.

Pavilion for Male Tubercular Patients, Sonyea.

New York State Reformatory, Elmira.

New York State Reformatory — Napanoch.

botany and zoology. These collections will be housed in rooms lighted from above. The principal room on the south side of the building, though subdivided into sections, affords a vista its entire length. It is 570 feet in length, 50 feet in height and 54 feet in width; it is not equaled in open and dignified space by any other museum in the country. These rooms are all given an agreeable architectural treatment. Access is afforded from this main museum to the north wing of the building; on going to the north wing, one passes the circular colonnade of the rotunda before mentioned; and between the columns a comprehensive view of the rotunda is afforded. The offices of the Director of the museum and his assistants are located on a mezzanine in the rear, adjacent to the exhibition rooms.

Reviewing the plans, as a whole, attention may be called finally to the arrangement of practical details; among these is the location of the driveway court under the north wing of the building which makes the delivery of books easy and direct; the concentration of lavatories and lockers for the service and for the public; the ample provision for mechanical transportation, communication, ventilation, heating and lighting; and the thoroughness with which the construction of the building insures every modern facility for administration and assures every protection against fire.

Such are the principal features of the State Education Building; the effort has been made everywhere to answer practical needs, to conserve space as much as possible, to provide for future expansion and to treat the building in a thoroughly sane and modern spirit alike in its utilitarian and its esthetic aspects.

This movement for a building devoted exclusively to the educational activities of the Empire State is significant in the history of education in this country. The situation is unique. No other state has attempted anything of the kind. Surely a State that expends from all sources for all branches of education 72 millions of dollars a year can well afford to lead the way. The building has cost about $3,500,000 exclusive of the site. It must be especially gratifying to the people of the State to know that the limit of expenditure for the construction of this building was set positively before the work began, and that the plans have been worked out so carefully and minutely that the original estimates have not been exceeded. This first great State Education Building in the country was ready for occupancy in the autumn of 1912 and it is well worthy of the splendid educational activities of the Empire State.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

The New York State Library provides a highly organized general reference library (with special attention to law, medicine, bibliography, Americana, genealogy, social sciences, education, certain of the natural sciences, and technology) for the free use, either in person at the Library or through correspondence, of every person and educational institution in the State. Its democratic purpose has never been better stated than in the act establishing it in 1818, which declared its object to be to found "a public library for the use of the government and of the people of the State." For the first quarter century the library was in charge of a board of trustees composed of various State officers serving *ex officiis*. As it grew in size it became evident that a more permanent board would be more effective and in 1844 the Library was transferred to the custody and control of the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

In its early years the library was mainly used by the Legislature and State courts. In the last twenty-five years its scope and activities gradually have been broadened to meet the modern conception of a State library's functions until it now aims to be the center of all library interests of the State as well as a library for every citizen.

It preserves and makes accessible to students the public manuscript archives of the State and welcomes private collections of letters or documents which relate to New York.

It maintains a special library and staff for the study of subjects of legislation thus actively aiding the enactment of wise laws. For nearly twenty years it has compiled and published the only important annual index and review of American legislation. Each year it indexes and edits the new laws passed by the Legislature.

To more than 1,500 registered libraries and schools in the State, which are in effect branches of the State Library, it stands ready to lend books which are not in their own or local libraries, thus supplementing the resources of every library in the State and giving to even the smallest and poorest of these a means of more effectively meeting the educational needs of the community. This great central reserve of books at the State Library serves as a reservoir from which the school, the small college, the city or village library, the study club and, through any of these agencies, the individual citizen, may draw streams of knowledge and power into the remotest parts of the State. The State Library assists other libraries and their patrons in the choice of books by printing and distributing freely lists of the best books of each year; by the publication of reading lists on subjects of interest; by advice and lists of books given through correspondence and personal visits.

It distributes thousands of volumes of the State's public documents to libraries, learned societies and educational institutions throughout the world. It lends without cost good books, periodicals and music in raised type to any blind person in the State.

Under the administrative direction of the State Library are the State Library School, which completed its twenty-fifth year in 1912, and the Division of Educational Extension, which has charge of the organization, supervision and inspection of public libraries throughout the State and of the State system of traveling libraries.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

History of the Great Building — Its Architects — Capitol Commissions — Cost of the Structure Year by Year — The Beautiful Rooms in the Building — The Cost of Finishing It.

The Capitol of the State is the most imposing building in Albany and commands the finest site. The city of Albany is built upon several hills, which rise above the western bank of the Hudson river, almost at the head of navigation upon that river. Perched upon the highest of these hills stands the Capitol, a gigantic structure of white granite, with red-capped towers. Travelers upon the Hudson River railroad, or upon the Boston and Albany railroad, upon approaching Albany, see before them a mass of buildings covering a hillside. There are church spires, and tall office buildings, dwellings and the superb City Hall of Albany. Crowning the pyramid of other buildings, there stands out the big State Capitol, massive and gigantic, a huge mass against the sky line. Large as it is, its size is exaggerated into immense proportions by its elevated position above all the other city buildings.

The old Capitol of the State, which stood in the little Capitol Park, just east of the present new Capitol, was constructed in 1806, at a cost of only $110,000. It was occupied until 1879, when the Legislature moved into the present magnificent structure. The new Capitol, up to the close of the fiscal year ending September 30, 1899, had cost the sum of $24,265,082.67 It will have cost, it is estimated, when finished, nearly $25,000,000. It will be instructive to compare this building with others. The Capitol at Albany is 300 feet north and south by 400 feet east and west, and with its porticoes will cover three acres. The walls are 100 feet high from the water table. The cost so far is over $24,265,082, and several millions more are required, according to estimate, to finish it.

The Capitol at Washington covers a little over five and one-half acres, is built of marble and sandstone, painted white, and the art work on it can not be surpassed. It cost altogether $11,725,478.

The public buildings at Ottawa, three in number, are massively built at a cost of about $5,000,000.

The Michigan State Capitol is 345 feet in length by 191 feet in depth, and extreme height to the top of the dome 267 feet. It covers one and one-sixth acres, and cost $1,430,000.

The new Capitol at Hartford, Conn., is a fire-proof building of white marble. Its size is 295 feet front by 187 feet deep; total height to the top of the crowning figure, 256 feet; cost, $2,256-140.50.

The new City Hall in Philadelphia covers nearly four and one-half acres and is of marble.

History of the Capitol.

The Legislature of the State has met in Albany since 1797. At first it assembled yearly in the Stadt Huis at the corner of Broadway and Hudson avenue, then in the old Capitol upon State street hill, and lastly in the new Capitol, also upon State street hill. Agitation for a new Capitol began about 1860; it then being

obvious that the old Capitol was of inadequate size. Upon April 24, 1863, James A. Bell, who was a Senator from the Eighteenth Senate district, then composed of the counties of Jefferson and Lewis, as chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings of the State Senate, offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Trustees of the Capitol and the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings be authorized to procure suitable plans for a new Capitol and report to the next Legislature. The committee obeyed orders and submitted plans for a new Capitol, drawn up by Thomas Fuller, of the firm of Fuller & Jones. Mr. Fuller had designed the new Parliament buildings at Ottawa, Canada, and had been very successful in that project. Two years passed, however, before any action was taken upon these plans. A committee of the Legislature in the meantime solicited invitations from various cities for the Capitol. New York proffered a site upon the Battery, in City Hall Park, in Tompkins Square, or any other public square, and besides offered to build the new Capitol free of expense to the State, and in addition, to build an executive mansion upon Fifth avenue, opposite Central Park. The cities of Buffalo, Oswego and Ithaca declined to make any offer, but good offers came from Yonkers, Saratoga, Athens and Argyle.

The first committee (appointed April 24, 1863) had suggested in their propositions for plans that they should be made with reference to the square about the old State Capitol, as the site for the new one. The city of Albany now offered to convey to the State the lot adjoining, occupied by the Congress Hall block, or any other lands in the city required for the purpose.

On the 1st of May, 1865, an act was passed (Chapter 648) authorizing the erection of a new Capitol, whenever the city of Albany should deed over the land proposed, providing for the appointment of three commissioners, and appropriating $10,000 for the commencement and prosecution of the work. On the 14th of April, 1866, the city having made good its offer at an expense of $190,000, an act was passed ratifying and confirming the location of the Capitol, and May 3d of the same year, Hamilton Harris, John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, and O. B. Latham, of Seneca Falls, were appointed New Capitol Commissioners. On the 22d of April, 1867, an act was passed appropriating $250,000 for the new Capitol, but providing that no part should be expended until a plan for a new Capitol had been agreed upon not to cost when completed more than $4,000,000. The plan submitted by Thomas Fuller was adopted, and he was appointed architect, and William J. McAlpine consulting engineer.

It was upon the 9th day of December, 1867, that the work of building a new Capitol was actually begun by the striking of the pick into the ground for an excavation at the corner of Hawk and State streets. The contractor for this excavation was John Bridgeford and he had in his employ 100 men. Additional appropriations were soon made. On May 19, 1868, the sum of $250,000 was appropriated. This act added to the names of the Capitol Commission the names of James S. Thayer, Alonzo B. Cornell, William A. Rice, James Terwilliger and John T. Hudson. The commission were also authorized to take as additional land one-half the block adjoining Congress Hall block on the west, and to change the plans at their discretion, with this proviso: That if they were so changed that the building would cost more than $4,000,000, the commissioners were not to proceed to the work of construction till such plans were approved by the Legislature.

Meantime work had been delayed for a year in order that the additional lands might be secured. On the 2d of October, 1868, the commissioners having come to the conclusion that preparing the land was not included in the term "construction," the demolition of houses on State, Washington, Spring and Hawk streets was begun, and in December following, 400 men and 200 teams were employed carrying the earth that had been excavated and depositing it down the bank at the corner of Swan and Canal streets. The enlarged plans for the new Capitol prepared by Fuller & Laver, were duly reported to the Legislature and approved by act of May 10, 1869.

The first stone in the foundation of the Capitol was laid July 7, 1869, by John V. L. Pruyn. This foundation, although, of course, out of sight, and scarcely thought of by the ordinary visitor, is a wonder in itself. In the first place excavations were made to an average depth of 15 43-100 feet below the surface. Then a bed of concrete, 4 feet thick, was laid, constituting a stone floor, which will grow harder and harder as time rolls on. The sub-basement extends down 19 feet 4 inches, and contains 735,000 cubic feet of stone, while the brick walls, from 32 inches to 5 feet thick, contain 10,000,000 and 11,000,000 bricks. The foundation of the big eastern tower is 110 feet square at the base, tapering to 70 feet square at the basement floor. In this sub-basement are no less than 144 different apartments used for heating, storing and ventilating purposes. The corner stone was laid with great ceremony by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons on the 24th of June, 1871. The exercises took place in the midst of a drenching rain, but were said to have been witnessed by at least 20,000 persons. Addresses were made by Hon. Hamilton Harris and Gov. John T. Hoffman. Since that time work has progressed, sometimes faster and sometimes slower, with occasionally an entire cessation for lack of funds, as in 1874, when it stood still six months.

There have been many changes in the Capitol Commission. In April, 1871, the commission was so changed as to be constituted as follows: Hamilton Harris, William C. Kingsley, William A. Rice, Chauncey M. Depew, Delos De Wolf and Edwin A. Merritt. In February, 1875, Mr. Hamilton Harris, who had been chairman of the board for nearly 10 years, resigned. On the 21st of June, 1875, the entire old board was abolished, and the Lieutenant-Governor (William Dorsheimer), the Canal Auditor (Francis S. Thayer), and the Attorney-General (Daniel Pratt), were constituted a new board. Of this board, Lieutenant-Governor Dorsheimer took an active interest in completing and furnishing the interior, and much of its present sumptuousness, especially the Assembly Chamber, is due to his taste. This board was superseded by the successors to these several offices as follows: Lieutenant-Governor George G. Hoskins, from January 1, 1880, to January 1, 1883, when he was succeeded by Lieutenant-Governor David B. Hill; Canal Auditor George W. Schuyler, from January 1, 1876, to May 20, 1880, when he was succeeded by John A. Place, who held the office till it was abolished in 1883; Attorney-Generals Charles S. Fairchild, from November 2, 1875; Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr., from November 6, 1877; Hamilton Ward, from November 4, 1879; Leslie W. Russell, from November 8, 1881.

In 1883 a law was passed creating the office of Capitol Commissioner, abolishing the office of superintendent of the Capitol, and empowering the single commissioner to take full charge of the work, at a yearly salary of

$7,000. This bill was signed on the 30th of March, 1883, and the same day Governor Cleveland sent to the Senate the nomination of Isaac G. Perry. He was confirmed April 5, and he held for the succeeding 11 years.

With the abolition of the old commission in 1875 came a change in architects, Mr. Thomas Fuller being superseded by an advisory board, appointed July 15, 1875, consisting of Frederick Law Olmsted, Leopold Eidlitz and Henry H. Richardson. Up to this time the exterior walls had been carried up upon the Fuller plans, a working model of which had been constructed at a cost of $3,000, and which was on exhibition for several years. This plan was that of the Italian Renaissance, which was now modified by Eidlitz and Richardson to the Romanesque, but work had not proceeded far when the Legislature passed an act directing a return to the original style and that the building be carried up to the roof in accordance therewith. This has been done so far as possible, the result being what is called the Free Renaissance.

The interior of the new Capitol is largely the work of Henry H. Richardson, Leopold Eidlitz and Isaac G. Perry. Mr. Richardson designed the magnificent Senate Chamber, Mr. Eidlitz the Assembly Chamber, Eidlitz and Richardson the superb Court of Appeals and the finely proportioned Executive Chamber, and Isaac G. Perry the grand western stairway, and the beautiful northeastern stairway. Mr. Perry also was the architect who designed the magnificent eastern approach to the Capitol and the beautiful western façade. Further, Mr. Perry greatly improved the interior by letting in light and air, and by putting in ventilating shafts and light shafts through the building.

Cost of the Capitol.

The expenditures for the new Capitol have been as follows:

1863.	Purchase of land..	$51,593 66
1864.	Purchase of land..	9,453 55
1865.	Purchase of land..	10,860 08
1866.	Purchase of land..	65,250 00
1867.	Construction	10,000 00
1868.	Construction	50,000 00
1869.	Construction	451,215 63
1870.	Purchase of land..	396,022 24
1870.	Construction	827,575 49
1871.	Construction	482,942 37
1872.	Construction	856,106 98
1873.	Construction	1,175,600 00
1874.	Construction	610,275 16
1875.	Construction	1,392,712 08
1876.	Construction	908,487 92
1877.	Construction	728,220 20
1878.	Construction	1,075,700 00
1879.	Construction	994,836 44
1880.	Construction	1,035,678 56
1881.	Construction	1,392,328 75
1882.	Construction	1,266,756 25
1883.	Construction	1,345,956 30
1884.	Construction	1,306,425 30
1885.	Construction	866,723 16
1886.	Construction	552,681 62
1887.	Construction	51,473 28
1888.	Construction	167,957 60
1889.	Construction	316,362 67
1890.	Construction	169,482 53
1891.	Construction	528,256 53
1892.	Construction	826,564 77
1893.	Construction	803,472 03
1894.	Construction	741,365 15
1895.	Construction	138,780 38
1896.	Construction	636,906 92
1897.	Construction	1,090,804 13
1898.	Construction	899,275 07
1899.	Construction	20,979 87
		$24,265,082 67

Summary.

Construction	$23,721,903 14
Purchase of land.....	543,179 53
	$24,265,082 67

The Legislature Moves In.

The Capitol was first occupied by the Legislature January 7, 1879, the Senate meeting on the second floor, in the room originally intended for the Court of Appeals, the Assembly in the Assembly Chamber. The same evening a grand reception was given by the citizens of Albany, when 8,000 people were present. Gilmore's band of New York, and Austin's orchestra of Albany furnished the music. The supper was served under a canopy in the central court.

The formal occupation took place on the evening of February 12, 1879, when in presence of both houses of the Legislature, the Court of Appeals, the State officers and others, assembled in the Assembly Chamber, prayer was offered by Rt. Rev. William Croswell Doane, D. D., and addresses were delivered by Lieutenant-Governor William Dorsheimer, Speaker Thomas G. Alvord and Hon. Erastus Brooks. The Senate Chamber was first occupied March 10, 1881. Other parts of the building have been occupied as they have been made ready for the various officers and departments.

Description of the Building.

Some writers upon architecture say that the white granite Capitol with its towers reminds them of the famous Tag Mahal in India. Others think it a superb reflection of French architecture. The situation is a most commanding one. The Capitol square, which embraces all the land between Eagle street on the east and Capitol place on the west, and between Washington avenue on the north and State street on the south, is 1,034 feet long by 330 feet wide, and contains 7 84-100 acres. The elevation of Capitol place is 155 feet above the level of the Hudson, and the ground falls off to the eastward 51 feet. In front, State street stretches away toward the river, one of the broadest and handsomest avenues in the country.

The size of the structure impresses the beholder at once. It is 300 feet north and south, by 400 feet east and west, and with the porticoes will cover three acres and seven square feet. The walls are 108 feet high from the water table, and all this is worked out of solid granite brought, most of it, from Hallowell, Maine. There are other buildings which, in the mere matter of area, exceed this one. The Capitol at Washington, for instance, covers a little over three and a half acres, but it is of marble and of sandstone painted white. The new City Hall in Philadelphia covers nearly four and a half acres, but that is also of marble. The government buildings at Ottawa, Canada, are of sandstone. All lack the massive effect which this great pile of granite produces. Its outer wall, at the base, is sixteen feet four inches thick.

The central court is 137 by 92 feet, extending an open space to the sky, and admitting much needed light and air. Above the six dormer windows that open on the court, and that are above the fourth or gallery story, are sculptured the arms of six families that have become more or less distinguished in the history of the State.

The Stuyvesant arms are on the north side, west. The carving is as follows: Party per fess argent and gules; in upper a hunting hound in pursuit of a hare. In lower a stag

current. Crest, a demi stag issuing from a royal crown. Motto, *Jovi præstat fidere quam homini.*

The Schuyler arms are on the north side, middle. The carving is as follows: Vert a cubit arm habited issuing from the sinister base point holding a falcon proper. Crest, a falcon proper gorged with a fillet, strings reflexed.

The Livingston arms are on the north side, east. The carving is: Quarterly, first and fourth quarter argent three gilli-flowers; second quarter quarterly first and last gules a chevron argent, second and third azure three martlets; third quarter or, a bend argent between six billets. Crest, a demi Hercules with club in dexter hand and the sinister strangling a serpent. Motto, *Si je puis.*

The Jay arms are on the south side, west. The carving is: Argent a chevron gules, in chief a demi sun in splendor, between two mullets argent below, in base a rock proper surmounted with a large bird close. Crest, a cross calvary.

The Clinton arms are on the south side, middle, and are carved as follows: Argent six cross crosslets, fitchee, three, two, one, on a chief two mullets, pierced. Crest, a plume of six ostrich feathers on a ducal crown.

The Tompkins arms are on the south side, east. The carving is: Argent on a chevron gules between three birds close, as many cross crosslets. Crest, a unicorn's head armed and maned and gorged with a chaplet laurel.

The carving can best be seen from the upper stories.

The first or ground story, which is nearly on a level with Washington avenue and State street, is a handsome one. Entering either from State street or Washington avenue, the eye rests upon massive granite columns supporting the floors of the rooms above. The long corridors which branch off from these entrances are beautifully ornamented with stone work. Here, upon this first floor, are situated the offices of the State Treasurer, the Superintendent of Public Works, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Superintendent of Prisons, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, the State Board of Charities, the Commission in Lunacy and the Railroad Commission. The Assembly stairway, of white Dorchester freestone, is reached from one of the corridors and the Senate stairway, of Corsehill red sandstone, is reached from another. Both of these stairways are of remarkable beauty and of splendid design.

The Second Floor.

The second floor of the Capitol is distinguished for the handsome offices in it of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Excise Commissioner, the Attorney-General, the Adjutant-General, the Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Commissioner of Health. Added to these, facing the great central court of the building, are well-lighted committee rooms of the Senate and the Assembly. The Executive Chambers, or the Governor's rooms, are in the southeast corner on the second or entrance floor. On the way to this portion of the Capitol one is struck by two very important differences in construction between the southern corridors and the corresponding passages on the north side of the building. These differences consist in the use of colored marbles here for wainscoting, and in the admission of light by windows rising from the top of the wainscot above the level of the eye, and surrounding the doors leading into the various committee rooms that receive direct light. The effect of the wainscot is of great richness and variety, and it also seems substantial and enduring. The richness and variety of color is truly won-

derful, and it contains in low tones more combinations than the most elaborate palettes of a painter could reach in a lifetime. The most prominent tints are shades and hues of red, and these are relieved by numberless colder tones, grays and browns predominating. The marble has been selected with a harmonious scale of color, and is put together in simple slabs, the joining edges of which are beveled perpendicularly and are held in place by a slightly convex string molding and a cap of brown stone, which, where they abut upon the doors, are daintily carved into terminal bosses, while the whole rests upon a molded base of brown stone. This wainscot is more pleasing than any combination of tiles could be, but its effect would be entirely thrown away were it not for the means adopted for lighting the corridors through the windows mentioned above. Commissioner Perry, during his term of office, also put plate glass in all the doors opening upon this corridor, so as to give it far more light than it originally possessed.

The main room used by the Governors of the State is at the southeastern corner of the building. It is a room of admirable proportions; 60 feet long by 40 feet in width. The walls are wainscoted to a height of 15 or 16 feet with mahogany, arranged in square panels surmounted with a band of carving and a carved molding above. The space between this and the ceiling of mahogany is covered with hangings of Spanish leather, which harmonize, in its soft tones of golden brown and red and olive, with the mahogany. On one side of the room is an enormous fireplace having a shelf and several emblematic panels of elaborate carving above it. The ceiling is composed of beams, which divide the space into panels, having rails perforated in the form of a *quatrefoil* surrounding the panel. There are convenient arrangements to connect with the offices of the executive attendants and the billroom by small doors in the paneling, and altogether the room is well adapted to the reception of persons having business to transact with the Governor and his assistants. Upon the walls of this Executive Chamber hang portraits of Governor George Clinton, Governor William H. Seward, General LaFayette, General George Washington, Governor Hamilton Fish, Governor William C. Buck, Governor Edwin D. Morgan and Governor Roswell P. Flower.

The rooms of the Secretary of State, in the northeastern corner of the building are also handsome. There one finds portraits of former holders of the office of Secretary of State. Among these portraits are those of Chauncey M. Depew, Hilton G. Scribner, Azariah C. Flagg, John A. Dix, Joseph B. Carr, Diedrich Willers and Frederick Cook. The offices of the Excise Commissioner, the State Treasurer and of the State Tax Commissioners previous to a fire in the capitol in 1911 were situated in the northwestern angle of the building. The Attorney-General's rooms are in the southwestern corner of the building. There one finds portraits of former Attorney-Generals, among them Charles F. Tabor, General John Cochrane, and Denis O'Brien.

The Attorney-General occupies a suite of rooms, facing State street, that before the fire were occupied by the Adjutant-General and the clerks of his Department.

The third floor is where the visitor finds the halls of the Legislature—the Senate Chamber and the Assembly Chamber. There is a beautiful corridor running along the court, between it and the Senate Chamber. It is lined

and vaulted with gray sandstone, and has a row of sandstone columns in its center, above which there is a double-arched vault extending to either wall. Upon this spacious corridor open the main doors leading to the Senate Chamber.

The Senate Chamber had for its architect the leading American architect of the time, H. H. Richardson, of Boston. The space in which he had to work was 60 feet in breadth, nearly 100 in length, and about 50 in height. He has reduced the plan of the room to a nearly square form, cutting off from either end of it the lobbies, above which are placed the galleries, opening on the chamber proper. These lobbies, opening from the corridors, are simple in treatment, yet by a slight similarity in detail they, in a measure, prepare the eye for the Senate Chamber itself. They are wainscoted with light marble, arranged panelwise in slabs and rails, and are ceiled with quartered oak. From the west lobby opens the Lieutenant-Governor's room, comfortably fitted up with a carved and polished mahogany wainscot and fireplace, and an oak ceiling supported on corbels of marble. By the arrangement of the galleries over the lobbies, the actual floor space of the Senate Chamber proper is reduced to about 60 feet by 55.

Entering on this floor by the main doorway from the vaulted corridor above described, one first sees the south wall, from which the chamber is lighted by three large openings rising from a level with the floor and six lesser openings near the ceiling. Two of the large windows are filled with disks of stained glass, which shade from browns and rubies near the floor through olives and golden hues to the semi-circular tops, which are filled with varied iridescent and opalescent tints. The central window is obscured by the reredos behind the president's desk, which rises to the spring of the window arches, but does not cover the semi-circular window-head, which, like the others, is filled with many-hued opalescent glass. The stained glass has been used not only to add brilliancy of color, but to avoid the glare of light that has proved so objectionable in some of the other rooms. These windows are arched, and the stone moldings above and below them are carved with intricate and delicate patterns of interwoven, lace-like forms, and a carved band of stone divides the lower part of each window from the semi-circular upper light. The capitals of the angle columns are more heavily cut into conventional forms, taken from oak leaves and other foliage. The wall space between the windows, as far up as the spring of the arches, is of Knoxville (Tenn.) marble, a reddish gray stone, not highly polished, though having a smooth finish.

Above the three arches of the lower windows for about 12 feet (perpendicularly) the wall is paneled with Mexican onyx. These panels are cut into slabs three feet square and are separated, or rather framed, by slightly convex rails of Sienna (Italy) marble, the mottled reds, yellows and browns of which contrast with the tints of the onyx. For additional support the slabs are backed up with slabs of ordinary marble. The variety of color displayed in the onyx is very remarkable, the prevailing tints being mottled and semi-translucent whites, cream colors, sea water, olive and ivory. These tints are broken and waved by lines, striæ and splashes of raw Sienna coloring, rosy brown, and numberless shades of other neutral browns, some inclining toward red and some toward green, and even blue, while the surface everywhere varies in play of light and shade of semi-opacity and translucence. The various slabs, no two of which are alike, are arranged with a

certain idea of contrast, but never formally nor with regularity of counterchange. They are laid haphazard with a motive. The dividing rails of Sienna marble are of colors that harmonize admirably with those of the onyx, being principally yellows of a soft golden character and reddish brown mottled, the intensity of which is varied in every piece, and sometimes approaches so nearly the color of an adjacent slab of onyx as to melt into it. Both panels and rails are highly polished. Above this paneling is a string course of simply carved marble, and above this is the upper tier of windows, six in number. The shape and treatment are similar to those of the lower windows. The wall space above these windows is filled in with lead, heavily gilt, constituting a sort of frieze. The ornament of this is a carefully studied design of arabesque or floral pattern, beaten out or embossed by means of hammers, stamps and dies of various sizes and shapes, thus affording a varied play of light and shade on the gilt surface. This field of gold, being absolutely neutral, adapts itself to the color of the surrounding objects, and in the elevation and depression of its beaten and stamped surface supplies the complimentary colors necessary to complete the color harmony of the whole chamber. Above the broad frieze of beaten gold and terminating the wall are the massive carved beams of oak, more than four feet in depth, which constitute the framework of the ceiling. These great beams are supported on stone corbels sunk into the walls and projecting under the beams. The corbels are carved into bold and vigorous forms derived from foliage and flowers. The main beams divide the ceiling into long, narrow, rectangular spaces running from east and west, and these spaces are divided into lesser rectangular spaces running north and south, which are again divided in half by smaller beams and form squares, which are still further divided by rails into four square panels each. It is the intention of the architect to treat these groups of four panels with color, so that every group of four shall count as a whole. This treatment of the ceiling was adopted for two reasons, which are, that such a large room needed a ceiling composed of enormous masses of material in order that it might be in scale with the rest of the work in the room, and in order that the sound waves which ascend from the speakers might be broken and lost among the beams instead of being reverberated and reflected in the form of an echo to annoy auditors. The eye is easily carried to the western wall by the upper portion of wall space, which is decorated by the beaten frieze of gold. On this side again is the lower wall space of Knoxville marble. It appears, however, in greater mass than on the south side of the room, being only broken by the two doors of the lobby. Disposed in large blocks and uncarved, this marble presents an appearance of solidity and strength very necessary to a room of great size, and affords a powerful understructure for the support of the heavy columns and arches above. Although this surface is much hidden by the high-backed settees that line almost the entire wall of the room, enough shows through to give an impression of solidity and strength of construction. Above this lower wall of marble are three great arched spaces, occupying nearly the whole width of the wall and disclosing the galleries. These arches are supported by four massive columns of a dark, red-brown granite, with capitals of whitish marble, elaborately carved. The arches themselves are of the yellow Sienna marble, with both inner and outer moldings carved. Between

the columns the galleries bow out slightly, giving the effect of balconies, and are protected by a balustrade composed of columnar balusters of Sienna marble and rails of gray marble, the projections of the galleries being supported by long, flat corbels of gray stone, elaborately carved. The wall is thus divided into three spaces—the marble foundation wall, the arched space giving on the galleries, and the space for the gold frieze. The frieze space again carries the eye to the north wall, where it is shown in its greatest mass. Appearing on the south wall in a small strip above the arches of the upper tier of windows, and in rather greater mass on the west wall, it shows itself here in a broad, unbroken surface equal to more than one-third of the whole wall surface. The value of this arrangement will be seen at a glance, for the gold surface, catching the light of the upper windows directly opposite, reflects it over the room.

Half way between the east and west walls is the main entrance of the corridor, and on either side of the main entrance are two great open fireplaces jutting out into the room. The doorway and fireplaces are constructed of marble, as is the space between them. The openings of the fireplaces are about six feet in height and something more in breadth. The cheerful effect of these, when filled with blazing logs, the flames of which are reflected on the polished onyx and marble from all sides of the room, may well be imagined. Above the fire openings are to be carved legends or symbolical devices. Above these are the broad faces of the chimney breasts, which are to be cut in bas-relief with representations of historical or legendary scenes, emblematical of, or illustrating the legislative character of the room. The chimney pieces are finished with and surmounted by hoods slanting back to the wall at a steep angle and ornamented with crockets and carved bands. The whole chimney pieces are about half as high as the room, reaching to the string course below the gold frieze. Above the doorway and wall space of Knoxville marble one sees the wall space up to the frieze covered with the Mexican onyx panel, and like the frieze, in greater extent of surface than elsewhere. So placed, these two great fields of onyx and gold catch the broad southern light and afford a great diversity in the play of color, and offer the necessary repose to the eye after looking at surfaces broken by the arches of the windows on the south, east and west walls. Above the onyx and inclosed within the frieze is a long rectangular space, which may be filled in with mural painting of some allegorical subject fitted to the place.

The Assembly Chamber.

The Assembly Chamber was designed by Leopold Eidlitz, and as it appeared when finished according to his grand conception, it was a magnificent room. It looked like a church built of sandstone with its arches supported by four gigantic pillars of Tennessee marble. But unfortunately for Mr. Eidlitz his stone ceiling proved unstable and had to be removed. For the stone ceiling there was substituted one of oak and papier maché, and thus the beauty of its design has been greatly marred. The Assembly Chamber is 84 by 140 feet, including the galleries, although the chamber proper is but 84 by 55 feet. Four great pillars, four feet in diameter, once sustained the largest groined arch in the world, the keystone being 56 feet from the floor. But this stone ceiling has been removed, the ceiling of oak is 20 feet nearer the floor, and while the room yet has much beauty, much of its former impressiveness has been lost.

The Court of Appeals.

Nine spacious rooms were assigned by the Capitol Commission to the Court of Appeals, six in the third story, and three on the fourth floor; the two stories at this point being connected by an ornamented iron staircase. The courtroom is in the southeast corner, over the Executive Chamber, and is 35 by 53 feet and 25 feet high. It is finished in quartered red oak, timbered ceiling of the same material, with carved beams and deep recessed panels. The five window openings are finished with Knoxville marble, the arches resting upon carved trusses and columns recessed into the angles formed by the jambs and outer belting, terminating in ornamental trusses. A deep carved wood string in line with the trusses, and the carved capitals of the marble columns divide the oak paneling on the walls into two parts. The framework of the upper section is filled in with large plain panels, and the intention is to decorate, by gilding, the rails. The panels are designed to be painted in varied designs to harmonize with the wood carving. The lower section below the window arches stands upon a molded base and is filled in with double raised panels and subdivided longitudinally by carved string courses, containing between them a section of vertical fluted work in which are fixed at intervals in carved frames the portraits of the judges, many of which hung in the Court of Appeals room of the old Capitol.

A portrait of John Jay, the first Chancellor, or head of the Court of Appeals, occupies the center space above the judges' bench. Upon either side are portraits of the late Chief Judges Chas. J. Folger and Sanford E. Church, the first Chief Judges of the present court. There are also portraits on the walls of Samuel Nelson, Martin Grover, Rufus Peckham, Samuel Hand, Samuel Spencer and other eminent judges.

On the west side of the room is a recessed fireplace of large dimensions, over which is displayed the arms of the State carved in the oaken panels of the mantel over the recess. The recess of the fireplace is lined with Sienna marble and has a bench on either side of the fireplace of the same material. The lintel over the fireplace is also Sienna marble, richly carved and extending across the whole recess. Resting on the lintel is a large panel composed of several choice specimens of Mexican onyx skillfully arranged.

The judges' bench has been carefully designed in style and form to suit the requirements and wishes of that honorable body. The front is divided into panels set in framework; the panels are exquisitely carved in varied designs and separated by ornamental balusters, the whole resting on a molded base. Carved in the center panel are the arms of the State. Three is a medallion convex of carved grotesque heads located along the projecting top. Perhaps no room in the building is better adapted to its purpose than this. Four other rooms adjacent form a continuous suite extending north from the courtroom along the eastern front. A room for lawyers in attendance on the Court of Appeals is opposite the courtroom on the west side. In the corridor leading to the Court of Appeals are fine portraits of William M. Evarts and the late David Dudley Field.

The State Library.

One of the most magnificent aggregations of rooms which formerly occupied the third floor of the Capitol was that of the State Library. It extended completely across the western wing of the Capitol. A fire in the Capitol in 1911 destroyed a large portion of the State Library and also injured the building to the extent of $2,000,000.

The State Library had 167,000

volumes. Part of these were law books, the remainder consisted of general literature. An appropriation has been made for a new State Library. The Legislature of 1911 made this appropriation sufficiently large to enable the Library chiefs to go into the market and purchase immense quantities of books to refit the library.

The Western Staircase.

The western staircase is one of the most beautiful staircases in the world. It occupies the center of the western wing of the Capitol and consists of an immense double stairway of red Corsehill sandstone. The carvings upon this stairway are of great beauty. In a report to the Legislature of 1895, Isaac G. Perry, Capitol Commissioner, spoke in the following interesting manner about this western staircase:

"The work of erecting the structure was commenced March 22, 1884, and continued at intervals when appropriations were available, the actual time expended on same being five and one-half years. The structure occupies a space 76 feet 10½ inches north, and south by 69 feet 10½ inches east and west. The height from the tile floor in the first story to the top of the cornice is 105 feet, and from thence to the summit of the glazed dome is 14 feet, making a total of 119 feet.

The east and west main corridors of the western section of the building extend along past the great staircase in the first, second, third and fourth stories, except on the west side of the second story, where the entrance lobby is located, and which connects with all four of the corridors, which are embellished with columns and pilasters with carved caps and string courses. The effect produced in viewing the stairs from the great lobby in the second story is most imposing. The cross sections of corridors opposite the staircase in the various stories are emphasized by piers and arches on the north and south limits, and all walls within these sections have been made to harmonize with other portions of the structure.

"The plan consists of broad central runs of steps starting in the corridors and extending through the center openings between the cylindrical piers, flanked with columns in the east and west corridors in the first story, in the east corridor and west lobby in the second story, and in the east and west corridors in the third story. These center runs curve outwardly from the center line of the steps, increasing the length of the lower steps, which are also constructed on convex curves, and extend up a little more than one-third of the height of each story and land on central platforms. These platforms are flanked by short runs of stairs on two sides at right angles to the central runs, which extend to and land on platforms reaching to the walls, from which are four runs of steps, two on each side along the walls next to the south and north corridors, thereby making four landings, two in each corridor of the second, third and fourth stories. By this plan the construction of the staircase is such as to form four liberal sized wells, to which light is admitted through the glazed dome and also through the windows in the side walls.

"The central portion of the stairs are supported on eight bearings, resting upon molded granite bases, and extending up from the foundations at the angles of all the platforms through three full stories and part way up from the third to the fourth story. The whole inner area of the fourth story above the pedestals from the platforms at the junction of the runs of steps is open, leaving the whole space within the outer colonnades free up to the glazed dome, which spans the whole area, admitting a flood of light down

through the staircase. The framework of the dome will be constructed of iron ribs, glazed with clear white plain enameled glass, and the electric lights will be arranged between the dome and the glazed roof, by which means a great flood of artificial light from the obscured lamps will be admitted to and thoroughly light the upper portion of the stairs and the surrounding corridors of the fourth story.

"From the tops of the platforms are pedestals extending up above the same to the height required to receive the balustrades in the first, second and third stories, and reaching up above the platforms between the third and fourth stories, the height required to receive the balustrades and statues to four of the pedestals and the curved caps to the other four.

"Clustered columns with molded bases rest upon the pedestals, except in the upper story, and are embellished with carved caps, by which mode of construction eight ornamental architectural supports are formed, thereby making continuous vertical piers at the eight points where strength is required, and by this means of construction the inner portions of the structure are permanently supported. There are also eight pilasters and piers attached to the north, south, east and west walls in each story, on which rest the upper springs of the graceful elliptical arches carrying the upper runs of steps which land in the corridors of the first, second, third and fourth stories, and together with the lower stages of arches, the various runs of steps are supported. These arches divide the elliptical groined ceilings, and also the groined ceilings under all platforms into forms of parallelograms.

"Very careful attention has been given to the form and decoration of the balustrade in the six openings of the third story. The balusters stand on ledges which project into the staircase, forming bays, from which a full view of this great work is obtained. The ledges on which the balustrades rest bear spirited carving. On the center ledge on the north side is an excellent carved head of Columbus in relief, and the three caravels in which he and his company made their first voyage. Upon the western ledge is carved the Viking ship, and on the east ledge a modern steamship is represented, the two latter in bas-relief. The sculptured work is cut on a plain surface surrounded by rich foliage. The rails of the three openings and the steps of the same on each side are richly carved, the foliage lapping around the columns, the whole producing a very rich and interesting effect.

"On the south and corresponding ledge of the center opening is carved the head and bust of a typical American girl, the arms of which are concealed by the foliage, and projecting through the same, and in sight are the hands. On the west ledge is a ploughing scene, and on the east ledge a log schoolhouse set in a clearing, the scene representing a forest of timber, and children on their way to school. The ploughing scene and the schoolhouse are in bas-relief, each surrounded by rich foliage.

"The entrance to the State Library was imposing. A broad string course situated just below the springs of the arches of the doorway and the recesses extends the whole length of the west wall, and returns across the north and south end walls, extending to and including the caps of the columns at the junctions of the north and south corridors. This string course together with the caps to the columns and pilasters have been completed. Much care was given to the designs, producing a variety of detail and form to such an extent as to make it an attractive and very interesting work. On the tran-

som over the former entrance to the State Library is the carved representation of the head and neck of Minerva, with a wreath of oak leaves falling down on either side of the same, the whole set in well designed foliage. On the lower section of the transom were the words 'State Library,' with carving representing palm leaves, springing out from behind the caps of the columns on either side, which meet the lettering in a well-executed representation of an ivy entwined around the letters. The doorway is flanked with coupled columns, the caps of which are exquisitely carved, as is also the case of the caps of the single columns on either side of the two recesses, and the four coupled and two single pilasters standing upon pedestals opposite and corresponding to the ones supporting the clustered columns of the staircase, and the first stage of pilasters extend up to the under side of the polished granite lintels with carved stops at the openings and recesses. A carved head representing Homer is recessed between the carved capitals of the pilasters on the north side of the doorway, and that of Shakespeare between the carved capitals of the pilasters on the south side of the doorway. Resting upon the granite lintels is a second stage of pilasters, standing directly over the ones in the first stage, and extending up from the same to the underside of the carved corbels, that support the granite beams which carry the ceilings of the fourth story. Cupids are represented in the spaces between the pilasters and columns at either side of the Library doorway, and at other points in the string course. Heads representing old men and cupids, are introduced at intervals in the string course, set in twining foliage.

"The opposite and eastern corridor wall is embellished with columns with carved capitals in the angles formed by the window openings, and the walls which are embellished with pilasters standing on pedestals and granite lintels, the same as described above for the western corridor.

"On the east side of the first story are carved corbels under the arches supporting the center runs of the steps representing 'Justice' on one; and 'Liberty' on the other. On the west side the corbels are carved, representing the lamp and open book on one, and the cross on the other. The emblems are surrounded by richly carved foliage.

"The corbels supporting the third-story arches which carry the center runs of steps on the east, bear the words 'Excelsior' on one and 'E. Pluribus Unum' on the other, and on the west side is a quotation from the Declaration of Independence, the letters carved on a smooth surface surrounded by natural foliage, and near the carved head of Thomas Jefferson, which is carved between the caps of columns on the pier just below. The corresponding corbel supporting the opposite arch represents a shield bearing the stars and stripes, and surrounded by carving representing laurel, etc., and near the carved head of George Washington, which is carved between the caps of the colums on the pier just below.

"The cylindrical piers, on each side of the center section of steps to the second story, are flanked with four columns, the shafts of which are round, placed so that the columns form parallelograms on the piers. Between the capitals of the piers, which consist of a variety of flowing foliage, are historical heads. On the inside of the right-hand pier looking from the western lobby is the carved head of General George Washington, and on the opposite pier, facing Washington,

that of Thomas Jefferson, and on the side facing the lobby are the heads of General Scott, and General Zachary Taylor. Flanking these last-named heads are those of General Wool and General Thomas. On the inside of the piers in view when descending the steps, is the head of J. Fennimore Cooper, with smaller heads surrounding it, representing the subjects of many of his writings, and Americus Vespucius.

"On the opposite piers of the east corridor, between the capitals of the piers, which consist of a variety of flowing foliage, are also historical heads. On the inside of the right-hand pier looking across the steps is the carved head of General Schuyler, and on the opposite pier that of General Jackson, and facing the corridor the heads of Benjamin Franklin and DeWitt Clinton, and flanking the same on the right and left are the heads of Henry Hudson and Champlain. On the inside of the piers, as viewed when descending the steps are the heads of John Jay and Silas Wright. The abacus of the carved capitals return around the same, and are recessed and rest upon the carved heads. The piers are embellished below the necks of the carved work with flowing foliage, all making a very rich setting for the sixteen carved heads on the four piers that have been completed. Several competent judges have made favorable mention of the heads, and it is hoped and believed that they are creditable to the memory of the various distinguished people they represent.

"A portion of the models have been prepared for the capitals of the clustered columns of the third story, consisting of the late President, Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, Alexander Hamilton, George William Curtis, the scientist Joseph Henry, and Robert Fulton. These models are on exhibition at the Capitol, and so far as they have been examined by competent judges, are considered good representations of the distinguished subjects.

"The material employed in the construction of the staircase is mainly of Corsehill freestone, which is of a soft light-red color, and was selected on account of its uniform close texture and solidity, together with its suitability for carving, and being of a color best adapted for the greater portion of the work. Tests show that it is capable of carrying 7,000 pounds to the square inch.

"The steps are of Medina freestone, from quarries near Albion, Orleans county, reddish brown in color and of very close texture, and regarded as one of the best-known materials for steps from the fact that it will resist wear almost equal to granite, and possesses just grit enough to prevent it from becoming slippery. The color of the steps form a pleasant contrast with the stone of the main structure, producing harmony of color. The lintels in the second story, heretofore referred to, are of 'Bay of Fundy' polished red granite. The lintels in the third and fourth stories, and the granite beams that support the paneled-stone ceilings in the corridors of the third story are of what is known as 'Stony Creek' granite, from quarries near New Haven, Conn., of a deep reddish brown and somewhat ununiform in its color, and produces when polished (as is the case of the lintels and beams of the staircase) varied shades, and the charming contrast with the Indiana limestone, which is of a light-drab color, resting upon the beams, and together with the walls and corbels on which the beams rest, producing a charming harmony. The molded bases on which all the supports of the stairs and stonework of the corridors rest in the first story are of 'Fox Island' granite from quarries near Hallowell, Me."

THE EASTERN APPROACH.

The eastern approach to the Capitol is the chief one. It looks down State street; and the visitor approaching the Capitol from the lower part of State street can not fail to admire this grand entrance to the State's Capitol. William Henry Russell, the famous *London Times* correspondent, declared the Capitol to be the finest building in America. Since the eastern approach was designed by Capitol Commissioner Perry, and carried to completion under his care, this declaration of Mr. Russell has been eminently true. Mr. Perry, in his annual report to the Legislature in 1895, thus described this grand eastern approach:

"The eastern and principal approach to the Capitol provides for an entranceway to both the first and second stories, through an arcade in the first story and through a portico over the arcade in the second story. The foundation was laid in 1891, since which time the work has been steadily progressed each year when money was available for that purpose.

"The plans of the structure are on a liberal scale, and the eastern approach extends out from the building a distance of 166 feet 7 inches, and connects with the central and projecting section of the eastern façade. The first section is 111 feet broad, measuring to the outside of the pedestals. The strings and steps curve outward at the lower ends and terminate in richly embellished pedestals, on which is designed to be placed statuary bearing electric lights.

"The first run of 16 steps are 100 feet 7 inches broad and are constructed on convex curves, the radius of each step being increased from the lower to the upper step, and land on a broad curved platform, at which point there is a great corbel supporting pedestals at the ends of the platform; both the corbels and pedestals are designed to be richly embellished with carving. From this platform there are 16 additional straight steps landing on a platform which is also on a level with the continuation of the terrace, and from which the next run of steps start to the second story. Resting on a great pier at the junction of the terrace and the upper run of steps, is a great cap 4 feet 11½ inches by 7 feet 3 inches, rising about 16 inches above the platform. This cap is designed to be carved, and will support pedestals with molded bases and carved caps, which will receive the strings, balustrade and rails, and form a proper platform for supporting statuary, bearing electric lights, as contemplated by the drawings. This terrace extends along on either side of the upper runs of steps to the roadway. Opposite the terraces are those along the east front, and on the north and south sides connecting with the porticoes of the side entrances on Washington avenue and State street.

"The road passes through an archway, forming a porte-cochere to the first story of the Capitol. This archway is 24 feet in width by 57 feet along the roadway, and is divided into three bays with stone groined ceiling supporters on piers with columns in the angles, the caps of which are designed to be carved.

"The foundations were built up to a height of 20 feet with granite cut to parallel thicknesses, constructed in the most thorough manner, requiring 4,000 yards of concrete, 9,000 cubic feet of granite, 8,981 cubic feet of limestone and 11,133 cubic feet of rubble masonry of limestone and granite, between the piers.

"The four piers resting on the above-named foundations are constructed of finely wrought granite and have been carried up to a level of the under side of the pavement of the porticoes, ready to receive the superstructure. The

piers on either side of the roadway are carried up on a rectangular form to the height of eight feet, from which point the piers are circular in form, each flanked by four columns, cut on the solid and crowned with a block of granite preparatory to carving. The piers and columns have molded bases and represent a very great amount of work and produce a substantial and beautiful appearance.

"East of the arched driveway or porte-cochere to the first story, are two sections divided into three bays each, with elliptical granite groined ceilings between the main elliptical arches, supported on piers flanked with columns and surmounted with blocks of stone preparatory to carving. The effect of these arcades is substantial and grand. On the west of the driveway next to the building and opposite the roadway, is a fourth bay, treated in the same manner as the ones above described.

The section of the terrace next to the roadway is curved outward, greatly increasing the width of the platform on either side, forming a spacious and attractive feature, especially in the colonnade and the construction of the steps from the terrace to the second story, also of the colonnade. The pilasters and columns which support the terrace connect with the retaining walls of the roadway on the north and south sides, which extend at right angles to the terraces. These retaining walls are embellished with pilasters with molded bases, the pedestals resting upon the pilasters and wall, and extend up above the balustrade and are finished with molded bases with ornamental caps. From the lower pedestals of the retaining wall is a carved console, which ramps down from the under side of lions' heads on the pedestals to a low coping constructed on curves, which, together with the opposite wall, provides a broad entrance to the roadway leading across from street to street. These copings terminate in a low round carved stop, located on a line with the inside of the sidewalks.

"Starting from the platform and terraces are two runs of steps to the second story. The first run containing 22 steps which extend to a platform, making in all 23 risers 59 feet 6 inches wide to the outside of the pedestals at the bottom, and 52 feet 4 inches wide at the top. This run of steps is constructed on convex curves, the radius of each step being increased from the lower to the upper step, landing on a platform 65 feet broad by 11 feet wide, from which there are 21 straight steps to a great broad platform 24 feet by 57 feet, the height of which is within one step of the pavement of the portico. This platform is to be constructed with granite slabs, each piece being the full length of the width of the platform.

"The entrance to the great lobby in the second floor is through three archways supported on columns and piers, with six steps which raise from the pavement of the portico to the floor of the lobby in the second floor. The Senate staircase and elevators are located on the south side and the Assembly staircase and elevators on the north of the lobby, which extends through the tower, and is lighted on the west through openings of the central court.

"The ends of the platforms between the two runs of steps extend out over great projecting corbels weighing about 20 tons each (which I believe are the largest pieces of granite carving in this country), and are supported on clustered columns. The ends of the platforms rest on these corbels, around which the balustrade extends, and form bays at either end, presenting a very pleasing feature midway between

the two upper runs of steps leading from the broad terrace to the second story. The corbels are richly carved with a well-sculptured head of Jupiter on the south, and Mercury on the north, in the upper sections, surrounded by foliage, and the lower section is carved in ribs of various forms with foliage at intervals lapping over the same.

"It will be borne in mind that all the material used in this great approach is of finely-wrought granite from the Hallowell Granite Works quarries, and that the work has been done with the greatest care and precision and superior to any other granite work in this country.

"Commencing at a point of the pedestals at the junction of the outer limit of the circle of the terrace and the balustrade of the roadway on the north and south sides, the balustrade extends a distance of 78 feet on each side to the lower pedestal of the roadway, and each is divided into four bays filled with balusters. On the opposite side the total distance is 130 feet. From thence to the north and south porticoes the distance is 146 feet, making a total of 552 feet of terrace.

"The balustrade commencing at the pedestals at the foot of the first run of steps is carried along between the pedestals and along the terrace and down the retaining wall of the roadway to the lower pedestals on the north and south sides of the approach. The rails and balusters are connected with the projecting front of the building and continue along the terrace and down the steps from the sidewalk and connect with the newel posts, and along on the north and south sides of the building and connect with the porticoes. The rails start from the pedestals of the two upper runs of steps and continue up and around the bays formed by the great corbels, and up to and connecting with the projecting walls of the building. The total length of the balustrade is 1,150 lineal feet, each baluster being nine inches in diameter. The balustrade will be one of the prominent features in this great work, viewed from the various points. The various slopes, curves and levels of the balustrade to the roadway, terraces and steps, when viewed from all positions, will present a most charming appearance.

"The entire work of the approach and the center section of the eastern façade when completed will add dignity and prominence to the structure."

The Fourth Floor.

In the fourth floor of the Capitol are the offices of the State Architect, the Board of Mediation and Arbitration, the Civil Service Commission, the State Entomologist, and the Commissioner of Labor; and the Committee rooms of the Senate Committee on Cities and of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Executive.

President — Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey.

Vice-President — Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana.

The Cabinet.

Secretary of State — William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska.

Secretary of Treasury — William Gibbs McAdoo, of New York.

Secretary of War — Lindley M. Garrison, of New Jersey.

Attorney-General — James Clark McReynolds, of Tennessee.

Postmaster-General — Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas.

Secretary of Navy — Josephus Daniels of North Carolina.

Secretary of Interior — Franklin Knight Lane, of California.

Secretary of Agriculture — David Franklin Houston, of Missouri.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor — William Cox Redfield, of New York.

Secretary of Labor — William Beuchop Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

Salaries of the Cabinet Officers, $12,000 each, except the Secretary of State, who receives $8,000.

The Judiciary.

Supreme Court of the United States.

Chief Justice of the United States — Edward D. White, of Louisiana.

Associate Justices:
Mahlon Pitney, New Jersey.
Oliver Wendell Holmes, Massachusetts
William R. Day, Ohio.
Horace H. Lurton, Tennessee.

Associate Justices:
Joseph McKenna, California.
Charles E. Hughes, New York.
Willis Van Devanter, Wyoming.
Joseph R. Lamar, Georgia.

The Army.

Major-Generals.

W. W. Watherspoon.
Leonard Wood.
William P. Duvall.
J. Franklin Bell.
Thomas F. Barry.
William H. Carter.
Arthur Murray.

Brigadier-Generals.

John J. Pershing.
Albert L. Mills.
Walter S. Schuyler.

Brigadier-Generals.

Marion P. Maus.
Ralph W. Hoyt.
Daniel H. Brush.
Frederick A. Smith.
Tasker H. Bliss.
Frederick Funston.
Montgomery M. Macomb.
Edgar Z. Steever.
Robert K. Evans.
George S. Anderson.
Clarence R. Evans.
Ramsay D. Potts.

The Navy.

Admiral.

George Dewey.

Rear Admirals.

Joseph B. Murdock.
Hugo Osterhaus.
Charles E. Vreeland.
Aaron Ward.
Albert Mertz.

Rear Admirals.

Thomas B. Howard.
Walter C. Cowles.
W. H. H. Southerland.
Austin M. Knight.
Vinciden L. Cottman.
Charles J. Badger.
Reginald F. Nicholson.

SENATE.

THOMAS R. MARSHALL, of Indiana, *Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.*

JAMES M. BAKER, *Secretary.*

[Republicans are indicated by R; Democrats by D.]

ALABAMA.	Term expires.
Joseph F. Johnston, D.	1915
John H. Bankhead, D.	1919
ARIZONA.	
Marcus A. Smith, D.	1915
Henry F. Ashurst, D.	1917
ARKANSAS.	
James P. Clarke, D.	1915
Joseph T. Robinson, D.	1919
CALIFORNIA.	
George C. Perkins, R.	1915
John D. Works, R.	1917
COLORADO.	
Charles S. Thomas, D.	1915
John F. Shafroth, D.	1919
CONNECTICUT.	
Frank B. Brandegee, R.	1915
George P. McLean, R.	1917
DELAWARE.	
Henry A. du Pont, R.	1917
Willard Saulsbury, D.	1919
FLORIDA.	
Duncan U. Fletcher, D.	1915
Nathan P. Bryan, D.	1917
GEORGIA.	
Hoke Smith, D.	1915
Augustus O. Bacon, D.	1919
IDAHO.	
James H. Brady, R.	1915
William E. Borah, R.	1919
ILLINOIS.	
Lawrence Y. Sherman, R.	1915
James H. Lewis, D.	1919

INDIANA.	Term expires.
Benjamin F. Shively, D.	1915
John W. Kern, D.	1917
IOWA.	
Albert B. Cummins, R.	1915
William S. Kenyon, R.	1919
KANSAS.	
Joseph L. Bristow, R.	1915
Wm. H. Thompson, D.	1919
KENTUCKY.	
William O. Bradley, R.	1915
Ollie M. James, D.	1919
LOUISIANA.	
John R. Thornton, D.	1915
Joseph E. Ransdell, D.	1919
MAINE.	
Charles F. Johnson, D.	1917
Edwin C. Burleigh, R.	1919
MARYLAND.	
John Walter Smith, D.	1915
William P. Jackson, R.*	1917
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Henry Cabot Lodge, R.	1917
John W. Weeks, R.	1919
MICHIGAN.	
Charles E. Townsend, R.	1917
Wm. Alden Smith, R.	1919
MINNESOTA.	
Moses E. Clapp, R.	1917
Knute Nelson, R.	1919
MISSISSIPPI.	
John Sharp Williams, D.	1917
James K. Vardaman, D.	1919

* Appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of Isidor Raynor.

MISSOURI.	Term expires.
William J. Stone, D.	1915
James A. Reed, D.	1917

MONTANA.	
Henry L. Myers, D.	1917
T. J. Walsh, D.	1919

NEBRASKA.	
Gilbert M. Hitchcock, D.	1917
George W. Norris, R.	1919

NEVADA.	
Francis G. Newlands, D.	1915
Key Pittman, D.	1917

NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Jacob H. Gallinger, R.	1915
Henry M. Hollis, R.	1919

NEW JERSEY.	
James E. Martine, D.	1917
William Hughes, D.	1919

NEW MEXICO.	
Thomas B. Catron, R.	1917
Albert B. Fall, R.	1919

NEW YORK.	
Elihu Root, R.	1915
James A. O'Gorman, D.	1917

NORTH CAROLINA.	
Lee S. Overman, D.	1915
Furnifold M. Simmons, D.	1919

NORTH DAKOTA.	
Asle J. Gronna, R.	1915
Porter J. McCumber, R.	1917

OHIO.	
Theodore E. Burton, R.	1915
Atlee Pomerine, D.	1917

OKLAHOMA.	
Thomas P. Gore, D.	1915
Robert L. Owen, D.	1919

OREGON.	
Geo. E. Chamberlain, D.	1915
Harry Lane, D.	1919

PENNSYLVANIA.	Term expires.
Boies Penrose, R.	1915
George T. Oliver, R.	1917

RHODE ISLAND.	
Henry F. Lippitt, R.	1917
Le Baron B. Colt, R.	1919

SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Ellison D. Smith, D.	1915
Benj. R. Tillman, D.	1919

SOUTH DAKOTA.	
Coe I. Crawford, R.	1915
Thomas Sterling, R.	1919

TENNESSEE.	
Luke Lea, D.	1917
John K. Shields, D.	1919

TEXAS.	
Charles A. Culberson, D.	1917
Morris Sheppard, D.	1919

UTAH.	
Reed Smoot, R.	1915
George Sutherland, R.	1917

VERMONT.	
William P. Dillingham, R.	1915
Carroll S. Page, R.	1917

VIRGINIA.	
Claude A. Swanson, D.	1917
Thomas S. Martin, D.	1919

WASHINGTON.	
Wesley L. Jones, R.	1915
Miles Poindexter, R.	1917

WEST VIRGINIA.	
William E. Chilton, D.	1917
Nathan Goff, R.	1919

WISCONSIN.	
Isaac Stephenson, R.	1915
Robert M. LaFollette, R.	1917

WYOMING.	
Clarence D. Clark, R.	1917
Francis E. Warren, R.	1919

Republicans	45
Democrats	51
Total	96

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

CHAMP CLARK, D. of Missouri, *Speaker.*

ALEXANDER McDOWELL, of Pennsylvania, *Clerk.*

[Republicans are indicated by R; Democrats by D.]

ALABAMA.

1. George W. Taylor, D.
2. S. H. Dent, Jr., D.
3. Henry D. Clayton, D.
4. F. L. Blackmon, D.
5. J. Thomas Heflin, D.
6. Richmond P. Hobson, D.
7. John L. Burnett, D.
8. William Richardson, D.
9. Oscar W. Underwood, D.

J. W. Abercrombie, D., at large.

ARIZONA.

Carl Hayden, D.

ARKANSAS.

1. T. H. Carraway, D.
2. W. A. Oldfield, D.
3. John C. Floyd, D.
4. O. T. Wingo, D.
5. H. M. Jacoway, D.
6. S. M. Taylor, D.
7. W. S. Goodwin, D.

CALIFORNIA.

1. William Kent, R.
2. J. E. Raker, D.
3. Chas. F. Curry, R.
4. Julius Kahn, R.
5. J. I. Nolan, R.
6. Joseph R. Knowland, R.
7. D. S. Church, D.
8. Everis A. Hayes, R.
9. C. W. Bell, R.
10. William D. Stephens, R.
11. William Kettner, D.

COLORADO.

1. George Kindel, D.
2. H. H. Seldomridge, D.

Edward T. Taylor, D., at large.
Edward Keating, D., at large.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Augustus Lonergan, D.
2. B. F. Mahan, D.
3. Thomas L. Reilly, D.
4. Jeremiah Donavan, D.
5. Wm. Kennedy, D.

DELAWARE.

Franklin Brockson, D., at large.

FLORIDA.

1. Stephen M. Sparkman, D.
2. Frank Clark, D.
3. Emmett Wilson, D.

Claude L'Engle, D., at large.

GEORGIA.

1. Charles G. Edwards, D.
2. S. A. Roddenbery, D.
3. C. R. Crisp, D.
4. William C. Adamson, D.
5. W. S. Howard, D.
6. Charles L. Bartlett, D.
7. Gordon Lee, D.
8. S. J. Tribble, D.
9. Thomas M. Bell, D.
10. Thomas W. Hardwick, D.
11. J. R. Walker, D.
12. D. M. Hughes, D.

IDAHO.

1. Burton L. French, R.
2. Addison T. Smith, R.

ILLINOIS.

1. Martin B. Madden, R.
2. James R. Mann, R.
3. George E. Gorman, D.
4. James T. McDermott, D.
5. A. J. Sabath, D.
6. James McAndrews, D.
7. Frank Buchanan, D.
8. Thomas Gallagher, D.
9. Fred A. Britten, R.
10. Chas. M. Thomson, R.
11. Ira C. Copley, R.
12. Wm. Hinebaugh, R.
13. John C. McKenzie, R.
14. C. H. Tavenner, D.
15. Stephen A. Hoxworth, D.
16. Claude U. Stone, D.
17. Louis Fitz Henry, D.
18. Frank T. O'Hair, D.
19. Chas. M. Borches, D.
20. H. T. Rainey, D.
21. J. M. Graham, D.
22. W. N. Baltz, D.
23. M. D. Foster, D.
24. H. R. Fowler, D.

25. R. P. Hill, D.
W. E. Williams, D., at large.
L. B. Stringer, D., at large.

INDIANA.

1. Chas. Lieb, D.
2. William A. Cullop, D.
3. W. E. Cox, D.
4. Lincoln Dixon, D.
5. Ralph W. Moss, D.
6. F. H. Gray, D.
7. Charles A. Korbly, D.
8. John A. M. Adair, D.
9. Martin A. Morrison, D.
10. J. B. Peterson, D.
11. George W. Rauch, D.
12. Cyrus Cline, D.
13. Henry A. Barnhart, D.

IOWA.

1. C. A. Kennedy, Rep.
2. I. S. Pepper, D.
3. Maurice Connolly, D.
4. Gilbert N. Haugen, R.
5. James W. Good, R.
6. S. Kirkpatrick, D.
7. S. F. Prouty, R.
8. H. M. Towner, R.
9. W. R. Green, R.
10. Frank P. Woods, R.
11. George C. Scott, R.

KANSAS.

1. Daniel R. Anthony, Jr., R.
2. Joseph Taggart, D.
3. Philip P. Campbell, R.
4. Dudley Doolittle, D.
5. G. T. Helvering, D.
6. J. R. Connelly, D.
7. Geo. A. Neeley, D.
8 Victor Murdock, R.

KENTUCKY.

1. A. W. Barkley, D.
2. Augustus O. Stanley, D.
3. R. Y. Thomas, Jr., D.
4. Ben Johnson, D.
5. Swager Sherley, D.
6. A. B. Rouse, D.
7. J. Campbell Cantrill, D.
8. Harvey Heim, D.
9. W. J. Fields, D.
10. J. W. Langley, R.
11. Caleb Powers, R.

LOUISIANA.

1. Albert Estopinal, D.
2. H. Garland Dupre, D.
3. Robert F. Broussard, D.
4. John T. Watkins, D.
5. J. W. Elder, D.
6. L. L. Morgan, D.
7. L. Lazaro, D.
8. J. B. Aswell, D.

MAINE.

1. A. C. Hinds, R.
2. D. J. McGillicuddy, D.
3. Forrest Goodwin, R.
4. Frank E. Guernsey, R.

MARYLAND.

1. J. Harry Covington, D.
2. Joshua F. C. Talbott, D.
3. George Konig, D.
4. J. C. Linthicum, D.
5. J. F. Smith, D.
6. D. J. Lewis, D.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Allen Treadway, R.
2. Frederick H. Gillette, R.
3. W. H. Wilder, R.
4. S. E. Winslow, R.
5. John J. Rogers, R.
6. A. P. Gardner, R.
7. M. F. Phelan, D.
8. F. S. Dietrich, D.
9. E. W. Roberts, R.
10. W. F. Murray, D.
11. A. J. Peters, D.
12. J. M. Curley, D.
13. John W. Weeks, R.
14. Edward Gilmore, D.
15. William S. Greene, R.
16. Thos. C. Thatcher, D.

MICHIGAN.

1. Frank E. Doremus, D.
2. Samuel W. Beakes, D.
3. J. M. C. Smith, R.
4. Edward L. Hamilton, R.
5. C. E. Mapes, R.
6. Samuel W. Smith, R.
7. L. C. Crampton, R.
8 Joseph W. Fordney, R.
9. James C. McLaughlin, R.
10. R. O. Woodruff, R.
11. F. O. Lindquist, R.
12. W. J. McDonald, Rep.
P. H. Kelley, R., at large.

MINNESOTA.

1. Sydney Anderson, R.
2. W. S. Hammond, D.
3. Charles R. Davis, R.
4. Fred. C. Stevens, R.
5. Geo. R. Smith, R.
6. Charles A. Lindbergh, R.
7. Andrew J. Volstead, R.
8. Clarence B. Miller, R.
9. Halvor Steenerson, R.

James Manahan, R., at large.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. Ezekiel S. Canedler, Jr., D.
2. H. D. Stephens, D.
3. Benj. G. Humphreys, D.
4. Thomas U. Sisson, D.
5. S. A. Witherspoon, D.
6. B. P. Harrison, D.
7. P. E. Quin, D.
8. James W. Collier, D.

MISSOURI.

1. James T. Lloyd, D.
2. William W. Rucker, D.
3. Joshua W. Alexander, D.
4. Charles F. Booher, D.
5. William P. Borland, D.
6. Clement C. Dickinson, D.
7. Courtney W. Hamlin, D.
8. Dorsey W. Shackleford, D.
9. Champ Clark, D.
10. Richard Bartholdt, R.
11. W. L. Igoe, D.
12. L. C. Dyer, R.
13. W. L. Hensley, D.
14. J. J. Russell, D.
15. P. D. Decker, D.
16. T. L. Rubey, D.

MONTANA.

1. Thomas Stout, D.
2. John M. Evans, D.

NEBRASKA.

1. John A. Maguire, D.
2. C. O. Lobeck, D.
3. D. V. Stephens, D.
4. C. H. Sloan, R.
5. S. R. Barton, R.
6. Moses P. Kinkaid, R.

NEVADA.

E. E. Roberts, R., at large.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. E. E. Reed, D.
2. R. B. Stevens, D.

NEW JERSEY.

1. William J. Browning, R.
2. J. Thomas Baker, D.
3. Thomas J. Scully, D.
4. A. B. Walsh, D.
5. Wm. E. Tuttle, Jr., D.
6. L. J. Martin, D.
7. R. G. Bremner, D.
8. Eugene F. Kinkead, D.
9. Walter I. McCoy, D.
10. Edward W. Townsend, D.
11. J. J. Egan, D.
12. James A. Hamill, D.

NEW MEXICO.

H. B. Ferguson, D., at large.

NEW YORK.

1. Lathrop Brown, D.
2. D. J. O'Leary, D.
3. F. E. Wilson, D.
4. H. H. Dale, D.
5. J. P. Maher, D.
6. William M. Calder, R.
7. John J. Fitzgerald, D.
8. D. J. Griffin, D.
9. J. H. O'Brien, D.
10. H. A. Metz, D.
11. D. J. Riordan, D.
12. Henry M. Goldfogle, D.
13. T. D. Sullivan, D.
14. J. M. Levy, D.
15. M. F. Conry, D.
16. P. J. Dooling, D.
17. J. S. Carew, D.
18. Thos. S. Patten, D.
19. Franklin Leonard, D.
20. F. B. Harrison, D.
21. Henry George, Jr., D.
22. Henry Bruckner, D.
23. J. A. Goulden, D.
24. Woodson S. Oglesby, D.
25. B. I. Taylor, D.
26. Edmund Platt, R.
27. George McClellan, D.
28. P. G. Ten Eyck, D.
29. James S. Parker, R.
30. Samuel Wallin, R.
31. E. A. Merritt, Jr., R.
32. Luther Mott, R.
33. C. A. Talcott, D.

34. George W. Fairchild, R.
35. John R. Clancy, D.
36. Sereno E. Payne, R.
37. Edwin S. Underhill, D.
38. Thos. B. Dunn, R.
39. H. G. Danforth, R.
40. R. H. Gittins, D.
41. Chas. B. Smith, D.
42. D. A. Driscoll, D.
43. C. M. Hamilton, R.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. John H. Small, D.
2. Claude Kitchin, D.
3. J. M. Faison, D.
4. Edward W. Pou, D.
5. C. M. Stedman, D.
6. Hannibal L. Godwin, D.
7. Robert N. Page, D.
8. R. L. Doughton, D.
9. Edwin Y. Webb, D.
10. J. M. Gudger, Jr., D.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1. H. T. Helgesen, R.
2. Geo. M. Young, R.
3. P. D. Norton, R.

OHIO.

1. S. Bowdle, D.
2. A. G. Allen, D.
3. Warren Gard, D.
4. J. H. Goeke, D.
5. T. T. Ansberry, D.
6. S. D. Fess, R.
7. J. D. Post, D.
8. F. B. Willis, R.
9. Isaac R. Sherwood, D.
10. R. Switzer, R.
11. H. C. Claypool, D.
12. C. L. Brumbaugh, D.
13. John A. Key, D.
14. William G. Sharpe, D.
15. George White, D.
16. W. B. Francis, D.
17. W. A. Ashbrook, D.
18. J. J. Whitacre, D.
19. E. R. Bathrick, D.
20. Wm. Gordon, D.
21. R. J. Buckley, D.
    Robert Crosser, D., at large.

OKLAHOMA.

1. Bird S. McGuire, R.
2. Richard T. Morgan, R.
3. J. S. Davenport, D.
4. Charles D. Carter, D.
5. Scott Ferris, D.
   W. H. Murray, D., at large.
   Claude Weaver, D., at large.
   J. B. Thompson, D., at large.

OREGON.

1. W. C. Hawley, R.
2. N. J. Sinnott, R.
3. A. W. Lafferty, R.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. W. S. Vare, R.
2. George S. Graham, R.
3. J. Hampton Moore, R.
4. G. W. Edmonds, R.
5. Michael Donohoe, D.
6. J. W. Logue, D.
7. Thomas S. Butler, R.
8. R. E. Difenderfer, D.
9. William W. Griest, R.
10. J. R. Farr, R.
11. J. J. Casey, D.
12. R. E. Lee, D.
13. John H. Rothermel, D.
14. W. D. B. Ainey, R.
15. E. R. Kiess, R.
16. John V. Lesher, D.
17. F. L. Dersham, D.
18. A. S. Kreider, R.
19. W. W. Bailey, D.
20. A. R. Brodbeck, D.
21. C. E. Patton, R.
22. A. L. Keister, R.
23. W. N. Carr, D.
24. H. W. Temple, R.
25. M. W. Shreve, R.
26. A. Mitchell Palmer, D.
27. J. N. Langham, R.
28. W. J. Hullings, R.
29. S. G. Porter, R.
30. M. C. Kelly, R.
31. J. F. Burke, R.
32. Andrew J. Barchfeld, R.
    A. R. Rupley, R., at large.
    J. M. Morin, R., at large.
    A. H. Walters, R., at large.
    F. E. Lewis, R., at large.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. G. F. O'Shaunessy, D.
2. Peter G. Gerry, D.
3. Ambrose Kennedy, R.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. George S. Legare, D.
2. J. F. Byrnes, D.
3. Wyatt Aiken, D.

4. Joseph T. Johnson, D.
5. David E. Finley, D.
6. J. W. Ragsdale, D.
7. Asbury F. Lever, D.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1. C. H. Dillon, R.
2. Charles H. Burke, R.
3. Eben W. Martin, R.

TENNESSEE.

1. Sam R. Sells, R.
2. R. W. Austin, R.
3. John A. Moon, D.
4. Cordell Hull, D.
5. William C. Houston, D.
6. J. W. Byrnes, D.
7. Lemuel P. Padgett, D.
8. Thetus W. Sims, D.
9. Finis J. Garrett, D.
10. K. D. McKellar, D.

TEXAS.

1. H. W. Vaughn, D.
2. Martin Dies, D.
3. James Young, D.
4. Sam Rayburn, D.
5. Jack Beall, D.
6. Rufus Hardy, D.
7. Alexander W. Gregg, D.
8. J. H. Eagle, D.
9. George F. Burgess, D.
10. Albert S. Burleson, D.
11. Robert L. Henry, D.
12. Oscar Callaway, D.
13. John H. Stephens, D.
14. James L. Slayden, D.
15. John N. Garner, D.
16. William R. Smith, D., at large.
    H. W. Sumners, D., at large.
    D. E. Garrett, D.

UTAH.

Joseph Howell, R.
Jacob Johnson, R.

VERMONT.

1. Frank L. Green, R.
2. Frank H. Plumly, R.

VIRGINIA.

1. William A. Jones, D.
2. E. E. Holland, D.
3. A. J. Montague, D.
4. W. A. Watson, D.
5. E. W. Saunders, D.
6. Carter Glass, D.
7. James Hay, D.
8. Charles C. Carlin, D.
9. C. Bascom Slemps, R.
10. Henry D. Flood, D.

WASHINGTON.

1. William E. Humphrey, R.
2. A. Johnson, R.
3. W. A. La Follette, R.
   J. A. Falconer, R., at large.
   J. W. Bryan, R., at large.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. J. W. Davis, D.
2. W. G. Brown, Jr., D.
3. S. V. Avis, R.
4. H. H. Moss, Jr., R.
5. James A. Hughes, R.
   Howard Sutherland, R., at large.

WISCONSIN.

1. Henry A. Cooper, R.
2. M. E. Burke, D.
3. John M. Nelson, R.
4. William J. Cary, R.
5. William H. Stafford, R.
6. M. K. Reilly, D.
7. John J. Esch, R.
8. E. E. Browne, R.
9. T. F. Konop, D.
10. James A. Frear, R.
11. Irvine L. Lenroot, R.

WYOMING.

Frank W. Mondell, R.

RESIDENT COMMISSIONERS.

ALASKA.

James Wickersham, R.

HAWAII.

Jonah K. Kalanianaole, R.

DELEGATES FROM TERRITORIES.

PHILLIPINE ISLANDS.

Manuel Quezon, D.
Manuel Earnshaw, D.

PORTO RICO.

Presidents of the United States.

NAME.	State from.	Qualified.
George Washington	Virginia	April 30, 1789
George Washington	Virginia	Mar. 4, 1793
John Adams	Massachusetts	Mar. 4, 1797
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	Mar. 4, 1801
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	Mar. 4, 1805
James Madison	Virginia	Mar. 4, 1809
James Madison	Virginia	Mar. 4, 1813
James Monroe	Virginia	Mar. 4, 1817
James Monroe	Virginia	Mar. 5, 1821
John Quincy Adams	Massachusetts	Mar. 4, 1825
Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	Mar. 4, 1829
Andrew Jackson	Tennessee	Mar. 4, 1833
Martin Van Buren	New York	Mar. 4, 1837
William H. Harrison	Ohio	Mar. 4, 1841
John Tyler	Virginia	April 6, 1841
James K. Polk	Tennessee	Mar. 4, 1845
Zachary Taylor	Louisiana	Mar. 6, 1849
Millard Fillmore	New York	July 9, 1850
Franklin Pierce	New Hampshire	Mar. 4, 1853
James Buchanan	Pennsylvania	Mar. 4, 1857
Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	Mar. 4, 1861
Abraham Lincoln	Illinois	Mar. 4, 1865
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	April 15, 1865
Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	Mar. 4, 1869
Ulysses S. Grant	Illinois	Mar. 4, 1873
Rutherford B. Hayes	Ohio	Mar. 5, 1877
James A. Garfield	Ohio	Mar. 4, 1881
Chester A. Arthur	New York	Sept. 20, 1881
Grover Cleveland	New York	Mar. 4, 1885
Benjamin Harrison	Indiana	Mar. 4, 1889
Grover Cleveland	New York	Mar. 4, 1893
William McKinley	Ohio	Mar. 4, 1897
William McKinley	Ohio	Mar. 4, 1901
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	Sept. 14, 1901
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	Mar. 4, 1905
William Howard Taft	Ohio	Mar. 4, 1909
Woodrow Wilson	New Jersey	Mar. 4, 1913

Vice-Presidents of the United States.

NAME.	State from.	Qualified.
John Adams	Massachusetts	June 3, 1789
John Adams	Massachusetts	Dec. 2, 1793
Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	Mar. 4, 1797
Aaron Burr	New York	Mar. 4, 1801
George Clinton	New York	Mar. 4, 1805
George Clinton	New York	Mar. 4, 1809
William H. Crawford	Georgia	April 10, 1812
Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts	Mar. 4, 1813
John Gaillard	South Carolina	Nov. 25, 1814
Daniel D. Tompkins	New York	Mar. 4, 1817
Daniel D. Tompkins	New York	Mar. 5, 1821
John C. Calhoun	South Carolina	Mar. 4, 1825
John C. Calhoun	South Carolina	Mar. 4, 1829
Hugh L. White	Tennessee	Dec. 28, 1832
Martin Van Buren	New York	Mar. 4, 1833
Richard M. Johnson	Kentucky	Mar. 4, 1837
John Tyler	Virginia	Mar. 4, 1841
Samuel L. Southard	New Jersey	April 6, 1841
Willie P. Mangum	North Carolina	May 31, 1842
George M. Dallas	Pennsylvania	Mar. 4, 1845
Millard Fillmore	New York	Mar. 5, 1849
William R. King	Alabama	July 11, 1850
William R. King	Alabama	Mar. 4, 1853
David R. Atchison	Missouri	April 18, 1853
Jesse D. Bright	Indiana	Dec. 5, 1854
John C. Breckenridge	Kentucky	Mar. 4, 1857
Hannibal Hamlin	Maine	Mar. 4, 1861
Andrew Johnson	Tennessee	Mar. 4, 1865
Lafayette S. Foster	Connecticut	April 15, 1865
Benjamin F. Wade	Ohio	Mar. 2, 1867
Schuyler Colfax	Indiana	Mar. 4, 1869
Henry Wilson	Massachusetts	Mar. 4, 1873
Thomas W. Ferry	Michigan	Nov. 22, 1875
William A. Wheeler	New York	Mar. 5, 1877
Chester A. Arthur	New York	Mar. 4, 1881
Thomas F. Bayard	Delaware	Oct. 10, 1881
David Davis	Illinois	Oct. 13, 1881
George F. Edmunds	Vermont	Mar. 3, 1883
Thomas A. Hendricks	Indiana	Mar. 4, 1885
John Sherman	Ohio	Dec. 7, 1885
John J. Ingalls	Kansas	Feb. 26, 1887
Levi P. Morton	New York	Mar. 4, 1889
Adlai E. Stevenson	Illinois	Mar. 4, 1893
Garret A. Hobart	New Jersey	Mar. 4, 1897
Theodore Roosevelt	New York	Mar. 4, 1901
Charles W. Fairbanks	Indiana	Mar. 4, 1905
James S. Sherman	New York	Mar. 4, 1909
Thomas R. Marshall	Indiana	Mar. 4, 1913

UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM NEW YORK.

SENATORS.	Residence.	When elected.	In whose place.	Remarks.
Philip Schuyler	Albany	July 16, 1789		Two years
Rufus King	New York city	July 16, 1789		Six years.
Aaron Burr	New York city	Jan. 19, 1791	Schuyler	
Rufus King	New York city	Jan. 27, 1795	Re-elected	Resigned.
John Lawrence	Queens county	Nov. 9, 1796	King	Resigned.
Philip Schuyler	Albany	Jan. 24, 1797	Burr	Resigned.
John Sloss Hobart	Huntington	Jan. 11, 1798	Schuyler	Resigned.
William North	Duanesburg	May, 1798	Hobart	Resigned.
James Watson	New York city	Aug. 17, 1798	North	Resigned.
Gouverneur Morris	Morrisania	April 3, 1800	Watson	
John Armstrong	Rhinebeck	Nov. 6, 1800	Lawrence	
John Armstrong	Rhinebeck	Jan. 27, 1801		Resigned.
De Witt Clinton	Newtown	Feb. 9, 1802	Armstrong	Resigned.
Theodorus Bailey	Poughkeepsie	Feb. 1, 1803	Morris	Resigned.
John Armstrong	Rhinebeck	Dec., 1803	Clinton	
John Smith	Brookhaven	Feb. 4, 1804	Armstrong	
John Armstrong	Rhinebeck	Feb. 4, 1804	Bailey	Resigned.
Samuel L. Mitchill	New York city	Nov. 9, 1804	Armstrong	
John Smith	Brookhaven	Feb. 3, 1807	Re-elected	
Obadiah German	Norwich	Feb. 7, 1809	Mitchill	
Rufus King	Jamaica	Feb. 2, 1813	Smith	Resigned.
Nathan Sanford	New York city	Feb. 7, 1815	German	
Rufus King	Jamaica	Jan. 8, 1820	Re-elected	Resigned.
Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook	Feb. 6, 1821	Sanford	
Nathan Sanford	New York city	Jan. 14, 1826	King	
Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook	Feb. 6, 1827	Re-elected	Resigned.
Charles E. Dudley	Albany	Jan. 15, 1829	Van Buren	
William L. Marcy	Albany	Feb. 1, 1831	Sanford	Resigned.
Silas Wright, Jr.	Canton	Jan. 4, 1833	Marcy	
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge.	Poughkeepsie	Feb. 5, 1833	Dudley	
Silas Wright, Jr.	Canton	Feb. 7, 1837	Re-elected	
Nathaniel P. Tallmadge.	Poughkeepsie	Jan. 14, 1840	Re-elected	Resigned.
Silas Wright, Jr.	Canton	Feb. 7, 1843	Re-elected	Resigned.
Henry A. Foster	Rome	Nov. 30, 1844	Wright	
Daniel S. Dickinson	Binghamton	Nov. 30, 1844	Tallmadge	
Daniel S. Dickinson	Binghamton	Jan. 18, 1845	To fill vacancy	
John A. Dix	Albany	Jan. 18, 1845	Foster	
Daniel S. Dickinson	Binghamton	Feb. 4, 1845	Re-elected	
William H. Seward	Auburn	Feb. 6, 1849	Dix	
Hamilton Fish	New York city	Mar. 19, 1851	Dickinson	
William H. Seward	Auburn	Feb. 6, 1855	Re-elected	
Preston King	Ogdensburg	Feb. 3, 1857	Fish	
Ira Harris	Albany	Feb. 5, 1861	Seward	
Edwin D. Morgan	New York city	Feb. 3, 1863	King	
Roscoe Conkling	Utica	Jan. 16, 1867	Harris	
Reuben E. Fenton	Jamestown	Jan. 20, 1869	Morgan	
Roscoe Conkling	Utica	Jan. 22, 1873	Re-elected	
Francis Kernan	Utica	Jan. 21, 1875	Fenton	
Roscoe Conkling	Utica	Jan. 22, 1879	Re-elected	Resigned.
Thomas C. Platt	Oswego	Jan. 20, 1881	Kernan	Resigned.
Warner Miller	Herkimer	July 16, 1881	Platt	
Elbridge G. Lapham	Canandaigua	July 22, 1881	Conkling	
William M. Evarts	New York city	Jan. 20, 1885	Lapham	
Frank Hiscock	Syracuse	Jan. 20, 1887	Miller	
David B. Hill	Elmira	Jan. 21, 1891	Evarts	
Edward Murphy, Jr.	Troy	Jan. 17, 1892	Hiscock	
Thomas C. Platt*	Oswego	Jan. 20, 1897	Hill	
Chauncey M. Depew	New York city	Jan. 20, 1899	Murphy	
Elihu Root	New York city	Jan. 20, 1909	Platt	
James A. O'Gorman	New York city	Mar. 31, 1911	Depew	

* Re-elected January 21, 1903.

NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

Names of the Present Heads of State Departments With Their Chief Employees.

THE GOVERNOR.

The Constitution of the State vests the executive power in the Governor. He is elected by the people, and no person is eligible to the office except a citizen of the United States, of the age of not less than thirty years, who shall have been five years, next preceding his election, a resident of the State. The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State, a trustee of certain of its public buildings, a Regent of the University, a trustee of the Soldiers' Home, Union College, Cornell University, Syracuse University, and of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children. He is required to communicate, by message, to the Legislature at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters to them as he shall judge expedient. He is also required to transact all necessary business with the officers of government, civil and military, and expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature, and take care that the laws are faithfully executed. The Governor may convene the Legislature — or Senate only, in extraordinary sessions, and may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment. He appoints (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), certain officers connected with the government of the State not elective by the people, and fills vacancies occurring therein during the recess of the Senate. He also may suspend or remove many officers under certain restrictions prescribed by statute. During the session of the Legislature he has the power to veto any bill passed by the Senate and Assembly. In the event of two-thirds of the members elected to each house agreeing to pass a vetoed bill the same becomes a law notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. After the final adjournment of the Legislature, no bill becomes a law unless approved by the Governor within thirty days, and he has power to disapprove items in any bill appropriating money. The Governor holds his office for the term of two years and receives an annual salary of $10,000, and the use of a furnished executive residence. He is authorized to appoint a private secretary, clerks and messengers, and to a limited degree the Executive Chamber is an office of record. The privy seal is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — Executive Privy Seal."

Colonial Governors.

Adrian Joris, 1623.
Cornelius Jacobzen Mey, 1624.
William Verhulst, 1625.
Peter Minuit, May 4, 1626.
Wouter Van Twiller, April, 1633.
William Kieft, March 28, 1638.
Petrus Stuyvesant, May 11, 1647.
Richard Nicolls, September 8, 1664.
Francis Lovelace, August 17, 1668.
Cornelis Evertse, Jr., and a council of war, August (N. S.) 12, 1673.
Anthony Colve, September 19, 1673.
Edmond Andros, November (N. S.) 10, 1674.
Anthony Brockholles, Commander-in-Chief, November 16, 1677.
Sir Edmond Andros, Knt., August 7, 1678.
Anthony Brockholles, Commander-in-Chief, January (N. S.) 13, 1681.
Thomas Dongan, August 27, 1683.
Sir Edmond Andros, August 11, 1688.
Francis Nicholson, Lieutenant-Governor, October 9, 1688.
Jacob Leisler, June 3, 1689.
Henry Sloughter, March 19, 1691.
Richard Ingoldesby, Commander-in-Chief, July 26, 1691.
Benjamin Fletcher, August 30, 1692.
Earl of Bellomont, April 13, 1698.

John Nanfan, Lieutenant-Governor, May 17, 1699.

Earl of Bellomont, July 24, 1700.

Col. William Smith, Col. Abraham De Peyster, Col. Peter Schuyler,* March 5, 1701, to May 19, 1701.

John Nanfan, Lieutenant-Governor, May 19, 1701.

Lord Cornbury, May 3, 1702.

Lord Lovelace, December 18, 1708.

Peter Schuyler, President, May 6, 1709.

Richard Ingoldesby, Lieutenant-Governor, May 9, 1709.

Peter Schuyler, President, May 25, 1709.

Richard Ingoldesby, Lieutenant-Governor, June 1, 1709.

Gerardus Beekman, President, April 10, 1710.

Robert Hunter, June 14, 1710.

Peter Schuyler, President, July 21, 1719.

William Burnet, September 17, 1720.

John Montgomerie, April 15, 1728.

Rip Van Dam, President, July 1, 1731.

William Cosby, August 1, 1732.

George Clarke, President, March 10, 1736.

George Clarke, Lieutenant-Governor, October 30, 1736.

George Clinton, September 2, 1743.

Sir Danvers Osborne, Bart., October 10, 1753.

James De Lancey, Lieutenant-Governor, October 12, 1755.

Sir Charles Hardy, Knt., September 3, 1755.

James De Lancey, Lieutenant-Governor, June 3, 1757.

Cadwallader Colden, President, August 4, 1760.

Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor, August 8, 1761.

Robert Monckton, October 26, 1761.

Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor, November 18, 1761.

Robert Monckton, June 14, 1762.

Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor, June 28, 1763.

Sir Henry Moore, Bart., November 13, 1765.

Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor, September 12, 1769.

Earl of Dunmore, October 19, 1770.

William Tryon, July 9, 1771.

Cadwallader Colden, Lieutenant-Governor, April 7, 1774.

William Tryon, June 28, 1775.

James Robertson,† March 23, 1780.

Andrew Elliott,† Lieutenant-Governor, April 17, 1783.

Peter Van Brugh Livingston, May 23, 1775.

For Provincial Congress, etc.

Nathaniel Woodhull, President pro tem., August 28, 1775.

Abraham Yates, Jr., President pro tem., November 2, 1775.

Nathaniel Woodhull, December 6, 1775.

John Harding, President pro tem., December 16, 1775.

Abraham Yates, Jr., President pro tem., August 10, 1776.

Abraham Yates, Jr., August 28, 1776.

Peter R. Livingston, September 26, 1776.

Abraham Ten Broeck, March 6, 1777.

Leonard Gansevoort, President pro tem., April 18, 1777.

Pierre Van Cortlandt, President Council Safety, May 14, 1777.

State.

NAMES.	Residences.	Elected.
George Clinton‡	Ulster county	July 9, 1777
John Jay	New York city	April, 1795
George Clinton	Ulster county	April, 1801
Morgan Lewis	Dutchess county	April, 1804
Daniel D. Tompkins	Richmond county	April, 1807

* The Earl of Bellomont died March 5, 1701. During the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Nanfan, and until May 19, 1701, the Government was administered by the Council, at which the oldest Councilor presided during this period.

† Military Governors during the Revolutionary war not recognized by the State of New York.

‡ The Constitution of 1777 did not specify the time when the Governor should enter on the duties of his office. Governor Clinton was declared elected July 9th, and qualified on the above day. On the 13th of February, 1787, an act was passed for regulating elections, which provided that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor should enter on the duties of their respective offices on the 1st of July after their election.

State—(Continued).

NAMES.	Residences.	Elected.
John Tayler*	Albany, Albany county	Mar. 1817
De Witt Clinton	New York city	 1817
Joseph C. Yates†	Schenectady, Schenectady county	Nov. 6, 1822
De Witt Clinton	New York city	Nov. 8, 1824
Nathaniel Pitcher*	Sandy Hill, Washington county	Feb. 11, 1828
Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, Columbia county	Nov. 5, 1828
Enos T. Throop‡	Auburn, Cayuga county	Mar. 12, 1829
William L. Marcy	Troy, Rensselaer county	Nov. 7, 1832
William H. Seward	Auburn, Cayuga county	Nov. 7, 1838
William C. Bouck	Fultonham, Schoharie county	Nov. 8, 1842
Silas Wright	Canton, St. Lawrence county	Nov. 5, 1844
John Young	Geneseo, Livingston county	Nov. 3, 1846
Hamilton Fish	New York city	Nov. 7, 1848
Washington Hunt	Lockport, Niagara county	Nov. 5, 1850
Horatio Seymour	Deerfield, Oneida county	Nov. 2, 1852
Myron H. Clark	Canandaigua, Ontario county	Nov. 7, 1854
John A. King	Queens county	Nov. 4, 1856
Edwin D. Morgan	New York city	Nov. 2, 1858
Horatio Seymour	Deerfield, Oneida county	Nov. 4, 1862
Reuben E. Fenton	Frewsburgh, Chautauqua county	Nov. 8, 1864
John T. Hoffman	New York city	Nov. 3, 1868
John A. Dix	New York city	Nov. 5, 1872
Samuel J. Tilden	New York city	Nov. 3, 1874
Lucius Robinson	Elmira, Chemung county	Nov. 7, 1876
Alonzo B. Cornell	New York city	Nov. 4, 1879
Grover Cleveland§	Buffalo, Erie county	Nov. 7, 1882
David B. Hill‖	Elmira, Chemung county	Jan. 6, 1885
Roswell P. Flower	New York city	Nov. 3, 1891
Levi P. Morton	Rhinecliff	Nov. 6, 1894
Frank S. Black	Troy	Nov. 3, 1896
Theodore Roosevelt	Oyster Bay	Nov. 8, 1898
Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.¶	Newburgh	Nov. 6, 1900
Frank W. Higgins	Olean	Nov. 8, 1904
Charles E. Hughes+	New York	Nov. 6, 1906
Horace White°	Syracuse	Oct. 6, 1910
John A. Dix	Thompson	Nov. 8, 1910
William Sulzer	New York city	Nov. 5, 1912

Governor's Personal Staff.

Chester C. Platt, Batavia, Secretary to the Governor.

Valentine Taylor, New York city, Counsel to the Governor.

Owen E. Potter, Pardon Clerk.

Edward G. Schermerhorn, New York city, Military Secretary, Governor's Staff.

Brigadier-General Henry D. Hamilton, the Adjutant-General of the State.

Aides, Detailed from the National Guard and Naval Militia.

Major Reginald L. Foster, 12th Infantry.

Lieutenant-Commander Louis M. Josephthal, Paymaster, Naval Militia.

Captain Sylvanus G. Teets, Coast Artillery Corps.

Captain Charles R. Seymour, 2d Battalion, Field Artillery.

Captain William J. Costigan, 69th Infantry.

Captain Louis D. Collins, 3d Infantry.

* Lieutenant-Governor, Acting Governor.

† The Constitution of 1821 provided that the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall, on and after the year 1823, enter on the duties of their respective offices on the first of January.

‡ Lieutenant Governor became Governor upon resignation of Martin Van Buren, March 12, 1829. Elected November, 1830, for a full term.

§ Elected President of the United States in 1884, and resigned the office of Governor January 6, 1885.

‖ Lieutenant-Governor, became Governor upon resignation of Grover Cleveland, January 6, 1885. Elected November 6, 1885, for a full term, and re-elected November 6, 1888.

¶ Re-elected November 4, 1902.

+Re-elected November 3, 1908.

° Lieutenant-Governor, became Governor upon the resignation of Charles E. Hughes, October 6, 1910.

Captain William D. Finke, Coast Artillery Corps.

Captain Patrick J. Walsh, Corps of Engineers.

Captain Charles W. Berry, 14th Infantry.

Captain Charles E. Fiske, Ordnance Department.

Captain Reynolds K. Townsend, 10th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant John F. Daniell, 7th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Paul Malone, 65th Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Lester R. Walton, Coast Artillery Corps.

1st Lieutenant George O. Redington, 1st Cavalry.

2d Lieutenant William A. Niver, 2d Infantry.

Roster of Employees, Executive Chamber, Second Floor, Capitol.

Edgar L. Murlin, Appointment Clerk.

Benjamin W. Smith, Executive Stenographer.

Margaret M. McGraw, Stenographer.

Irene E. McKenna, Stenographer.

William J. Lamborn, Messenger.

Joseph A. Wisely, Jr., Clerk.

George B. Graves, Engrosser and Record Clerk.

Joseph J. McMullen, Jr., Clerk to the Secretary.

John A. Waldron, Notarial Clerk.

Hazel K. Callahan, Stenographer.

Loretto M. Newman, Clerk.

Julia A. Lewis, Stenographer.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Lieutenant-Governor is elected by the people in the same manner and for the same term as the Governor. No person is eligible to the office, except a citizen of the United States, of the age of not less than thirty years, who shall have been five years, next preceding his election, a resident of the State. In case of the impeachment of the Governor, or his removal from office, death, inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability shall cease. But when the Governor, with the consent of the Legislature, shall be out of the State in time of war, at the head of a military force thereof, he continues Commander-in-Chief of all the military forces of the State. If, during a vacancy of the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the President of the Senate acts as Governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability shall cease. The Lieutenant-Governor is President of the Senate, but has only a casting vote therein. By virtue of that office he is a member of the Court for the Trial of Impeachments, but is prohibited from acting on the trial of an impeachment against the Governor. He is also a Commissioner of the Canal Fund, Land Office, a member of the Canal Board, a trustee of Union College, Cornell University, a trustee of public buildings, and a member of the State Board of Equalization of Assessments. He has an annual salary of $5,000, and is prohibited from receiving any other compensation, fee or perquisite for any duty or service he may be required to perform by the Constitution or by law.

Lieutenant-Governors of the State.

NAMES.	Residences.	Elected.
Pierre Van Cortlandt	Croton Landing	 1777
Stephen Van Rensselaer	Albany	 1795
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer	Albany	 1801
John Broome	New York city	 1804
John Tayler*	Albany	Jan. 29, 1811
De Witt Clinton†	New York city	April, 1811
John Tayler	Albany	 1813
Erastus Root	Delhi	Nov., 1822
James Tallmadge	Dutchess county	Nov., 1824
Nathaniel Pitcher‡	Sandy Hill	Nov., 1826
Peter R. Livingston	Dutchess county	Feb. 16, 1828
Charles Dayan	Lowville	Oct. 7, 1828
Enos T. Throop§	Auburn	Nov., 1828
Charles Stebbins	Cazenovia	March 12, 1829
William M. Oliver	Penn Yan	Jan. 5, 1830
Edward P. Livingston	Columbia county	Nov., 1830
John Tracy	Oxford	Nov., 1832
Luther Bradish	Malone	Nov., 1838
Daniel S. Dickinson	Binghamton	Nov., 1842
Addison Gardiner	Rochester	Nov., 1844
Hamilton Fish¶	New York city	Nov., 1847
George W. Patterson	Westfield	Nov., 1848
Sanford E. Church	Albion	Nov., 1850
Henry J. Raymond	New York city	Nov., 1854
Henry R. Selden	Rochester	Nov., 1856
Robert Campbell	Bath	Nov., 1858
David R. Floyd Jones	Oyster Bay	Nov., 1862
Thomas G. Alvord	Syracuse	Nov., 1864
Stewart L. Woodford	Brooklyn	Nov., 1866
Allen C. Beach	Watertown	Nov., 1868
John C. Robinson	Binghamton	Nov., 1872
William Dorsheimer	Buffalo	Nov., 1874
George G. Hoskins	Bennington	Nov., 1879
David B. Hill	Elmira	Nov., 1882
Dennis McCarthy**	Syracuse	Jan. 6, 1885
Edward F. Jones	Binghamton	Nov., 1885
William F. Sheehan	Buffalo	Nov., 1891
Charles T. Saxton	Clyde	Nov., 1894
Timothy L. Woodruff††	Brooklyn	Nov., 1896
Frank W. Higgins	Olean	Nov., 1902
Matthew Linn Bruce	New York city	Nov., 1904
Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler	Barrytown	Nov., 1906
Horace White†††	Syracuse	Nov. 3, 1908
George H. Cobb°	Watertown	Oct. 21, 1910
Thomas F. Conway	Plattsburg	Nov. 8, 1910
Martin H. Glynn	Albany	Nov. 5, 1912

SECRETARY OF STATE.

The Secretary of State is keeper of the State archives, in connection with which he has numerous specific duties. He superintends the publication and distribution of the laws, issues patents for lands, notices for elections, and records commissions and pardons issued by the Governor. In his office are filed certificates of incorporation of companies formed under general laws, except banking and insurance companies. He reports annually to the Legislature the statistics of crime received from the several counties, and upon such other subjects as may be required by law or

* Broome having died, Tayler was elected President of the Senate January 29, 1811.
† Elected under a special act.
‡ Clinton having died February 11, 1828, Pitcher became Governor, and Livingston and Dayan were successively elected Presidents of the Senate.
§ Throop having succeeded Van Buren as Governor, Stebbins and Oliver were successively elected Presidents of the Senate.
¶ Gardiner having been elected Judge of the Court of Appeals, Fish was elected to fill the vacancy under an act passed in September of that year.
** Hill having succeeded Cleveland as Governor, McCarthy was elected President of the Senate, January 6, 1885.
†† Re-elected November 8, 1898, and November 6, 1900.
††† Succeeded Hughes as Governor, October 6, 1910.
° Succeeded White as President of the Senate.

by a resolution of either branch of the Legislature. He compiles the Legislative Manual; registers and licenses the owners and operators of motor vehicles, the fees for which are paid into the State treasury. He also issues licenses to peddlers. He administers the oath of office to members of the Legislature and other State officers. The Secretary of State is ex officio a Commissioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, a member of the Canal Board and of the State Board of Canvassers, a trustee of Union College, a member of the State Board of Equalization of Assessments, of the State Printing Board, is one of the officers to designate the State paper, and is the custodian of the great seal of the State. He is elected by the people for a term of two years, and receives an annual salary of $6,000. The fees of the office go into the treasury. He appoints a deputy, who is clerk of the Commissioners of the Land Office; he also appoints one of his clerks second deputy, and other necessary clerks. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — Secretary of State."

Secretaries of State.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
John Morin Scott	New York	Mar. 13, 1778
Lewis Allaire Scott	New York	Oct. 23, 1789
Daniel Hale	Albany	Mar. 24, 1793
Thomas Tillotson	Red Hook	Aug. 10, 1801
Elisha Jenkins	Hudson	Mar. 16, 1806
Thomas Tillotson	Red Hook	Feb. 16, 1807
Elisha Jenkins	Hudson	Feb. 1, 1808
Daniel Hale	Albany	Feb. 2, 1810
Elisha Jenkins	Hudson	Feb. 1, 1811
Jacob Rutsen Van Rensselaer	Claverack	Feb. 23, 1813
Peter B. Porter	Niagara Falls	Feb. 16, 1815
Robert B. Tillotson	Red Hook	Feb. 12, 1816
Charles D. Cooper	Albany	April 16, 1817
John Van Ness Yates	Albany	April —, 1818
Azariah C. Flagg	Plattsburg	April 13, 1826
John A. Dix	Cooperstown	April 1, 1833
John C. Spencer	Canandaigua	April 4, 1839
Samuel Young	Ballston	April 7, 1842
Nathaniel S. Benton	Little Falls	April 3, 1845
		Elected.
Christopher Morgan	Auburn	Nov. 2, 1847
Henry S. Randall	Cortland village	Nov. 4, 1851
Elias W. Leavenworth	Syracuse	Nov. 8, 1853
Joel T. Headley	New Windsor	Nov. 7, 1855
Gideon J. Tucker	New York city	Nov. 3, 1857
David R. Floyd Jones	South Oyster Bay	Nov. 8, 1859
Horatio Ballard	Cortland village	Nov. 5, 1861
Chauncey M. Depew	Peekskill	Nov. 3, 1863
Francis C. Barlow	New York city	Nov. 7, 1865
Hormer A. Nelson	Poughkeepsie	Nov. 5, 1867
G. Hilton Scribner	Yonkers	Nov. 7, 1871
Diedrich Willers, Jr.	Varick	Nov. 4, 1873
John Bigelow	Highland Falls	Nov. 2, 1875
Allen C. Beach	Watertown	Nov. 6, 1877
Joseph B. Carr	Troy	Nov. 4, 1879
Frederick Cook	Rochester	Nov. 3, 1885
Frank Rice	Canandaigua	Nov. 5, 1889
John Palmer	Albany	Nov. 7, 1893
John Palmer	Albany	Nov. 5, 1895
John T. McDonough	Albany	Nov. 8, 1898
John T. McDonough	Albany	Nov. 6, 1900
John F. O'Brien	West Chazy	Nov. 4, 1902
John S. Whalen	Rochester	Nov. 6, 1906
Samuel S. Koenig	New York	Nov. 3, 1908
Edward Lazansky	Brooklyn	Nov. 8, 1910
Mitchell May	Brooklyn	Nov. 5, 1912

Roster of Employees in the Office of the Secretary of State.

Luke A. Keenan, Deputy Secretary of State.

Jose E. Pidgeon, Second Deputy Secretary of State.

THE COMPTROLLER.

The Comptroller superintends the fiscal affairs of the State. He audits all accounts against the State; draws warrants on the Treasury for the payments of moneys directed by law to be paid out of the Treasury. He designates the banks in which funds of State officials and institutions shall be deposited. He levies and collects the tax on corporations; supervises the collection of the transfer tax and stock transfer tax, and sells the lands of delinquent taxpayers in the counties in which are included a part of the Forest Preserve. He acts as a court in applications for cancellation of tax deeds or sales, and in disputed corporation tax matters; examines the accounts of the court and trust funds deposited with the treasurer of every county in the State, and regulates the forms of accounts and the manner of the investment; appoints examiners and prescribes forms of reports under the Municipal Accounting Law. He is ex-officio a member of the State Board of Canvassers; of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund; of the Canal Board; of the Commissioners of the Land Office; of the State Board of Equalization of Assessments; of the State Printing Board; a trustee of Union College; of the board to fix the salaries of the resident officers and employees of the State hospitals and State charitable institution and is one of the officers to designate the State paper. He is elected by the people for a term of two years, receives an annual salary of $8,000 and is allowed four deputies, and necessary clerks and employees. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription "State of New York — Comptroller."

Comptrollers of the State.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed
Samuel Jones	Oyster Bay	Mar. 15, 1797
John V. Henry	Albany	Mar. 12, 1800
Elisha Jenkins	Hudson	Aug. 10, 1801
Archibald McIntyre	Albany	Mar. 26, 1806
John Savage	Salem	Feb. 12, 1821
William L. Marcy	Albany	Feb. 13, 1823
Silas Wright, Jr.	Canton	Jan. 27, 1829
Azariah C. Flagg	Albany	Jan. 11, 1834
Bates Cook	Lewiston	Feb. 4, 1839
John A. Collier	Binghamton	Jan. 27, 1841
Azariah C. Flagg	Albany	Feb. 7, 1842
		Elected.
Millard Fillmore*	Buffalo	Nov. 2, 1847
Washington Hunt†	Lockport	Feb. 17, 1849
Philo C. Fuller‡	Geneseo	Dec. 18, 1850
John C. Wright	Schenectady	Nov. 4, 1851
James M. Cook	Ballston	Nov. 8, 1853
Lorenzo Burrows	Albion	Nov. 7, 1855
Sanford E. Church	Albion	Nov. 3, 1857
Robert Denniston	Salisbury Mills	Nov. 8, 1859
Lucius Robinson	Elmira	Nov. 5, 1861
Thomas Hillhouse	Geneva	Nov. 7, 1865
William F. Allen	Oswego	Nov. 5, 1867
Asher P. Nichols§	Buffalo	June 14, 1870
Nelson K. Hopkins	Buffalo	Nov. 7, 1871
Lucius Robinson	Elmira	Nov. 2, 1875
Frederic P. Olcott¶	New York city	Jan. 1, 1877
James W. Wadsworth	Geneseo	Nov. 4, 1879

* Resigned upon being elected Vice-President.
† Appointed by Legislature; elected November 5, 1849.
‡ Appointed vice Hunt elected Governor.
§ Appointed vice Allen, and elected in November following.
¶ Appointed vice Robinson, resigned; elected November 6, 1877.

Comptrollers of the State—(Continued).

NAMES.	Residences.	Elected.
Ira Davenport	Bath	Nov. 8, 1881
Alfred C. Chapin	Brooklyn	Nov. 6, 1883
Edward Wemple*	Fultonville	Nov. 8, 1887
Frank Campbell	Bath	Nov. 3, 1891
James A. Roberts	Buffalo	Nov. 7, 1893
James A. Roberts	Buffalo	Nov. 5, 1895
William J. Morgan	Buffalo	Nov. 8, 1898
Theodore P. Gilman†	New York	Sept. 10, 1900
Erastus C. Knight‡	Buffalo	Nov. 6, 1900
Otto Kelsey	Geneseo	Nov. 12, 1903
Otto Kelsey§	Geneseo	Nov. 8, 1904
William C. Wilson¶	New York	Nov. 8, 1906
Martin H. Glynn	Albany	Nov. 6, 1906
Charles A. Gaus	Albany	Nov. 3, 1908
Clark Williams§§	New York	Nov. 12, 1909
William Sohmer	New York	Nov. 8, 1910
William Sohmer	New York	Nov. 5, 1912

Roster of Employees of the Comptroller's Office.

Michael J. Walsh, Deputy Comptroller.

Edwin S. Harris, Deputy Comptroller.

James A. Wendell, Deputy Comptroller.

Wallace S. Fraser, Deputy Comptroller, New York office.

Edward P. Kearney, Assistant Deputy Comptroller.

Charles H. Mullens, Assistant Deputy Comptroller.

THE TREASURER.

The Treasurer is custodian of all moneys paid into the State treasury; and moneys owing by the State are paid by him upon proper warrants. He is a Commissioner of the Land Office, a Commissioner of the Canal Fund, a member of the Canal Board, a member of the State Board of Canvassers, a trustee of Union College and a member of the State Board of Equalization of Assessments, and is one of the officers to designate the State paper. No transfer of securities held by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department or by the Superintendent of the Banking Department is valid unless countersigned by the Treasurer. He is also vested by law with certain special powers in regard to the sale and conversion of securities held by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department in trust for insolvent insurance companies. Under the provisions of the Constitution the Treasurer may be suspended from office by the Governor during the recess of the Legislature, and until thirty days after the commencement of the next session of the Legislature, whenever it shall appear to him that the Treasurer has, in any particular, violated his duty. The Governor is authorized to appoint a competent person to discharge the duties of the office during a suspension of the Treasurer. He is elected by the people for a term of two years, receives an annual salary of $6,000, and is allowed a deputy, bookkeeper and necessary clerks. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription "State of New York—Treasurer."

* Re-elected November 5, 1889.
† Resigned December 28, 1901.
‡ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of William J. Morgan.
§ Appointed vice Nathan L. Miller, resigned.
¶ Appointed vice Otto Kelsey, resigned
§§ Appointed to fill vacancy caused by death of Charles H. Gaus.

Treasurers of the State.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Peter B. Livingston	New York city	Sept. 17, 1776
Gerardus Bancker	New York city	April 1, 1778
Robert McClallen	Albany	Mar. 16, 1798
Abraham G. Lansing	Albany	Feb. 8, 1803
David Thomas	Salem	Feb. 5, 1808
Abraham G. Lansing	Albany	Feb. 8, 1810
David Thomas	Salem	Feb. 18, 1812
Charles Z. Platt	Albany	Feb. 10, 1813
Gerret L. Dox	Albany	Feb. 12, 1817
Benjamin Knower	Albany	Jan. 29, 1821
Abraham Keyser, Jr	Schoharie	Nov. 25, 1824
Gamaliel H. Barstow	Nichols	Feb. 16, 1825
Abraham Keyser	Schoharie	Feb. 14, 1826
Gamaliel H. Barstow	Nichols	Feb. 5, 1838
Jacob Haight	Catskill	Feb. 4, 1839
Thomas Farrington	Owego	Feb. 7, 1842
Benjamin Enos	DeRuyter	Feb. 3, 1845
Thomas Farrington	Owego	Feb. 2, 1846
		Elected.
Alvah Hunt	Greene	Nov. 2, 1847
James M. Cook	Ballston Spa	Nov. 4, 1851
Benjamin Welch, Jr.*	Buffalo	Nov. 20, 1852
Elbridge G. Spaulding	Buffalo	Nov. 8, 1853
Stephen Clark	Albany	Nov. 7, 1855
Isaac V. Vanderpool	Buffalo	Nov. 3, 1857
Philip Dorsheimer	Buffalo	Nov. 8, 1859
William B. Lewis	Brooklyn	Nov. 5, 1861
George W. Schuyler	Ithaca	Nov. 3, 1863
Joseph Howland	Matteawan	Nov. 7, 1865
Wheeler H. Bristol	Owego	Nov. 5, 1867
Thomas Raines†	Rochester	Nov. 7, 1871
Charles N. Ross	Auburn	Nov. 2, 1875
James Mackin	Fishkill-on-the-Hudson	Nov. 6, 1877
Nathan D. Wendell	Albany	Nov. 6, 1879
Robert A. Maxwell	Batavia	Nov. 8, 1881
Lawrence J. Fitzgerald	Cortland village	Nov. 3, 1885
Elliot Danforth	Bainbridge	Nov. 5, 1889
Addison B. Colvin	Glens Falls	Nov. 7, 1893
Addison B. Colvin	Glens Falls	Nov. 5, 1895
John P. Jaeckel‡	Auburn	Nov. 8, 1898
John G. Wickser	Buffalo	Nov. 4, 1902
John G. Wallenmeier, Jr	Tonawanda	Nov. 8, 1904
Julius Hauser	Sayville	Nov. 6, 1906
Thomas B. Dunn	Rochester	Nov. 3, 1908
John J. Kennedy	Buffalo	Nov. 8, 1910
John J. Kennedy	Buffalo	Nov. 5, 1912

Roster of Employees in the Office of the State Treasurer.

George W. Batten, Deputy Treasurer.

Ellsworth Crum, Chief Clerk.
Isaac Blauvelt, Check Clerk.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

It is the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute and defend all actions and proceedings in which the State is interested, and have charge and control of the legal business of the officers and departments of the State. Whenever required by the Governor, he must attend terms of the Supreme Court, or before the grand jury thereof, for the purpose of managing and conducting such criminal actions or proceedings as shall be specified in such requirement.

In addition to the duties with which he is charged as the law officer of the State, the Attorney-General is a Com-

* Election contested; succeeded Cook on above date.
† Re-elected in 1873. Abraham Lansing, of Albany, was appointed Acting State Treasurer June 1, 1874, Raines having been suspended on account of illness. Lansing served until September 15, 1874.
‡ Re-elected on November 6, 1900.

missioner of the Land Office and of the Canal Fund, a member of the Canal Board, the State Board of Canvassers, the State Board of Equalization of Assessments, the State Printing Board, and an ex-officio member of the board of trustees of Union College. The Attorney-General in person or by deputy attends each session of the Board of Claims on behalf of the State. He prepares forms, files interrogatories, and superintends the taking of testimony in the manner prescribed by the board, and generally renders such service as may be necessary to further the interests of the State in all cases before the board and in the appellate courts on appeal from awards made by the board. He is elected by the people for a term of two years, receives an annual salary of $10,000, and may appoint such deputies and clerks as may be necessary. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — Attorney-General."

Attorneys-General of the State.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Egbert Benson	Jamaica	May 8, 1777
Richard Varick	New York city	May 14, 1778
Aaron Burr	New York city	Sept. 29, 1786
Morgan Lewis	Rhinebeck	Nov. 8, 1791
Nathaniel Lawrence	Hempstead	Dec. 24, 1792
Josiah Ogden Hoffman	New York city	Nov. 13, 1795
Ambrose Spencer	Hudson	Feb. 3, 1802
John Woodworth	Albany	Feb. 3, 1804
Matthias B. Hildreth	Johnstown	Mar. 18, 1808
Abraham Van Vechten	Albany	Feb. 2, 1810
Matthias B. Hildreth	Johnstown	Feb. 1, 1811
Thomas Addis Emmett	New York city	Aug. 12, 1812
Abraham Van Vechten	Albany	Feb. 13, 1813
Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook	Feb. 17, 1815
Thomas J. Oakley	Poughkeepsie	July 8, 1819
Samuel A. Talcott	Utica	Feb. 12, 1821
Greene C. Bronson	Utica	Feb. 27, 1829
Samuel Beardsley	Utica	Jan. 12, 1836
Willis Hall	New York city	Feb. 4, 1839
George P. Barker	Buffalo	Feb. 7, 1842
John Van Buren	Albany	Feb. 3, 1845
		Elected.
Ambrose L. Jordan	Hudson	Nov. 2, 1847
Levi S. Chatfield	Laurens	Nov. 6, 1849
Gardner Stow†	Troy	Dec. 8, 1853
Ogden Hoffman	New York city	Nov. 8, 1853
Stephen B. Cushing	Ithaca	Nov. 7, 1855
Lyman Tremain	Albany	Nov. 3, 1857
Charles G. Myers	Ogdensburg	Nov. 8, 1859
Daniel S. Dickinson	Binghamtom	Nov. 5, 1861
John Cochrane	New York city	Nov. 3, 1863
John H. Martindale	Rochester	Nov. 7, 1865
Marshall B. Champlain	Cuba	Nov. 5, 1867
Francis C. Barlow	New York city	Nov. 7, 1871
Daniel Pratt	Syracuse	Nov. 4, 1873
Charles S. Fairchild	Albany	Nov. 2, 1875
Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr.	Kingston	Nov. 6, 1877
Hamilton Ward	Belmont	Nov. 4, 1879
Leslie W. Russell	Canton	Nov. 8, 1881
Denis O'Brien	Watertown	Nov. 6, 1883
Charles T. Tabor	Buffalo	Nov. 8, 1887
Simon W. Rosendale	Albany	Nov. 3, 1891
Theodore E. Hancock	Syracuse	Nov. 7, 1893
Theodore E. Hancock	Syracuse	Nov. 5, 1895
John C. Davies*	Camden	Nov. 8, 1898
John Cunneen	Buffalo	Nov. 4, 1902
Julius M. Mayer	New York city	Nov. 8, 1904
William S. Jackson	Buffalo	Nov. 6, 1906
Edward Richard O'Malley	Buffalo	Nov. 3, 1908
Thomas Carmody	Penn Yan	Nov. 8, 1910
Thomas Carmody	Penn Yan	Nov. 5, 1912

* Re-elected November 6, 1900. † Appointed vice Chatfield, resigned.

Roster of Employees in the Office of the Attorney-General.

Joseph A. Kellogg, First Deputy.
Henry Selden Bacon, Second Deputy.
Frank W. Brown, Third Deputy.
James A. Parsons, Deputy.
Edward J. Mone, Deputy.
James J. Barrett, Deputy.
August Merrill, Deputy.
Jeremiah F. Connor, Deputy.
Francis L. Ganley, Deputy.
Arnold J. Potter, Deputy.
Harry B. Harpending, Deputy.
Edward A. Gifford, Deputy.
Franklin Kennedy, Deputy.
Charles M. Stern, Deputy.
Wilber W. Chambers, Deputy.
Charles R. McSparren, Deputy.
Michael H. Quirk, Assistant to the Deputy.

CONSERVATION DEPARTMENT BUREAU.

John T. Norton, Deputy.
Benjamin McClung, Assistant Deputy.
William M. Cameron, Assistant Deputy.
Louis J. Conway, Assistant Deputy.
Clermont G. Tennant, Assistant Deputy.

NEW YORK CITY BUREAU.

William A. McQuaid, Deputy.
Joseph D. Edelson, Deputy.
James J. Dwyer, Deputy.
Samuel Ecker, Deputy.
Henry Stanley Renaud, Deputy.
William I. Karle, Deputy.
Robert P. Beyer, Deputy.
Joseph W. Keller, Deputy.

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

The office of Surveyor-General existed under the Government of the Province of New Netherland, and was continued throughout the colonial period and renewed under the State government in 1781. The Constitution of 1846 abolished the office of Surveyor-General and created that of State Engineer and Surveyor, to which no person is eligible who is not a practical engineer. He possesses all the powers with which the Surveyor-General was formerly charged, except that of Commissioner of the Canal Fund, and in addition, he has general duties relative to the public lands and canals not required of the former officer. He is a Commissioner of the Land Office, a member of the Canal Board, the Board of State Canvassers, and the State Board of Equalization of Assessments. His department has charge of all engineering in connection with State work except that pertaining to highways; he appoints three Division Engineers and three Resident Engineers and all subordinate engineers. In 1886 the Legislature directed that the records and property of the State Survey be deposited in the office of the State Engineer and Surveyor. Prior to 1883, the railroads operated in the State were required to report the condition of their affairs to the State Engineer and Surveyor, but in that year the supervision of these corporations was transferred to the Board of Railroad Commissioners. The State Engineer and Surveyor is elected by the people for a term of two years, receives an annual salary of $8,000, and is allowed a deputy and necessary clerks. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State, surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — State Engineer and Surveyor."

Surveyor-Generals.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Philip Schuyler	Albany	Mar. 30, 1781
Simeon De Witt	Albany	May 13, 1784
Simeon De Witt	Albany	Feb. 8, 1823
William Campbell	Cherry Valley	Jan. 20, 1835
Orville L. Holley	Albany	Feb. 5, 1838
Nathaniel Jones	Newburgh	Feb. 7, 1842
Hugh Halsey	Bridgehampton	Feb. 3, 1845

State Engineers and Surveyors.

NAMES.	Residences.	Elected.
Charles B. Stuart	Geneva	Nov. 2, 1847
Hezekiah C. Seymour	Nyack	Nov. 6, 1849
William J. McAlpine*	Albany	Nov. 4, 1851
Henry Ramsey†	Schenectady	Dec. 10, 1853
John T. Clark	Utica	Nov. 8, 1853
Silas Seymour	Piermont	Nov. 7, 1855
Van Rensselaer Richmond	Lyons	Nov. 3, 1857
William B. Taylor	Utica	Nov. 5, 1861
J. Platt Goodsell	Utica	Nov. 7, 1865
Van Rensselaer Richmond	Lyons	Nov. 5, 1867
William B. Taylor	Utica	Nov. 7, 1871
Sylvanus H. Sweet	Albany	Nov. 4, 1873
John D. Van Buren, Jr.	New York city	Nov. 2, 1875
Horatio Seymour, Jr.	Utica	Nov. 6, 1877
Silas Seymour	Saratoga Springs	Nov. 8, 1881
Elnathan Sweet	Albany	Nov. 6, 1883
John Bogart	New York city	Nov. 9, 1887
Martin Schenck	Greenbush	Nov. 3, 1891
Campbell W. Adams	Utica	Nov. 7, 1893
Campbell W. Adams	Utica	Nov. 5, 1895
Edward A. Bond‡	Watertown	Nov. 8, 1898
Henry A. Van Alstyne	North Chatham	Nov. 8, 1904
Frederick Skene	Long Island city	Nov. 6, 1907
Frank M. Williams	Oneida	Nov. 3, 1908
John A. Bensel	New York	Nov. 8, 1910

Roster of Employees in the Office of the State Engineer and Surveyor.

Arnold G. Chapman, Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor.

Alexander E. Kastl, Special Deputy State Engineer and Surveyor.

R. V. Sommerville, Acting Chief Clerk.

Thomas Hassett, Confidential Assistant.

John A. O'Connor, Terminal Engineer.

Division and Resident Engineers.

D. B. La Du, Division Engineer, Eastern Division.

Edwin Styring, Division Engineer, Middle Division.

Edward J. Govern, Division Engineer, Western Division.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

[Chapter 21, Laws of 1909.]

The Education Department was created by chapter 40 of the Laws of 1904 which combined the offices of Superintendent of Public Instruction and Secretary of the Board of Regents. The University of the State of New York was continued. The Regents of the University, now twelve in number, are elected by the Legislature one each year in the second week of February to serve for twelve years from the first of April thereafter. The law provides that there shall be at all times three more Regents than there are judicial districts in the State and that all vacancies, either for full or unexpired terms, shall be so filled that there shall always be in the membership of the Board at least one resident of each of the judicial districts. A vacancy in the office of Regent for other cause than expiration of term of service is filled for the unexpired term by an election at the session of the Legislature immediately following such vacancy unless the Legislature is in session when the vacancy occurs, in which case the vacancy is filled by such Legislature. There are no ex officio Regents, and the officers of the Board, a chancellor and a vice-

* Resigned Aug. 1, 1853 † Appointed. ‡ Re-elected Nov. 6, 1900, and Nov. 4, 1902.

chancellor, serve without salary. Six Regents attending constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

The powers and duties heretofore devolved upon the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Secretary of the Board of Regents are now exercised and performed by the Commissioner of Education, who receives an annual salary of $10,000. The Commissioner of Education now in office was appointed by the Board of Regents April 1, 1910, to serve during their pleasure. The Commissioner of Education acts as the executive officer of the Board of Regents. He has power to create such departments as in his judgment are necessary and to appoint deputies and heads of departments subject to the approval of the Regents. He is responsible for the safe keeping and proper use of the University seal and of the books, records and other property in charge of the Regents and for the proper administration and discipline of the various officers and departments of the university.

Regents of the University.

With years when terms expire.

NAMES.	Residences.	Year.
St. Clair McKelway, *Chancellor*	Brooklyn	1917
*Daniel Beach, *Vice-Chancellor*	Watkins	1919
Pliny T. Sexton	Palmyra	1914
Albert Vander Veer, M. D.	Albany	1915
Chester S. Lord	New York city	1922
William Nottingham	Syracuse	1918
Eugene A. Philbin	New York city	1920
Lucius N. Littauer	Gloversville	1916
Francis M. Carpenter	Mt. Kisco	1921
Abram I. Elkus	New York city	1923
Adelbert Moot	Buffalo	1924
Charles B. Alexander	Tuxedo	1925

Commissioner of Education,

ANDREW S. DRAPER.

First Assistant Commissioner.—Augustus S. Downing.

Second Assistant Commissioner.—Charles F. Wheelock.

Third Assistant Commissioner.—Thomas E. Finegan.

Director of State Library.—James I. Wyer, Jr.

Director of Science and State Museum.—John M. Clarke.

Chiefs of Divisions.

Administration.—George M. Wiley, M. A.

Attendance.—James D. Sullivan.

Educational Extension.—William R. Watson, B. A.

Examinations.—Harlan H. Horner, B. A.

History.—James A. Holden, B. A.

Inspections.—Frank H. Wood, M. A.

Law.—Frank B. Gilbert, B. A.

Library School.—Frank K. Walter, M. A., B. L. S.

Public Records.—Thomas C. Quinn.

School Libraries.—Sherman Williams, Pd. D.

Statistics.—Hiram C. Case.

Visual Instruction.—Alfred W. Abrams, Ph. B.

Vocational Schools.—Arthur D. Dean, B. S.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The Superintendent of Public Works is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and holds his office until the end of the term of the Governor by whom he is nominated, and until his successor is appointed and qualified. He receives an annual compensation of $6,000. He is required by law to give security for the faithful execution of his office before entering upon the duties thereof. He is charged with the execution of all laws relating to the repair and navigation of the canals, and also of those relating to the construction and improvement of the canals except so far as the execution of the laws relating to such

* Deceased.

construction or improvement shall be confided to the State Engineer and Surveyor; subject to the control of the Legislature, he makes the rules and regulations for the navigation or use of the canals. The Superintendent is also charged with the expenditure of moneys appropriated by the Legislature for public improvements authorized by special acts. He may be suspended or removed from office by the Governor whenever, in his judgment, the public interest shall so require, but in case of the removal of such Superintendent of Public Works from office, the Governor shall file with the Secretary of State a statement of the cause of such removal, and shall report such removal, and the cause thereof to the Legislature at its next session. He names a deputy and appoints not more than three assistant superintendents, whose duties are prescribed by him, subject to modification by the Legislature, each of whom receives an annual compensation of $3,000. They hold their office for three years, subject to suspension or removal by the Superintendent of Public Works, whenever, in his judgment, the public interest shall so require. Any vacancy in the office of any such assistant superintendent is filled for the remainder of the term for which he was appointed, by the Superintendent of Public Works; but in case of the suspension or removal of any such assistant superintendent by him, he shall at once report to the Governor, in writing, the cause of such removal. All other persons employed in the care and management of the canals, except those in the department of the State Engineer and Surveyor, are appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works, and are subject to suspension or removal by him. The Superintendent of Public Works is a member of the Canal Board and ex officio member of the Highway Commission. The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has power to fill a vacancy in the office of Superintendent of Public Works; if the Senate be not in session, he may grant a commission which shall expire twenty days after the beginning of the next succeeding session of the Senate.

Superintendents of Public Works.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Benjamin S. W. Clark	Sing Sing	Jan. 30, 1878
Silas B. Dutcher	Brooklyn	Jan. 16, 1880
James Shanahan	Tribes Hill	Jan. 16, 1883
Edward Hannan	Troy	Dec. 16, 1889
George W. Aldridge	Rochester	Jan. 2, 1895
John N. Patridge	Brooklyn	Jan. 16, 1899
Charles S. Boyd	New York	Dec. 20, 1901
Nicholas V. V. Franchot	Olean	Jan. 4, 1905
Frederick C. Stevens	Attica	Jan. 14, 1907
Charles E. Treman	Ithaca	Jan. 4, 1911
Duncan W. Peck	Syracuse	Jan. 16, 1912

Deputy Superintendent —William J. Morrissey, Saratoga Springs.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENTS.

Eastern Division	Walter G. Robinson	Schenectady
Middle Division	Wm. H. O'Brien	Baldwinsville
Western Division	Charles McDonough	Buffalo

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

[Chapter 49, Laws of 1909.]

The Governor, by and with the advice of the Senate, appoints a Commissioner of Health, who shall be a physician, a graduate of an incorporated medical college, of at least ten years' experience in the actual practice of his profession, and of skill and experience in public health duties and sanitary science. The term of office of the Commissioner first appointed shall expire on the 31st day of December, 1904, and the term of office of

the Commissioner thereafter appointed shall be four years, beginning on the first day of January of the year in which he is appointed. The Commissioner of Health shall receive an annual salary of $6,000, and his expenses actually and necessarily incurred in the performance of his official duties. He may employ such clerical and other assistants as are necessary for the proper performance of the powers and duties of the department, and fix their compensation within the amount appropriated therefor by the Legislature. He shall designate, in writing, one of his assistants who shall possess the powers and perform the duties of Commissioner of Health during his absence or inability to act, or during a vacancy in the office. The Commissioner of Health shall take cognizance of the interests of health and life of the people of the State, and of all matters pertaining thereto. He shall make inquiries in respect to the cause of disease, especially epidemics, and investigate the source of mortality and the effect of localities, employments and other conditions upon the public health. He shall obtain, collect and preserve such information relating to mortality, disease and health as may be useful in the discharge of his duties or may contribute to the promotion of health or the security of life in the State. He shall have general supervision of the State system of registration of births, marriages and deaths, and prevalent diseases, and regulate the transfer of dead bodies beyond the limits of counties in which deaths occur. The Commissioner of Health has cognizance of the interests of the public health as it relates to the sale of food, drugs, spirituous, fermented and malt liquor and the adulteration thereof. The Governor may require the Commissioner of Health to examine into nuisances, and may declare to be public nuisances, matters and things certified to him to be such.

Commissioner of Health.

NAME.	Residence.	Appointed.
Eugene H. Porter, M. D.....	New York city.....	Jan. 6, 1909

William A. Howe, M.D., Deputy Commissioner, Division of Administration.

Alec H. Seymour, Secretary, Division of Administration.

Theodore Horton, C.E., Chief Engineer, Division of Sanitary Engineering.

H. B. Cleveland, C.E., Principal Assistant Engineer, Division of Sanitary Engineering.

Prof. H. N. Ogden, C.E., Special Assistant Engineer, Division of Sanitary Engineering.

C. A. Holmquist, C.E., Assistant Sanitary Engineer, Division of Sanitary Engineering.

A. O. True, C.E., Assistant Engineer, Division of Sanitary Engineering.

William S. Magill, M.D., Director State Laboratories, Division of Laboratory Work.

L. M. Wachter, Chief Sanitary Chemist, Division of Laboratory Work.

L. R. Milford, Water Analyst, Division of Laboratory Work.

W. S. Davis, Water Analyst, Division of Laboratory Work.

William A. Bing, M.D., Bacteriologist, Division of Laboratory Work.

F. D. Beagle, Director, Division of Vital Statistics.

William B. May, M.D., Director, Division of Communicable Diseases.

Hills Cole, M.D., Director, Division of Publicity and Education.

Frederic C. Curtis, M.D., Dermatologist, Consulting Staff.

Herbert D. Schenck, M.D., Ophthalmologist, Consulting Staff.

Harlan P. Cole, M.D., Orthopedist, Consulting Staff.

John B. Garrison, M.D., Laryngologist, Consulting Staff.

Prof. Walter F. Willcox, Ph.D., Statistician, Consulting Staff.

Edward R. Baldwin, M.D., Saranac Lake, Tuberculosis Advisory Board.

Thomas Darlington, M.D., New York City, Tuberculosis Advisory Board.

Livingston Farrand, M.D., New York City, Tuberculosis Advisory Board.

Hon. Homer Folks, Esq., New York City, Tuberculosis Advisory Board.

Alfred Meyer, M.D., New York City, Tuberculosis Advisory Board.

Prof. Veranus A. Moore, M.D., Ithaca, Tuberculosis Advisory Board.

John H. Pryor, M.D., Buffalo, Tuberculosis Advisory Board.

William H. Watson, M.D., Utica, Tuberculosis Advisory Board.

John L. Heffron, M.D., Syracuse, Tuberculosis Advisory Board.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Superintendent of the Insurance Department receives his appointment from the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), and holds office for the term of three years and until his successor is appointed and has qualified. He has control and supervision of insurance companies transacting business in the State; and life and casualty companies of the State and those of other countries, and fire and marine insurance companies of foreign governments deposit securities with him for the protection of policyholders residing in the United States. Insurance companies organized under the laws of other States or countries are required to obtain renewals of their authority from the Superintendent each year. He is authorized to refuse admission to any company, corporation or association applying for permission to transact insurance business in the State, whenever such refusal to admit shall best promote the interests of the people of this State. Such companies are prohibited from transacting business in the State until they have, in writing, appointed the Superintendent to be the attorney for the company in and for this State, upon whom process in any action or proceeding may be served. The companies, corporations and associations under the supervision of the Superintendent are subject to visitation and examination by him or such persons as he may designate. Their condition and transactions are reported to him under oath at regular intervals, abstracts of which are made and transmitted to the Legislature in his annual reports to that body. The Superintendent is required to give a bond of $25,000 for the faithful discharge of his official duties and is prohibited from being directly or indirectly interested in any insurance company. His salary is fixed at $10,000 per year, and he is allowed deputies and necessary clerks to discharge the duties of the office. The entire expenses of the Department are paid by the corporations under its supervision. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — Superintendent of Insurance."

Superintendents of Insurance.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
William Barnes	Albany	Jan. 12, 1860
George W. Miller	Rochester	Feb. 3, 1870
George B. Church *	Albion	May 13, 1872
Orlow W. Chapman	Binghamton	Nov. 22, 1872
William Smyth*	Owego	Feb. 1, 1876
John F. Smyth	Albany	Feb. 16, 1877
Charles G. Fairman	Elmira	April 15, 1880
John A. McCall, Jr.	Albany	April 23, 1883
Robert A. Maxwell	Batavia	Jan. 14, 1886
James F. Pierce	Brooklyn	Feb. 12, 1891
Louis F. Payn	Chatham	Feb. 7, 1897
Francis Hendricks	Syracuse	Feb. 12, 1900
Otto Kelsey	Geneseo	May 2, 1906
William H. Hotchkiss	Buffalo	Feb. 13, 1909
William Temple Emmet	New York	Feb. 19, 1912

* Deputy and Acting Superintendent.

Roster of Employees of the Insurance Department.

Henry D. Appleton, First Deputy Superintendent.

Thomas F. Behan, Chief, Bureau of Fraternal Associations.

John S. Paterson, Actuary.

NEW YORK OFFICE.

No. 165 Broadway, New York City.

James J. Hoey, Second Deputy Superintendent.

Dennis A. Spellissy, Third Deputy Superintendent.

Nelson B. Hadley, Chief Examiner.

Daniel F. Gordon, Chief Examiner.

Arthur F. Saxton, Chief Examiner.

John E. Diefendorf, Chief Examiner.

Joseph H. Woodward, Auditor.

STATE FIRE MARSHAL.

[Chapter 451, Laws of 1911.]

The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoints a state Fire Marshal, for a term of five years, at an annual salary of seven thousand dollars and necessary traveling expenses. The State Fire Marshal shall appoint two deputy fire marshals, a secretary and such other clerks and assistants as he shall deem necessary. He shall enforce rules and regulations for the prevention of fires, the inspection of steam boilers, construction and maintenance of fire escapes, the regulation of exits from public and private buildings, factories, etc., the suppression of arson, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

Marshal.	Residence.	Appointed.
Thomas J. Ahearn	New York city	July 17, 1911

BANK DEPARTMENT.

An act of the Legislature passed in 1782 prohibited any other bank within the limits of the State than the Bank of North America, but the Legislature subsequently chartered State banks from time to time. In 1829 the Safety Fund was created and the appointment of three Bank Commissioners provided for. The Commissioners visited the banks of the State, examined into their condition and reported the results of their investigations to the Legislature each year. The appointment of a fourth Commissioner was authorized in 1840, and the banks organized under the General Banking Laws were placed under the supervision of the Bank Commissioners. The office was abolished in 1843, and the banks required to report to the Comptroller, which they continued to do until 1851, when the Banking Department was established, to which the books, documents and records pertaining to banks were transferred.

The Superintendent of Banks receives his appointment from the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), and holds office for the term of three years, and until his successor is appointed and has qualified. He is vested with the general supervision of the banks and trust companies operated under State laws; they report to him quarterly, and the banks when issuing circulating notes deposit security for their redemption. The Savings banks of the State are also under his supervision, as are loan, mortgage, and investment companies or associations, and corporations for the safe-keeping and guaranteeing personal property, each of which reports to him semi-annually. Building, mutual loan and accumulating fund associations, and co-operative savings and loan associations, are also under his supervision and report annually. The institutions over which he has supervisory

powers are subjected to regular examinations by him or such persons as he may designate. The Superintendent gives a bond of $50,000 for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office and is prohibited from being interested in any institution over which he has control or as an individual banker. He makes digests of the reports of the various institutions, which are incorporated in his annual reports to the Legislature. With the exception of the charges made for the examination of the institutions under control of Superintendents of Banks, the expenses of the department are paid by pro rata assessments on the institutions under its supervision. The expense of examinations is defrayed by the institutions examined. The Superintendent has an annual salary of $7,000, and is allowed three deputies and necessary clerks and examiners. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — Superintendent of Banks."

Banking Superintendents.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Daniel B. St. John	Newburgh	April 15, 1851
Marius Schoonmaker	Kingston	April 4, 1854
James M. Cook	Ballston Spa	Jan. 30, 1856
Henry H. Van Dyck	Albany	April 16, 1861
Edward Hand	Catskill	Aug. 9, 1865
Emerson W. Keyes*	Brooklyn	Nov. –, 1865
George W. Schuyler	Ithaca	Jan. 3, 1866
Daniel C. Howell	Bath	Feb. 3, 1870
De Witt C. Ellis	Rochester	Feb. 19, 1873
Henry L. Lamb*	West Troy	Aug. 17, 1877
A. Barton Hepburn	Colton	April 13, 1880
Willis S. Paine	New York city	April 27, 1883
Charles R. Hall*	Norwich	Oct. 1, 1889
Charles M. Preston	Kingston	Dec. 23, 1889
Frederick D. Kilburn†	Malone	Jan. 8, 1896
Charles H. Keep	Buffalo	Jan. 17, 1907
Clark Williams	New York city	Oct. 24, 1907
Orin H. Cheney	New York city	Nov. 24, 1909
George C. Van Tuyl, Jr.	Albany	May 18, 1911

Roster of Employees of the Banking Department.

George I. Skinner, First Deputy Superintendent.

Edward J. Graham, Second Deputy Superintendent.

Walther Wolf, Third Deputy Superintendent.

Willard E. McHarg, Private Secretary.

John D. Moriarty, Chief Clerk and Examiner.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

By article VIII of the Constitution of the State of New York, adopted in 1894, the State Board of Charities, created in 1867, became a constitutional body January 1, 1895. Such Constitution provides that the Board shall visit and inspect all institutions whether State, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, including institutions for epileptics and idiots, and all reformatories (save those in which adult males, convicted of felony, shall be confined), and excepting institutions for the care and treatment of the insane, and for the detention of adults charged with or convicted of crime, or detained as witnesses and debtors.

* Deputy and Acting Superintendent. † Reappointed in 1899 and 1902.

The Constitution also provides that the members of the Board shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and all existing laws relating to institutions above mentioned, and to their supervision and inspection, in so far as such laws are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution, shall remain in force, and that the Legislature may confer upon the Board any additional powers. It further provides that while payments by counties, cities, towns and villages to charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, for care, support and maintenance may be authorized but shall not be required by the Legislature, no such payments shall be made for any such inmate of such institution who is not received and retained therein pursuant to rules established by the State Board of Charities.

The Commissioners comprising the Board are twelve in number, and are appointed for the term of eight years, one from each judicial district of the State, and three additional members from the city of New York. The Commissioners are required to reside in the districts from which they are respectively appointed, and no Commissioner can act as such while a trustee, director or other administrative officer of any of the institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the Board.

The principal duties of the Board are to visit, inspect and maintain general supervision of all institutions, societies or associations which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, whether State or municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, made subject to its jurisdiction by the Constitution and statutes. Other duties are to frame rules for the reception and retention of inmates and to approve or disapprove the organization and incorporation of all institutions which are or shall be subject to the supervision and inspection of the Board, issue licenses for dispensaries and revoke the same for cause, supervise the placing out of dependent children in family homes, and issue licenses to approve persons or corporations to place out such destitute children.

The chief officers of the Board are a president and a vice-president, elected annually from its members.

Each Commissioner receives as compensation $10 for each day's attendance at meetings of the Board or any of its committees, not to exceed $500 in a year to any Commissioner, and is also paid his expenses while engaged, and his outlay for any aid or assistance rendered, in the performance of his duties. The Board is required to report to the Legislature annually. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — The State Board of Charities."

State Board of Charities.

Districts.	Commissioners.	Residences.	Appointed.
First	William R. Stewart, President	New York city	May 5, 1905
New York city	Herman Ridder	New York city	May 3, 1911
New York city	Stephen Smith, M.D., Vice-Pres.	New York city	May 5, 1905
New York city	Thomas M. Mulry	New York city	May 29, 1907
Second	Herman A. Metz	Brooklyn	Mar. 13, 1912
Third	Simon W. Rosendale	Albany	May 3, 1911
Fourth	Frank F. Cow	Schuylerville	Nov. 27, 1912
Fifth	Nicholas M. Peters	Syracuse	Jan. 16, 1913
Sixth	Daniel Waite Burdick	Ithaca	Mar. 13, 1912
Seventh	Horace McGuire	Rochester	June 10, 1908
Eighth	William H. Gratwick	Buffalo	April 14, 1909
Ninth	Joseph C. Baldwin, Jr.	Bedford	May 29, 1907

Roster of Employees in the Office of the State Board of Charities.

Robert W. Hebberd, Secretary.
Robert W. Hill, Superintendent State-Alien Poor.
Richard W. Wallace, Superintendent of Inspection.
Wellington D. Ives, Chief Clerk.

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS.

[Chapter 47, Laws of 1909.]

The State Commission of Prisons consists of seven members, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Commissioners are appointed for the term of four years.

The general duties of the Commission are: To visit and inspect all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime or detained as witnesses or debtors; to aid in securing the just, humane and economic administration of all such institutions; to aid in securing the erection of suitable buildings for such institutions, and to approve or reject plans for their construction or improvement; to investigate the management of all such institutions and the conduct of the officials thereof; to secure the best sanitary conditions of the buildings and grounds, and protect and preserve the health of the inmates; to collect statistical information in respect to such institutions, and ascertain and recommend a system of employing the inmates in harmony with the provisions of the Constitution relating to the employment of prisoners; to diversify the various industries in the prisons of the State so as to provide supplies for the State and political divisions thereof, and the institutions of the State and the political divisions thereof, and distribute such industries among the penal institutions; to annually procure estimates of all supplies required, and make rules for the diversification of industries and requisitions for supplies from public institutions; and to annually report to the Legislature all details of its work with such recommendations as it deems proper.

The recommendations of the Commission relating to penal institutions may be enforced by an order of the Supreme Court.

The officers of the Commission are a President, Vice-President, and Secretary. The Commission may also appoint such other officers, inspectors and clerks as may be necessary. Each Commissioner is entitled to receive ten dollars for each day's attendance at meetings of the Commission or of any of its committees, not exceeding five hundred dollars in any one year, and also his actual expenses.

The Commission must hold regular meetings as often as once each month.

The seal of the Commission is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — State Commission of Prisons."

Commissioners.

Commissioners.	Residences.	Appointed.
Henry Solomon, *President*	New York city	May 26, 1910
Francis C. Huntington, *Vice-President*	New York city	May 26, 1910
Edgar A. Newell	Ogdensburg	May 26, 1910
Simon P. Quick	Windsor	May 26, 1910
Frank E. Wade	Buffalo	July 21, 1911
Mrs. Sarah L. Davenport	Bath	Mar. 29, 1912
John J. Deery	New York City	Mar. 29, 1912

George McLaughlin, Secretary. | Philip G. Roosa, Chief Clerk.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISONS.

The Superintendent of State Prisons receives his appointment from the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), and holds office for the term of five years. He has general supervision of the State prisons, and of the convicts therein, and the discipline, police, contracts and penal concerns thereof, subject to existing laws. He appoints the agents and wardens, physicians and chaplains of the prisons. The agent and warden appoints the other officers, except the clerk, subject to the approval of the Superintendent. The Comptroller appoints the clerks of the prisons. The Superintendent of State prisons gives security for the faithful performance of his duties, and receives an annual salary of $6,000. He makes a report to the Legislature each year of the condition of affairs of the State prisons. The seal of the office is the Arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — Superintendent of State Prisons."

Superintendents.	Residences.	Appointed.
Louis D. Pillsbury	Albany	Feb. 17, 1877
Isaac V. Baker, Jr.	Comstock	Mar. 8, 1882
Austin Lathrop	Corning	May 11, 1887
C. V. Collins	Troy	Mar. 9, 1898
Joseph F. Scott	Elmira	May 24, 1911

John G. McDowell, Chief Clerk.

John S. Kennedy, Agent and Warden, Sing Sing Prison, Ossining.

George W. Benham, Agent and Warden, Auburn Prison, Auburn.

Harry M. Kaiser, Agent and Warden, Clinton Prison, Dannemora.

William J. Homer, Agent and Warden, Great Meadow Prison, Comstock.

John H. Mealey, Warden, State Farm for Women, Valatie.

James V. May, M. D., Superintendent Matteawan State Hospital, Matteawan.

Chas. H. North, M. D., Superintendent Dannemora State Hospital, Dannemora.

George S. Jenkins, Clerk, Sing Sing Prison, Ossining.

William J. Conway, Clerk, Auburn Prison, Auburn.

J. I. Arthur, Clerk, Clinton Prison. Dannemora.

Thomas A. Paterson, Clerk, Great Meadow Prison, Comstock.

COMMISSION OF NEW PRISONS.

[Chapters 670, Laws of 1906, and 521, Laws of 1907.]

The establishment of a new State prison to take the place of Sing Sing Prison is authorized by the above chapters, which also provide that the Governor shall appoint a commission of not less than three nor more than five persons to be known as the Commission on New Prisons. The Commission shall select a suitable site for such new State prison, in the eastern part of the State, south of the junction of Wappinger's creek and the Hudson river. They shall determine what buildings are necessary to be erected thereon in order to prepare the same for use as a State prison, and act as a board of managers in the erection of such buildings and in the expenditure of all moneys appropriated for the purchase and improvement of such site. Prison labor shall be employed in the work of preparation and construction as far as practicable. Each of said commissioners, not otherwise receiving a salary as a State officer, shall receive as compensation for his services, the sum of ten dollars a day while actually employed in performing the duties of his office.

Vacancies.

STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN — NEWARK.

TRUSTEES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Fannie R. Bigelow	Rochester	Oct. 16, 1911
Sarah F. Armstrong	Penn Yan	July 24, 1907
Albert P. Fowler	Syracuse	July 24, 1907
Ralph E. Wilder	Newark	July 19, 1911
N. L. McDonald	Newark	July 21, 1911
Gertrude A. Moss	Rochester	May 6, 1910
Henry H. Stebbins	Rochester	Sept. 30, 1911

E. A. Nevin, M. D., Superintendent.

BOARD OF CLAIMS.

The Court of Claims, which superseded the Board of Claims on March 9, 1897, was, by chapter 856 of the Laws of 1911, in turn, superseded by a Board of Claims with the powers and jurisdiction of said court, except as a court of record.

The board is composed of three commissioners, who are appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for a term of six years, at least one of such commissioners being an attorney and counselor-at-law of at least ten years' experience in practice. The Governor designates the chairman of the board. Decisions of the board shall be known as determinations, instead of judgments, as heretofore.

Each commissioner of claims shall receive an annual salary of six thousand dollars and the sum of fifteen hundred dollars annually for personal expenses in the discharge of his offical duties, to be payable monthly. The board shall appoint a clerk, a deputy clerk, and a stenographer.

It shall hold at least eight sessions each year and unless otherwise ordered by the board such sessions shall be as follows:

First Monday of January, at Albany.

First Monday of March, at Utica.

First Monday of April, at Syracuse.

First Monday of May, at Rochester.

First Monday of June, at Buffalo.

Third Monday of September, at Buffalo.

First Monday of October, at Rochester.

Second Monday of November, at Syracuse.

First Monday of December, at Utica.

And it may also hold adjourned or special sessions at such other times and places in the State as it may determine.

At the sessions to be held in any place other than at the city of Albany only appropriation, leakage and negligence claims shall be noticed for trial, and that unless otherwise ordered by the board only such claims shall be tried at any session held elsewhere than at Albany.

Commissioners.	Residences.	Appointed.
James C. McDonald	Schenectady	Mar. 27, 1912
William A. Gardner	Amsterdam	Sept. 29, 1911
John Jerome Rooney, *Chairman*	New York city	Jan. 7, 1913

STATE TAX COMMISSIONERS.

[Chapter 62, Laws of 1909.]

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), appoints three State Tax Commissioners, who hold office for the term of three years, receiving each an annual salary of $6,000. They must

officially visit every county in the State, at least once in two years; inquire into the methods of assessment and taxation; furnish local assessors with instruction, information and forms; hear proofs with reference to any matter within the line of their official duty; hear and determine appeals from local equalizations within the several counties, annually fix and determine and equalize with other real property the valuation of each special franchise subject to assessment in each city, town or village, and prepare an annual report to the Legislature, with such recommendations as they may deem advisable.

The State Tax Commissioners and the Commissioners of the Land Office constitute the State Board of Equalization, the duty of which is to equalize the assessments among the several counties of the State, and fix the aggregate for each county, upon which the State tax is levied. The State Board of Equalization meets at the office of the Secretary of State in Albany, on the first Tuesday of September in each year.

Commissioners.	Residences.	Appointed.
Thomas F. Byrnes	Brooklyn	May 3, 1911
Wm. H. Sullivan	Norwich	Feb. 28, 1912
Joseph S. Schwab	New York City	Jan. 7, 1913

Joseph B. Cunningham, Secretary. | Marshall M. France, Chief Clerk.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

Chapter 9, Laws of 1909, provides for the appointment by the Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) of a Commissioner of Agriculture, for a term of three years, at an annual salary of $6,000, and his necessary expenses, not to exceed $1,200. He may appoint a Director of Farmers' Institutes, and such clerks and assistant commissioners and employ such clerks, chemists, agents and counsel as he may deem necessary for the proper enforcement of such laws and the proper administration of the department, who shall receive such compensation as may be fixed by him and the necessary expenses. He may also appoint and employ expert butter and cheese makers, who shall, under his direction, examine and inspect butter and cheese factories, and attend at agricultural fairs, societies and meetings designated by the Commissioner, to impart thereat information as to the best and most improved method of making butter and cheese and improving the quality thereof. The Commissioner of Agriculture, his clerks, assistants, experts, chemists, agents and counsel employed by him shall have full access to all places of business, factories, farms, buildings, carriages, cars and vessels used in the manufacture, sale or transportation within the State of any dairy products, or any imitation thereof, or any article or product with respect to which any authority is conferred by this chapter on such Commissioner. They may examine and open any package, can or vessel containing, or believed to contain, any article or product, which may be manufactured, sold or exposed for sale in violation of law.

Commissioner of Agriculture.
Geological Hall, Albany.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Calvin J. Huson	Dresden	Jan. 22, 1912

Roster of Employees in the Office of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Harry B. Winters, First Assistant Commissioner.
George L. Flanders, Counsel.
Clarence A. Phelan, Second Assistant Commissioner.

TRUSTEES OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

[Chapter 404, Laws of 1909.]

The Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, the Speaker of the Assembly, the Commissioner of Education, the President of the State Agricultural Society, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Librarian of the Cornell Library, and the President of Cornell University are trustees ex officio, and the eldest lineal male descendant of Ezra Cornell is a trustee during life. The Governor appoints five trustees to hold office for five years. There are also twenty-six elective trustees, fifteen to be elected by the Board of Trustees, ten by the alumni of the University and one each year by the executive committee of the New York State Grange.

Trustees of Cornell University.

Trustees.	Residences.	Appointed.
Frederick C. Stevens	Attica	Jan. 27, 1910
Henry W. Sackett	New York city	Jan. 27, 1910
John N. Carlisle	Watertown	May 6, 1910
Frank H. Miller	New York city	June 27, 1911
Thomas B. Wilson	Halls	Mar. 29, 1912

THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF FORESTRY AT SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY.

[Chapter 851, Laws of 1911.]

The college established by this act is under the care and management of a board of twelve trustees, three ex officio, the chairman of the State Conservation Commission, the Commissioner of Education, and the Chancellor of Syracuse University, and six members appointed by the trustees of Syracuse University and three appointed by the Governor.

The board is authorized to acquire land upon which to conduct experiments in forestry and forestation; to plant, raise, cut and sell trees and timber at such times, of such species and quantities and in such manner as it deems best, with a view of obtaining and imparting knowledge concerning the scientific management and use of forests, their regulation and administration, and the production, harvesting and reproduction of wood crops and the earning of revenue therefrom; to employ teachers, experts and necessary helpers, adopt rules governing its affairs; prescribe the course of instruction, the methods of investigation and experiments to be followed in such college, and the degree to be conferred on graduation therefrom, and make detailed reports to the Legislature. Lands purchased and other property acquired with moneys appropriated by the State for such college of forestry shall be and remain the property of the State.

Trustees.	Residences.	Appointed.
John R. Clancy	Syracuse	Mar. 13, 1912
George W. Driscoll	Syracuse	Sept. 29, 1911
George E. Van Kennan	Ogdensburg	Sept. 29, 1911

SCHOHARIE STATE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

[Chapter 852, Laws of 1911.]

By the provisions of the above law, a state school of agriculture has been established in the town of Cobleskill, Schoharie county. The objects of such school are instruction in agriculture, mechanic arts and home-making, and the dissemination of agricultural knowledge by means of bulletins, lectures and other university extension methods. The school is under the management and control of a board of seven trustees, five of whom are appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, the others being ex officio, the Commissioner of Education and the Commissioner of Agriculture. At least three of the trustees shall be residents of Schoharie county, and one a resident of the town of Cobleskill. They shall serve without compensation. The board may acquire a site upon which suitable buildings shall be erected, within easy access of the village of Cobleskill, and shall submit annually to the Commissioner of Agriculture a detailed report, a copy of which shall be transmitted to the Legislature.

Trustees.	Residences.	Appointed.
Com'r Andrew S. Draper	Albany	Ex officio
Com'r Calvin J. Huson	Dresden	Ex officio
Charles A. Wieting	Cobleskill	Aug. 18, 1911
Arthur T. Warner	New York city	Aug. 18, 1911
Charles W. Vroman	Fultonham	Aug. 18, 1911
Dewitt C. Dow	Cobleskill	Aug. 18, 1911
Daniel D. Frisbie	Middleburg	Aug. 1, 1912

ADVISORY BOARD FOR PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE.

[Chapter 785, Laws of 1911.]

This board is created for the purpose of considering plans for the promotion and direction of agricultural education and the advancement of interest in country life.

The board consists of twelve members, three of whom are appointed by the Governor, the others being as follows: The Commissioner of Education, Commissioner of Agriculture, Director of the New York State College of Agriculture, Director of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Director of the New York State Veterinary College, Director or Dean of the state schools of agriculture at Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., Saint Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., and Morrisville, N. Y., and a member of the State Fair Commission, to be designated by the commission.

The board reports annually to the Governor its views and recommendations upon above matters and serves without compensation.

Names.	Residences.	Appointed.
Ralph W. Thomas	Hamilton	Aug. 4, 1911
James A. D. S. Findlay	Salisbury Mills	Nov. 22, 1911
Vacancy	.....	.....

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN THE STATE,

TOGETHER WITH THE AMOUNTS DISTRIBUTED TO THE SEVERAL COUNTY AND TOWN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES FOR THE PROMOTION OF AGRICULTURE, FOR THE YEAR 1911.

County.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	Location of fair.	Amount.
	New York State Fair	Syracuse	
Albany	Albany County Agricultural Society and Exposition	Altamont	$3,627 53
Allegany	Allegany County Agricultural Society	Angelica	1,414 84
	Cuba Fair and Racing Association	Cuba	2,826 10
	Wellsville Fair Association	Wellsville	3,389 29
Broome	Broome County Agricultural Society	Whitney's Point	3,329 68
	Binghamton Industrial Exposition	Binghamton	4,000 00
Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus County Agricultural Society	Little Valley	3,647 16
	Franklinville Agricultural and Driving Park Association	Franklinville	3,214 81
Cayuga	Cayuga County Agricultural Corporation	Moravia	3,778 07
Chautauqua	Chautauqua County Agricultural Corporation	Dunkirk	2,096 74
Chemung	Chemung County Agricultural Society	Elmira	3,778 71
Chenango	Chenango County Agricultural Society	Norwich	4,000 00
	Afton Driving Park and Agricultural Association	Afton	3,396 83
	Riverside Agricultural Society	Greene	3,047 07
Clinton	Clinton County Agricultural Society	Plattsburg	2,504 11
Columbia	Columbia County Agricultural Society	Chatham	3,041 40
Cortland	Cortland County Agricultural Society	Cortland	4,000 00
Delaware	Delaware County Agricultural Society	Delhi	2,438 38
	Catskill Mountain Agricultural Society	Margaretville	1,149 64
	Delaware Valley Agricultural Society	Walton	3,080 92
	Deposit Fair Association	Deposit	1,368 68
Dutchess	Dutchess County Agricultural Society	Poughkeepsie	4,000 00
Erie	Erie County Agricultural Society	Hamburg	4,000 00
Essex	Essex County Agricultural Society	Westport	917 50
Franklin	Franklin County Agricultural Society	Malone	3,615 12
Genesee	Genesee County Agricultural Society	Batavia	4,000 00
Greene	Greene County Agricultural Society	Cairo	2,140 03
Herkimer	Herkimer County Agricultural Society	Herkimer	2,100 93
Jefferson	Jefferson County Agricultural Society	Watertown	3,567 40
	Cape Vincent Agricultural Society	Cape Vincent	3,947 47
Lewis	Lewis County Agricultural Society	Lowville	1,602 78
Livingston	Hemlock Lake Union Agricultural Society	Hemlock	3,077 11
Madison	Brookfield-Madison County Agricultural Society	Brookfield	1,235 38
	Four County Fair Association	De Ruyter	1,403 04
Monroe	Monroe County Agricultural Society	Brockport	3,734 74
Montgomery	Montgomery County Agricultural Society	Fonda	3,143 59
New York	American Institute of the City of New York	New York	1,295 55
Niagara	Niagara County Agricultural Society	Lockport	2,760 41
Oneida	Oneida County Agricultural Society	Rome	2,519 28
	Boonville Fair Association	Boonville	2,389 16
Ontario	Ontario County Agricultural Society	Canandaigua	1,110 14
	Gorham Agricultural Society	Reed Corners	634 33
	Naples Union Agricultural Society	Naples	2,890 42
Orange	Orange County Agricultural Society	Middletown	2,660 21
Orleans	Orleans County Agricultural Society	Albion	2,426 43
Oswego	Oswego County Agricultural Society	Fulton	3,092 16
	Sandy Creek, Richland, Orwell and Boylston Agricultural Society	Sandy Creek	2,653 54
Otsego	Otsego County Agricultural Society	Cooperstown	2,441 42
	Morris Fair Association	Morris	2,713 83
	Oneonta Union Agricultural Society	Oneonta	3,954 84
	Richfield Springs Agricultural Society	Richfield Springs	1,383 77
	Schenevus Valley Agricultural Society	Schenevus	1,147 53
Putnam	Putnam County Agricultural Association	Carmel	545 43
Queens-Nassau	The Agricultural Society of Queens-Nassau Counties	Mineola	3,871 68
Rensselaer	Agricultural and Liberal Arts Society of Rensselaer County	Nassau	2,340 01
	Rensselaer County Agricultural and Horticultural Society	Troy	3,496 62
Richmond	Richmond County Agricultural Society	Dongan Hills	3,445 75
Rockland	Rockland County Agricultural and Horticultural Association	Orangeburg	3,185 56
	Rockland County Industrial Association	New City	1,796 41
St. Lawrence	St. Lawrence County Agricultural Society	Canton	3,261 21
	Gouverneur Agricultural and Mechanical Society	Gouverneur	2,290 52
	Oswegatchie Agricultural Society	Ogdensburg	4,000 00
	Racquette Valley and St. Regis Valley Agr. and Hor. Soc	Potsdam	3,286 49
Saratoga	Saratoga County Agricultural Society	Ballston Spa	2,426 07
Schoharie	Schoharie County Agricultural Society	Schoharie	1,747 49
	Cobleskill Agricultural Society	Cobleskill	3,312 68
Schuyler	Schuyler County Agricultural Society	Watkins	2,592 69
Seneca	Seneca County Agricultural Society	Waterloo	2,359 88

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES IN THE STATE — (*Concluded*).

County.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	Location of fair.	Amount.
Steuben	Steuben County Agricultural Society	Bath	$3,349 39
	The Hornellsville Fair	Hornell	3,499 38
	Southern Steuben Agricultural Society	Troupsburg	565 38
Suffolk	Suffolk County Agricultural Society	Riverhead	3,405 13
Sullivan	Sullivan County Agricultural Society	Monticello	1,946 43
Tioga	Tioga County Agricultural Society	Owego	4,000 00
	Northern Tioga Agricultural Society	Newark Valley	1,812 37
Tompkins	Tompkins County Agricultural Society	Ithaca	3,821 41
	Dryden Agricultural Society	Dryden	2,889 47
	Union Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Ulysses, Covert & Hector	Trumansburg	3,664 16
Ulster	Ulster County Agricultural Society	Ellenville	2,563 72
Warren	The Warren County Fair	Warrensburg	1,662 99
Washington	Washington County Agricultural Society	Hudson Falls	3,637 27
	Cambridge Valley Agricultural Society and Stock Breeders' Association	Cambridge	3,714 08
Wayne	Newark Fair Association	Newark	2,300 78
	Palmyra Union Agricultural Society	Palmyra	2,441 63
Westchester	Westchester County Horticultural and Agricultural Society	White Plains	4,000 00
Wyoming	Wyoming County Agricultural Society	Warsaw	2,147 01
	Silver Lake Agricultural and Mechanical Assoc'n	Perry	2,697 03
Yates	Yates County Agricultural Society	Penn Yan	4,000 00
	Dundee Fair Association	Dundee	3,945 81
			$250,000 00

CONSERVATION COMMISSION.

[Chapter 647, Laws of 1911.]

The Conservation Commission succeeded to the powers and duties of the Forest Purchasing Board, Forest, Fish and Game Commission, Commissioners of Water Power on Black river, and State Water Supply Commission. The Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, appoints three Conservation commissioners, for the term of six years each, at an annual salary of $10,000 and necessary expenses, and designates one of such commissioners as chairman of the Commission. The Commission appoints three deputies at an annual salary of $3,500 and necessary expenses, who are severally assigned to the three divisions, Lands and Forests, Fish and Game, and Inland Waters; a secretary to the Commission, at an annual salary of $5,000 and necessary expenses; a chief engineer, at an annual salary of $7,000 and necessary expenses; a counsel, at an annual salary of $7,000 and necessary expenses, etc. Through the division of Lands and Forests are administered all the laws relating to tree culture, reforestation, care and management of State parks, reservations, etc., now or hereafter under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission; through the division of Fish and Game, all laws relating to State jurisdiction over fish and game, and the protection and propagation thereof, including shellfish; through the division of Inland Waters, all laws relating to State jurisdiction over water storage, hydraulic development, water supply, river improvement, drainage, irrigation, etc.

Commissioners.	Residences.	Appointed.
George E. Van Kennen, *Chairman*	Ogdensburg	July 18, 1911
James W. Fleming	Troy	July 17, 1911
John D. Moore	New York city	Mar. 28, 1911

Charles H. Jackson, Deputy Commissioner.

Thomas H. Guy, Deputy Commissioner.

James J. Fox, Deputy Commissioner.

Albert E. Hoyt, Secretary.

Eugene L. Richards, Jr., Counsel.

Richard W. Sherman, Chief Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

[Chapter 36, Laws of 1909.]

The Commissioner of Labor is appointed by the Governor (with the advice and consent of the Senate) for a term of four years at an annual salary of $5,500. He appoints two deputy commissioners, at an annual salary of $4,000 and $3,500 respectively. The department is divided into five bureaus as follows: Bureau of Factory Inspection, under the immediate charge of the first deputy commissioner of labor; Bureau of Mediation and Arbitration, under the immediate charge of the second deputy commissioner of labor; Bureau of Labor Statistics, under the immediate charge of the chief statistician; Bureau of Mercantile Inspection, under the immediate charge of a chief inspector, and Bureau of Industries and Immigration, under the immediate charge of a chief investigator.

Commissioner.

Commissioner.	Residence.	Appointed.
John Williams	Utica	April 28, 1909

John S. Whalen, First Deputy Commissioner.

William C. Rogers, Second Deputy Commissioner.

Leonard W. Hatch, Chief Statistician.

James L. Gernon, Chief Mercantile Inspector.

Frances A. Kellor, Chief Investigator.

STATE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

[Chapter 15, Laws of 1909.]

The State Civil Service Commission consists of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and not more than two of them shall be adherents of the same political party. They shall hold no other office or place under the State government. The term of office of the Commissioners is not fixed by statute. The Commissioners each receive a salary of $5,500. He appoints two their necessary traveling expenses.

The general powers and duties of the Commission are to prescribe, amend and enforce suitable rules, subject to the approval of the Governor, for carrying into effect the provisions of the Civil Service law, and section 9 of article 5 of the Constitution; to make investigations concerning and report upon all matters touching the enforcement and effect of the provisions of the Civil Service Law, rules and regulations; to appoint municipal civil service commissioners in case the mayor for any reason fails to make the appointments; to remove municipal civil service commissioners for incompetency, inefficiency, neglect of duty or violation of the provisions of the Civil Service law, rules or regulations; to approve municipal civil service rules and regulations, or amendments thereto, when prescribed by a municipal civil service commission and approved by the mayor; to make a report annually to the Governor for transmission to the Legislature.

The Commission is authorized to appoint a chief examiner, a secretary and such other officers, clerks and examiners as it may deem necessary.

The seal of the office is the Arms of the State, surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — Civil Service Commission."

Civil Service Commissioners.

Commissioners.	Residences.	Appointed.
Jacob Neu	Brooklyn	Jan. 7, 1913
Meyer Wolff, M. D.	New York city	Jan. 7, 1913
James A. Lavery	Poughkeepsie	Jan. 7, 1913

John C. Birdseye, Secretary.
George R. Hitchcock, Assistant Secretary.

Harold N. Saxton, Chief Examiner.
Julia M. Ryan, Chief Clerk.

STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS.

The State Board of Law Examiners consists of three members of the bar, of at least ten years standing, who shall be appointed from time to time by the Court of Appeals, and shall hold office as members of such board for a term of three years. Such court shall prescribe rules providing for a uniform system of examination which shall govern such board of law examiners in the performance of its duties, and shall fix the compensation of its members. There shall be examinations of all persons applying for admission to practice as attorneys and counselors-at-law at least twice in each year in each judicial department, and at such other times and places as the Court of Appeals may direct. Every person applying for such examination shall pay such fee, not to exceed fifteen dollars, as may be fixed by the Court of Appeals to cover the cost of such examination. Such board shall render during the month of January an annual account of all its receipts and disbursements to the Court of Appeals.

Each member of the board receives a compensation of $2,000 per year, and, in addition, such further sum as the Court of Appeals may direct, and a sum not exceeding $2,500 per year shall be allowed for necessary disbursements of the board.

Office of Secretary and Treasurer of the Board, 41 and 42 Bensen Building, Albany.

Examiners.	Residences.	Term begins.
William P. Goodelle, *President*	Syracuse	Jan. 1, 1912
Franklin M. Danaher, *Secretary-Treasurer*	Albany	Jan. 1, 1913
Frank Sullivan Smith	New York city	Jan. 1, 1911

BOARD OF EMBALMING EXAMINERS.

[Chapter 49, Laws of 1909.]

The Governor appoints a board of embalming examiners, consisting of five members, for a term of three years each from the date when his appointment shall take effect, except that those first appointed shall serve as follows: One for one year, two for two years, and two for three years. No person shall be eligible to appointment as a member of said board unless he shall have had an experience of at least five years as a practical embalmer. Said board shall be known as "Board of Embalming Examiners of the State of New York." It may adopt a seal

and shall select from its members a president and a secretary, and a quorum shall consist of at least three members. It shall, from time to time, make and adopt rules, regulations and by-laws not inconsistent with law, whereby the performance of the duties of said board and the transactions of the business and the practice of embalming shall be regulated and performed, subject to the approval of the State Board of Health. The expenses of the board are paid by fees.

Board of Embalming Examiners.

Examiners.	Residences.	Appointed.
Charles F. Moadinger, Jr., *President*	Brooklyn	Jan. 15, 1913
William J. Phillips, *Secretary*	Albany	Dec. 5, 1910
James J. McLarney	New York city	April 18, 1912
Henry Sauerwein	Buffalo	April 18, 1912
Michael Donohue	Newburgh	Dec. 5, 1912

COMMISSIONERS TO EXAMINE VOTING MACHINES.

[Chapter 22, Laws of 1909.]

The Governor shall appoint three commissioners, one of whom shall be an expert in patent law, and two of whom shall be mechanical experts. They shall hold office for the term of five years subject to removal at the pleasure of the Governor. They are paid by fees which shall not exceed the sum of $150 to each commissioner for the examination of and report upon any one machine.

Commissioners.	Residences.	Appointed.
John H. Barr	Syracuse	Jan. 18, 1909
Harry de B. Parsons	New York city	Jan. 18, 1909
Thomas Ewing, Jr.	Yonkers	Jan. 18, 1909

STATE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

[Chapter 22, Laws of 1909.]

The State Board of Canvassers is composed of the five State officers named below, any three of whom form a quorum. The Secretary of State is required to convene the board at his office, or that of the Treasurer or Comptroller, on or before the fifteenth day of December after a general election, and within forty days after a special election. If a majority of the Board are unable to attend, the Secretary of State notifies the Mayor and Recorder of Albany of the fact, and requires their attendance. The members of the State Board of Canvassers are:

The Secretary of State.
The Comptroller.
The State Treasurer.
The Attorney-General.
The State Engineer and Surveyor.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE.

[Chapter 39, Laws of 1909.]

The Liquor Tax Law abolished all local boards of excise then existing in the State, and created a State Commissioner of Excise with state control of the liquor traffic under a new high license system of increased taxation, the rates of which for all localities are fixed by the law in accordance with population.

The Commissioner is appointed by

the Governor for a term of five years, and confirmed by the Senate. His salary is $7,000. He appoints a deputy, one second deputy, and thirteen special deputies, one each for the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, Brooklyn, Richmond and Queens, and one each for the counties of Westchester, Erie, Monroe, Albany, Oneida, Onondaga, Rensselaer, Niagara and Schenectady. These special deputies, together with the county treasurers in all other counties, under the limitations contained in the law, issue the liquor tax certificates and collect the tax assessed.

The money collected, together with receipts for fines, penalties, forfeitures and transfers, is payable within ten days, one-half to the State and one-half to the city or town in which it is collected.

The Commissioner may designate attorneys to act with county treasurers or special deputy commissioners in the prosecution or defense of civil actions or proceedings brought under the liquor Tax Law.

The Commissioner is authorized to appoint sixty special agents, who are his confidential representatives and act under the directions of the Commissioner. The agents assist in the collection of excise taxes and penalties, and, as approved by the Commissioner, report evidence discovered by them in criminal cases for the use of district attorneys, who, with the local police officers, are charged with the duty of prosecuting all criminal excise violations.

The Special Deputy Commissioners for the boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, Brooklyn, Richmond and Queens, and for the counties of Westchester, Erie, Monroe, Albany, Oneida, Onondaga, Rensselaer, Schenectady and Niagara are paid salaries in lieu of fees and commissions. The county treasurers in all other counties are paid by fees, one-half by the State and one-half by the city or town for whose benefit the tax is collected. The tax paid by common carriers, the vehicle tax paid by bottlers of malt and the penalties on forfeited liquor tax bonds are collected by the State Commissioner and belong to the State.

Excise Commissioner.

NAME.	Residence.	Appointed.
William W. Farley	Binghamton	April 1, 1911

Charles E. Norris, Deputy Commissioner.

John A. Ryan, Second Deputy Commissioner.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioners of the Land Office have the general care and superintendence of all State lands, the superintendence whereof is not vested in some other officer or board. The powers and duties of the Commissioners are defined in chapter 50 of the Laws of 1909.

Regular meetings are usually held in the office of the Secretary of State on the last Thursday of each month, but the Commissioners may also be convened by the Secretary of State as often as necessary for the transaction of business. The Deputy Secretary of State is ex officio clerk of the Land Office.

The Commissioners of the Land Office are:

The Lieutenant-Governor.
The Speaker of the Assembly.
The Secretary of State.
The Comptroller.
The State Treasurer.
The Attorney-General.
The State Engineer and Surveyor

CANAL BOARD.

[Chapter 13, Laws of 1909.]

The Canal Board has power to fix and change canal boundaries; may determine whether certain canal lands may be sold or abandoned; may investigate all matters and transactions connected with canals; examine and approve or disapprove of plans and estimates submitted to it by the State Engineer; may order sale of surplus waters of the canals or creeks; grant permits for erection for commercial or manufacturing purposes, and may investigate charges against certain canal officials. Meetings are held at the office of the Comptroller. The members of the Canal Board are:

The Lieutenant-Governor.
The Secretary of State.
The Comptroller.
The State Treasurer.
The Attorney-General.
The State Engineer and Surveyor.
The Superintendent of Public Works.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund supervise and manage the Canal Fund; make recommendations and report to the Legislature; make advances to superintendents of repairs, and may borrow money when authorized. The meetings of the Commissioners are held in the office of the Comptroller. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are:

The Lieutenant-Governor.
The Secretary of State.
The Comptroller.
The State Treasurer.
The Attorney-General.

SPECIAL EXAMINER AND APPRAISER OF CANAL LANDS.

[Chapter 195, Laws of 1908; Chapter 334, Laws of 1910.]

The Governor appoints a Special Examiner and Appraiser of Canal Lands for a term of three years, at an annual salary of four thousand dollars and his actual and necessary traveling expenses, whose duty it shall be to visit and inspect the lands, structures and water rights or property rights appertaining thereto, appropriated for the use of the improved canals. He may fix and determine with owners upon a fair valuation of any specific portion of said real property, structures, waters or property or rights connected therewith, or damage resulting to any such owner or occupant, and may agree upon a price to be paid therefor by the State.

Appraiser.	Residence.	Appointed.
William B. Milliman	Saratoga Springs	June 28, 1911

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

The State Tax Commissioners and the Commissioners of the Land Office constitute the State Board of Equalization, charged with the duty of equalizing the assessments among the several counties of the State, and fixing the aggregate assessment of real and personal estate on which the State tax is levied. Meetings are held on the first Tuesday in September of each year. The Board is composed of:

The Lieutenant-Governor.
The Speaker of the Assembly.
The Secretary of State.
The Comptroller.
The State Treasurer.
The Attorney-General.
The State Engineer and Surveyor, and the three State Tax Commissioners.

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

[Chapter 422, Laws of 1910.]

The State Board of Pharmacy consists of nine examiners, four of whom shall be residents of the city of New York. After the expiration of the term of office of the present board, three members shall be appointed by the Regents each year for a term of three years.

The Board shall elect a president and a vice-president annually. The secretary of the Board shall be appointed by the Regents, and shall receive an annual salary of $3,000.

The Board shall have the power to regulate the practice of pharmacology; to regulate and control the sale, character and standard of drugs and medicine compounded and dispensed in the State; to employ inspectors and chemists; to secure samples and to prevent the sale of such drugs, chemicals, medicines and poisons as do not conform to the formulæ, standards and tests of the pharmacopœia and formulary; and to examine applicants for license as pharmacist or druggist.

Name.	Residence.	Term expires.
Clarence O. Bigelow, *President*	New York city	1913
Alfred B. Huested, *Vice-President*	Delmar	1915
Byron M. Hyde	Rochester	1913
Willis G. Gregory	Buffalo	1915
Wayne B. Bissell	Syracuse	1915
George C. Dickman	Brooklyn	1913
John Hurley	Little Falls	1914
J. Leon Lascoff	New York city	1914
John R. Wall	New York city	1914

Warren L. Bradt, Albany, Secretary.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The Governor appoints the trustees of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, located at Geneva, N. Y., who hold office for the term of three years. The management of the affairs of the Station is intrusted to a Board of Control, composed of nine trustees, of which the Governor is one. Its purpose is to promote agriculture in its various branches by scientific investigation and experiments. The Board appoints a director, and employs chemists and other persons to carry on the work of the Station, which shall be under the direction and supervision of the Commissioner of Agriculture. Property acquired by the Board belongs to the State, and can be disposed of only as authorized by law. They elect from their number a President and appoint a Secretary and a Treasurer to serve during the pleasure of the Board. The members of the Board serve without compensation, but may be paid actual traveling expenses incurred while in attendance at meetings of the Board.

Trustees.	Residences.	Appointed.
Governor William Sulzer	New York city	*Ex-officio.*
Commissioner Calvin J. Huson	Dresden	*Ex-officio.*
Alfred G. Lewis	Geneva	June 14, 1909
Thomas B. Wilson	Hall	June 14, 1909
Eugene M. Andrews	Union	July 23, 1912
Henry C. Harpending	Dundee	July 23, 1912
G. Hyde Clarke	Cooperstown	July 23, 1912
Burt E. Smalley	Geneva	July 23, 1912
Willard Rice	Geneva	July 23, 1912

Whitman H. Jordan, Director.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

[Chapter 23, Laws of 1909, and Chaps. 187 and 698, Laws of 1910.]

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints the Superintendent of Weights and Measures. He holds his office for a term of five years, and receives an annual salary of $3,500. Such superintendent is the custodian of the standards of weights and measures of the State, from which he corrects the standards of the several cities and counties, by comparison, as often as once in five years. He has also general supervision of the weights and measures of the State, and in use in the State.

Superintendent.

Superintendent.	Residence.	Appointed.
Fritz Reichmann, Ph. D.....	Albany.....	Dec. 3, 1906

James J. O'Hara, Deputy Superintendent.

W. J. Gurnett, Second Deputy Superintendent.

STATE ARCHITECT.

[Chap. 48, Laws of 1909.]

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) shall appoint and may at pleasure remove the State Architect, who shall receive an annual salary of $7,500. In addition to his other duties, the State Architect shall, without additional compensation, prepare the plans and specifications, and act as the architect of all buildings constructed at the expense of the State.

State Architect.

NAME.	Residence.	Appointed.
Vacan y		

Roster of Employees.

Charles A. Sussdorf, Acting State Architect.

————————, Private Secretary.

Katherine J. Shields, Chief Clerk.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

[Chapter 48, Laws of 1909].

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Speaker of the Assembly, as the trustees of public buildings of the State located at Albany, appoint a Superintendent thereof, who has charge and care of the same. The Superintendent receives an annual salary of $5,000, and, subject to the approval of the trustees, appoints all persons necessary in the maintenance department of the buildings and grounds under his charge; he also with the approval of the trustees, purchases all supplies required in that department. He gives a bond of $10,000, and holds office for two years.

Superintendent.

NAME.	Residence.	Appointed.
John Bowe	Albany	Feb. 2, 1911

Partial Roster of Employees of the Superintendent of Public Buildings.
D. H. Walsh, Deputy Superintendent.

TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Capitol and the other public buildings of the State at Albany are under the supervision of the Trustees of Public Buildings. Meetings are held at irregular intervals. The Trustees of Public Buildings are:

The Governor.
The Lieutenant-Governor.
The Speaker of the Assembly.

FISCAL SUPERVISOR OF STATE CHARITIES.

[Chapter 57, Laws of 1909.]

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints a Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities for a term of five years at an annual salary of $6,000, to examine into all matters connected with the financial management and revise all estimates for supplies for the Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion; New York State School for the Blind, Batavia; New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath; New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford; New York State Reformatory, Elmira; New York State Training School for Girls, Hudson; Thomas Indian School, Iroquois; Eastern New York Reformatory, Napanoch; New York State Custodial Asylum, Newark; New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford; New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island; State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry; Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome; Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea; New York State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse; Letchworth Village, Thiells; New York State Hospital for Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, West Haverstraw; New York State Training School for Boys, Yorktown Heights, and the New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Ray Brook.

Fiscal Supervisor.

Fiscal supervisor.	Residence.	Appointed.
Samuel J. Tilden	New Lebanon	Mar. 27, 1912

Roster of Employees.

Charles E. Weisz, Deputy.
Vacancy, Chief Clerk.

STATE FAIR COMMISSION.

There is a State Fair Commission of seven members having charge of the State Fair held at Syracuse. The Lieutenant-Governor and the Commissioner of Agriculture are members of the Commission. The State Fair Commissioners are:

Commissioners.

Commissioners.	Residences.	Appointed.
Lieutenant-Governor Martin H. Glynn	Albany	*Ex-officio.*
Commissioner Calvin J. Huson	Dresden	*Ex-officio.*
Charles A. Wieting	Cobleskill	May 27, 1910
Ira Sharp	Lowville	May 27, 1910
W. Barry Murphy	Medina	June 15, 1911
George W. Driscoll	Syracuse	Jan. 22, 1912
William H. Jones, *Superintendent Grounds and Buildings*	Woodbury, L. I.	Mar. 29, 1912
Stanton C. Shaver, *Secretary*	Syracuse	

STATE ATHLETIC COMMISSION.

[Chapter 779, Laws of 1911.]

The State Athletic Commission consists of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor, to hold office for a term of five years, at least two of whom shall reside within the First and Second Judicial Districts. The Commission has power to direct the management of and has jurisdiction over all boxing and sparring matches and exhibitions conducted within the State by any club, corporation or association. It issues and may revoke licenses to conduct such exhibitions, five per cent. of the gross receipts from such exhibition or match being paid to the Comptroller within twenty-four hours after the determination of every contest. The Commission appoints a Secretary, adopts a common seal and receives its traveling and other necessary expenses not to exceed $5,000 per annum.

Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS.	Residences.	Appointed.
John J. Dixon	Brooklyn	July 26, 1911
Frank O'Neil	Binghamton	July 26, 1911
James R. Price	New York	Jan. 9, 1913

HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints the Health Officer of the Port of New York, who holds office for the term of four years. No person is eligible for appointment, except a doctor of medicine of good standing of at least ten years' experience in the practice of his profession and practically familiar with quarantine diseases. The Health Officer has general superintendence and control of the quarantine establishment, and the care and treatment of the sick. He appoints two deputies and a resident physician of the Swinburne Island Hospital, for whose conduct he is responsible; and also appoints nurses, boatmen and other employees. He receives fees fixed by law for his services, out of which he is required to pay the salaries of all employees necessary for the performance of the duties imposed upon him, and for the carrying on of the quarantine establishment.

The Health Officer shall be entitled to receive a total compensation of $12,500 per annum.

Health Officer.

NAME.	Residence.	Appointed.
O'Connell, Joseph J., M.D.	Brooklyn	Feb. 19, 1912

PORT WARDENS.

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints nine Port Wardens, one of whom shall be a resident of the city of Brooklyn who hold office for the term of three years, also one Special Port Warden, who holds office for two years. The Port Wardens have exclusive cognizance of all matters relating to the surveys of vessels and their cargoes arriving at the port of New York in distress, or damaged in that port, and are the judges of the fitness of the cargo to be reshipped to its port of destination. They specify the amount of damage which has occurred, and are the judges of the repairs necessary to render such vessel again seaworthy, or of the safety of the vessel and cargo on the intended voyage. The Board of Port Wardens transmit a full and accurate account of their receipts and expenditures to the State Comptroller each year. The compensation of the Wardens is provided for by fees collected from shipowners.

Port Wardens.

Names.	Residences.	Appointed.
George E. Beckwith	Brooklyn	May 27, 1910
Michael H. Blake	New York city	May 27, 1910
Marcus Braun	New York city	May 27, 1910
Morris Levy	New York city	May 27, 1910
David Lazarus	New York city	June 20, 1911
William H. Burns	New York city	Sept. 30, 1911
George M. Janvrin	Brooklyn	Jan. 16, 1912
Charles A. Bayles	Port Jefferson	Mar. 28, 1912
Thomas M. Tobin	Yonkers	Mar. 28, 1912
J. F. Elwood, *Special Port Warden*	Rosebank	Dec. 18, 1912

HARBOR MASTERS.

[Chapter 620, Laws of 1911.]

The Governor may appoint a harbor master for the waters of the Hudson river adjacent to any city or village located on such river north of the city of New York. Such harbor master shall receive no compensation for his services. He shall, as to the waters over which he has jurisdiction, regulate and station steamboats and other vessels, and may determine how far and in what instance masters or other persons having charge of steamboats or vessels shall accommodate each other in their respective anchorages. Any one refusing to obey the directions of such harbor master shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Harbor Masters.

Names.	Residences.	Appointed.
Samuel B. Coffin	Hudson	Aug. 24, 1911
Charles Pfrommer	Rondout	Sept. 21, 1911
Townsend V. Rowe	Tarrytown	April 18, 1912

NEW YORK INTERSTATE BRIDGE COMMISSION.

[Chap. 260, Laws of 1906, and Chap. 459, Laws of 1910.]

The Governor may appoint a Commission of three members to confer with the Governor and the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, or the duly designated representatives thereof, during the session of such Legislature or thereafter, for the purpose of securing the passage of an

Act by the Legislature of that State providing for the appointment of a Joint Commission, under proper legislation of both States, to purchase the necessary land or water rights, and to secure the necessary Federal consent to the construction of one or more bridges over the Hudson river from the city of New York to the State of New Jersey at the joint expense of the two States. The Commissioners shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be entitled to their actual traveling and other expenses.

Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS.	Residences.	Appointed.
McDougall Hawkes, *Ch'm*	New York city	May 23, 1906
Alexander J. Shamberg, *Secretary*	New York city	May 23, 1906
Emanuel W. Bloomingdale	New York city	May 23, 1906

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTER.

[Chapter 598, Laws of 1892; Chapter 35, Laws of 1909.]

Name.	Residence.	Appointed.
Joseph A. Lawson	Albany	Mar. 18, 1912

STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION.

By the adoption in 1894 of the new Constitution, which took effect on January 1, 1895, the State Commission in Lunacy became a constitutional body, vested with exclusive jurisdiction over all institutions for the care and treatment of the insane, epileptics and idiots expressly excepted. The Legislature is empowered to confer additional powers and duties upon the Commission, but all laws existing at the date of the adoption of the Constitution, so far as they do not conflict with its provisions, are preserved. The Commission consists of three members appointed by the Governor (by and with the consent of the Senate) for terms of six years, with the exception of Medical Commissioner, who serves during good behavior. No private institution for the insane can lawfully exist without a license from the Commission. By chapter 32 of the Laws of 1909, the Commission is given supervision over the expenditures of all State hospitals for the insane; no disbursements for any purpose can be made by these institutions except upon quarterly estimates, which must be submitted to the Commission for revision and approval. All vouchers for the maintenance and building improvements account of the State hospitals are paid through the office of the Commission. There is also a Bureau of Deportation which acts under the direction of the Commission in securing the return to other countries and states of alien and non-resident insane persons who have not obtained a legal residence in New York State. The Commission appoints agents, whose duty it is to secure from friends and relatives of patients who are legally liable for the cost of their support and are able to reimburse the State therefor, in whole or in part, the cost of such support. The State hospitals are required to report to the Commission annually, and the Commission is re-

quired to report to the Legislature. One Commissioner is required to be a physician, a citizen of the State, a graduate of a legally chartered medical college, of at least ten years experience in the actual practice of his profession, to have had five years actual experience in the care and treatment of the insane and experience in the management of institutions for the insane. He receives a salary of $7,500. The second Commissioner is required to be a lawyer of at least ten years standing, a citizen of the State, and he receives a salary of $5,000. The third commissioner shall be a layman, and he receives a salary of $5,000. Each commissioner receives $1,200 per annum in lieu of his traveling and other incidental expenses. The Commission from time to time with the approval of the Governor, Secretary of State and Comptroller fixes the annual salaries of the resident officers of the State hospitals which are uniform for like services. The Commission is authorized by chapter 32, Laws of 1909, to appoint a medical inspector who visits and inspects all institutions for the insane. The seal of office is the Arms of the State, surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York—State Commission in Lunacy."

Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS.	Residences.	Appointed.
James V. May	Binghamton	Jan. 22, 1912
Fred H. Parker	Esopus	Jan. 1, 1913
Vacancy		

T. E. McGarr, Secretary.

STATE HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.

[Chapter 32, Laws of 1909.]

The State hospitals are governed by boards of managers, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, which have the general direction and control of the property. These boards establish by-laws, rules and regulations relative to the appointment and duties of officers and employees of the hospitals and for the internal government of the same; maintain an effective inspection, for which purpose a majority of the board must visit the hospitals at least every month. The Commission appoints for each hospital, with the approval of the board of managers, a superintendent who shall be a well-educated physician, a graduate of an incorporated medical college, and who shall have had not less than five years actual experience in an institution for the care of the insane. The superintendent of each hospital is its chief executive officer, and, subject to the regulations of the board of managers, has the general superintendence of the buildings, grounds and property and the direction and control of all persons therein. The superintendents of all the hospitals meet whenever called upon, at the office of the State Hospital Commission to consult with the Commission upon matters relating to the care and maintenance of the State hospitals. The superintendents appoint the stewards of the State hospitals.

State Hospital Districts.

By the provisions of chapter 32, Laws of 1909, the State Hospital Commission is given power to divide the State into State hospital districts.

Utica State Hospital District.—Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Montgomery, Oneida, Saratoga, Schenectady and Warren.

Hudson River State Hospital District.— Counties of Albany, Columbia, Dutchess, Greene, Putnam, Rensselaer, Richmond, Washington and Westchester.

Middletown State Hospital District.— Counties of Orange, Rockland, Sullivan and Ulster.

Buffalo State Hospital District.— Counties of Erie and Niagara.

Willard State Hospital District.— Counties of Allegany, Cayuga, Ontario, Schuyler, Seneca, Steuben, Tompkins, Wayne and Yates.

Binghamton State Hospital District.— Counties of Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schoharie and Tioga.

St. Lawrence State Hospital District.— Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Jefferson, Lewis, Onondaga, Oswego and St. Lawrence.

Rochester State Hospital District.— Counties of Genesee, Monroe, Livingston, Orleans and Wyoming.

Long Island State Hospital District.— County of Kings.

Manhattan State Hospital District.— Counties of New York and Richmond.

Kings Park State Hospital District.— Counties of Nassau and Suffolk.

Central Islip State Hospital District.— Counties of Queens and Suffolk.

Gowanda State Homœopathic Hospital District.— Counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

Mohansic State Hospital District.— Counties of New York and Westchester.

BOARD OF STATUTORY CONSOLIDATION.

[Chapters 664, Laws of 1904, and 393, Laws of 1912.]

The Board of Statutory Consolidation created by chapter 664, Laws of 1904, is hereby continued, and is directed to report to the next Legislature a plan for the classification, consolidation and simplification of the civil practice of the courts of this State. The members of the board shall serve without compensation but shall receive their necessary expenses and the disbursements incurred in the discharge of their duties, together with compensation of employees of the board. The board shall distribute copies of its work to the members of the Legislature, judges of the courts, and to such other persons as it may see fit for the purpose of securing their suggestions and advice.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Adolph J. Rodenbeck	Rochester	Act of 1912.
William B. Hornblower	New York city	
John G. Milburn	New York city	
Adelbert Moot	Buffalo	
Charles A. Collin	New York city	

PANAMA-PACIFIC EXPOSITION COMMISSION.

[Chapter 541, Laws of 1912.]

By the provisions of the above act a commission is created to represent the State of New York at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, to be known as the Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission. The commission shall consist of fifteen members, five appointed by the Governor, five from the Senate by the Lieutenant-Governor, five from the Assembly by the Speaker.

Said commission shall encourage and promote a full and complete exhibit of the commercial, educational, industrial, artistic, military, naval and other interests of the State. It

shall provide, furnish and maintain during the exposition a building or buildings for a State exhibit and for official headquarters.

The members shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be entitled to actual necessary expenses. The commission may appoint a secretary and fix his compensation, and also may provide for other necessary clerical assistance and office facilities.

Within ninety days after the close of the exposition, such commission shall make a verified report to the Comptroller of its disbursements, and shall also render to the Governor reports of its proceedings from time to time as requested.

COMMISSIONERS.	Residences.	Appointed.
Norman E. Mack	Buffalo	April 19, 1912
Arthur A. McLean	Newburgh	April 19, 1912
Joseph B. Mayer	New York city	April 19, 1912
James A. Foley	New York city	April 19, 1912
Winfield A. Huppuch	Hudson Falls	Dec. 30, 1912

NEW YORK MONUMENTS COMMISSION.

[Chaps. 466, Laws of 1886; 269, Laws of 1887; 371, Laws of 1894; 317, Laws of 1895; 578, Laws of 1907.]

By the provisions of chapter 466 of the Laws of 1886 commissioners were appointed to determine upon the movements and positions of the military organizations at the battle of Gettysburg, and by chapter 269 of the Laws of 1887 the commissioners were given the power to plan for monuments to be erected on the battlefield.

Chapter 371 of the Laws of 1894 creates a commission to provide for monuments on the battlefield of Chattanooga, and chapter 317 of the Laws of 1895 provides for the consolidation of these two commissions to be known as the New York Commission for the Battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga. The new commission so formed has the powers as have heretofore been granted and defined in the original acts of appointment and constitution of the two commissions, namely, the erection of memorials, monuments and markers to each of the New York regiments and batteries engaged on the battlefields of Gettysburg and Chattanooga. All sums of money and all appropriations heretofore made by the Legislature for the purposes of executing such duties as have been conferred upon such commission and now in the hands of the Comptroller shall be transferred to the new commission.

By the provisions of chapter 578 of the Laws of 1907 appropriations were made to this commission for the erection of monuments on several other battlefields. Chapter 717 of the Laws of 1905 gives the commissioners appointed by chapter 317 of the Laws of 1895 the authority to erect a monument to commemorate the heroism, sacrifice and patriotism of the New York soldiers who were confined and those who died in the Andersonville prison, and chapter 206 of the Laws of 1910 adds to the commission the names of three veterans who are survivors of the Andersonville prison.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Daniel E. Sickles	New York city	Act of 1886
Lewis R. Stegman, *Chairman*	Brooklyn	Act of 1894
Clinton Beckwith	Herkimer	Act of 1894
Anson G. McCook	New York city	May 23, 1895
Horatio C. King	Brooklyn	April 27, 1911

TRUSTEES OF WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS — NEWBURGH.

[Chapter 48, Laws of 1909.]

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints ten trustees for a term of five years.

Trustees.

TRUSTEES.	Residences.	Appointed.
William F. Cassidy	Newburgh	April 26, 1909
Samuel V. Schoonmaker	Newburgh	April 26, 1909
David A. Morrison	Newburgh	April 26, 1909
Alenson Y. Weller	Newburgh	May 26, 1910
Michael Salley, D. D	Newburgh	May 26, 1910
John Deyo	Newburgh	May 3, 1911
John Huske	Newburgh	May 3, 1911
Francis J. Gorman	Newburgh	May 3, 1911
Frank A. Jacobson, M. D	Newburgh	Mar. 28, 1912
John H. Roy	Newburgh	Mar. 28, 1912

SENATE HOUSE — KINGSTON.

[Chapter 48, Laws of 1909.]

Keeper, Julius Schoonmaker.

[Appointed by Trustees of Public Buildings; salary, $600.

TRUSTEES OF SCHUYLER MANSION.

[Chapter 440, Laws of 1911.]

The Schuyler Mansion and grounds connected therewith, acquired by the State pursuant to the provisions of chapter. 38, Laws of 1911, shall be managed by a board of ten trustees, appointed by the Governor, for a term of five years each. The board shall have supervision and custody of said premises and of all property of the State therein and thereon. It may collect and acquire for the State such furniture, relics, mementoes and records as it deems appropriate.

The board shall appoint a keeper who shall reside on said premises and receive an annual salary of $600.

Trustees.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Georgina Schuyler	New York city	July 26, 1911
D-Cady Herrick	Albany	July 26, 1911
Albert Hessberg	Albany	July 26, 1911
John A. Delahanty	Albany	July 26, 1911
Edgar C. Leonard	Albany	Mar. 22, 1912
Mary M. Manning	Albany	Oct. 25, 1911
Louise Van Rensselaer	Albany	Mar. 22, 1912
James F. Tracey	Albany	Oct. 25, 1911
James Fennimore Cooper	Albany	Oct. 25, 1911
Ledyard Cogswell	Albany	Oct. 25, 1911

PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK.

[Chapters 170, Laws of 1900; 361–364, Laws of 1910.]

The Governor of this State (with the consent of the Senate) appoints ten commissioners, five of whom shall be citizens and residents of the State of New York, who are constituted a board of commissioners by the name of "Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park." The term of office is five years.

The commissioners receive no compensation for their services, but they are entitled to their actual disbursements incurred in the performance of their duties. They annually choose from their own members a president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary. The board of commissioners shall have power to select and locate such lands in Orange and Rockland counties lying between the top of the steep edge of the Palisades and the exterior of the bulkhead line established by law upon the Hudson river, together with such separate parcels of unimproved lands, lying on the front of the top of the Palisades from the New Jersey State line on the south to Piermont creek, near Piermont in Rockland county, on the north, together with other lands west thereof and extending into the Ramapo mountains, except United States government land at West Point, and the State reservation at Stony Point, as may in their opinion be proper and necessary to be reserved for the purpose of establishing a State park and thereby preserving the scenic beauty of the Palisades, and to acquire, maintain and make available for use as a public park the lands so located.

COMMISSIONERS.	Residences.	Appointed.
William A. Linn	Hackensack, N. J.	April 17, 1908
Franklin W. Hopkins	Alpine, N. J.	Feb. 24, 1909
J. Du Pratt White	Nyack	Feb. 24, 1909
William H. Porter	New York city	April 27, 1909
D. McNeely Stauffer	Yonkers	Jan. 31, 1910
Edwin A. Stevens	Hoboken, N. J	Jan. 31, 1910
George W. Perkins	Riverdale	May 31, 1911
Richard V. Lindabury	Bernardsville, N. J.	May 31, 1911
Nathan F. Barrett	New Rochelle	Mar. 27, 1912
Abram De Ronde	Englewood, N. J.	Mar. 27, 1912

STATE RACING COMMISSION.

[Chapter 40, Laws of 1909.]

The Governor shall appoint a State Racing Commission, consisting of three members, for a term of five years, no two of whom shall be members of the same Racing Association. They report to the Legislature.

COMMISSIONERS.	Residences.	Appointed.
Harry K. Knapp	New York city	May 2, 1906
John Sanford	Amsterdam	May 2, 1906
James W. Wadsworth	Geneseo	May 2, 1906

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PROMOTION OF UNIFORMITY OF LEGISLATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

[Chapter 56, Laws of 1909.]

The Governor (by and with the advice and consent of the Senate) appoints three commissioners who report from time to time to the Legislature. They receive no compensation, but may receive their actual expenses in performing duties of office. The total annual expense of said board shall not exceed the sum of $5,000.

Members.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Charles T. Terry	New York	Mar. 14, 1905
Francis M. Burdick	New York	Jan. 13, 1908
Carlos C. Alden	Buffalo	Jan. 19, 1910

MILITIA.

STAFF OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The staff of the Governor shall consist of The Adjutant-General of the State, one Military Secretary of the rank of Major, or Lieutenant-Commander, as the Governor may direct, whose title shall be "Military Secretary to the Governor," who shall be appointed by the Governor and hold office during his pleasure, and whose term of office shall expire with the term of office of the Governor appointing him, and not more than sixteen aids to be appointed by the Governor from the commissioned officers of the active militia in active service, and their appointment shall operate as a commission as Aid-de-Camp but shall not add to the actual grade of the officers so appointed. Officers so detailed shall not be relieved from their ordinary duties, except when actually on duty with the Governor.

Brigadier-General Henry De Witt Hamilton, The Adjutant-General of the State.

Major Edward G. Schermerhorn, Military Secretary.

AIDES, DETAILED FROM THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Major Reginald L. Foster, Twelfth Infantry.

Captain Sylvanus G. Teets, Coast Artillery Corps.

Captain Charles R. Seymour, Battery C, Field Artillery.

Captain William J. Costigan, Sixty-ninth Infantry.

Captain Louis D. Collins, Third Infantry.

Captain William D. Finke, Coast Artillery Corps.

Captain Patrick J. Walsh, Corps of Engineers.

Captain Charles W. Berry, Fourteenth Infantry.

Captain George O. Redington, First Cavalry.

Captain Charles E. Fiske, Ordnance Department..

Captain Reynolds K. Townsend, Tenth Infantry.

First Lieutenant John F. Daniell, Seventh Infantry.

First Lieutenant Paul Malone, Sixty-fifth Infantry.

First Lieutenant Lester R. Walton, Coast Artillery Corps.

Second Lieutenant William A. Niver, Second Infantry.

AIDE, DETAILED FROM THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Lieut.-Commander Louis M. Josephthal, Paymaster, Naval Militia.

U. S. OFFICER ON DUTY.

Captain Romulus F. Walton, U. S. A., retired, on duty at General Headquarters by assignment from War Department.

Adjutants-General.

NAMES.	Residences.	Appointed.
Nicholas Fish	New York city	April 13, 1784
David Van Horn	Herkimer, Herkimer Co	1793
Solomon Van Rensselaer*	Albany, Albany county	1801
William Paulding, Jr	———, Westchester county	1809
William L. Marcy	Troy, Rensselaer county	Feb. 21, 1821
William K. Fuller	Chittenango, Madison county	1823
Charles G. Haines	New York city	1824
Nicholas F. Beck	———, Schenectady county	1825
Matthew H. Webster	Albany, Albany county	1830
John A. Dix	Albany, Albany county	Jan. 4, 1831
Levi Hubbell	Canandaigua, Ontario county	1833
Thomas W. Harman	Albany, Albany county	1835
Allan Macdonald	White Plains, Westchester county	1837
Rufus King	Albany, Albany county	1839
Lyman Sanford	Schoharie, Schoharie county	1843
Archibald C. Niven	Monticello, Sullivan county	1844
Thomas Farrington	Owego, Tioga county	1845
Robert E. Temple	Albany, Albany county	1846
Samuel Stevens	Albany, Albany county	Jan. 1, 1847
L. Ward Smith	Albany, Albany county	Jan. 1, 1851
Robert E. Temple†	Albany, Albany county	Jan. 4, 1853
Isaac Vanderpoel‡	Albany, Albany county	July 24, 1854
J. Watts De Peyster§	Tivoli, Dutchess county	Jan. 1, 1855
Robert H. Pruyn	Albany, Albany county	Mar. 5, 1855
Frederick Townsend	Albany, Albany county	Jan. 1, 1857
J. Meredith Read, Jr	Albany, Albany county	Jan. 1, 1861
Thomas Hillhouse‖	Geneva, Ontario county	Aug. 19, 1861
John T. Sprague	Albany, Albany county	Jan. 1, 1863
William Irvine	Corning, Steuben county	Jan. 2, 1865
Selden E. Marvin	Jamestown, Chautauqua county	Jan. 1, 1867
Franklin Townsend	Albany, Albany county	Jan. 1, 1869
John F. Rathbone	Albany, Albany county	Jan. 1, 1873
Franklin Townsend	Albany, Albany county	Jan. 1, 1875
John B. Woodward**	Brooklyn, Kings county	April 7, 1879
Frederick Townsend	Albany, Albany county	Jan. 1, 1880
John G. Farnsworth	Albany, Albany county	Jan. 1, 1883
Josiah Porter††	New York city	Jan. 1, 1886
Thomas H. McGrath‡‡	Brooklyn, Kings county	Dec. 19, 1894
Edwin A. McAlpin	New York city	Jan. 1, 1895
C. Whitney Tillinghast, 2d	Troy, Rensselaer county	Jan. 1, 1897
Avery De Lano Andrews	New York city	Jan. 1, 1899
Edward M. Hoffman***	Elmira	Jan. 1, 1900
Frederick Phisterer,††† Acting Adjutant-General	Albany, Albany county	May 15, 1901
Nelson H. Henry	New York city	Jan. 1, 1902
William Verbeck¶	Manlius	June 1, 1910
Henry D. Hamilton	New York city	Jan. 1, 1913

The Military Law, constituting chapter 36 of the Consolidated Laws, February 17, 1909, in accordance with the Military Code of 1898, makes no provision for Commissary-General, Chief of Ordnance, Inspector-General, Quartermaster-General, Paymaster-General, Judge-Advocate-General, Surgeon-General, Chief of Engineers and General Inspector of Rifle Practice, but provides (M. L. § 16) that The Adjutant-General of the State shall perform the duties of the chief of all staff departments.

* Reappointed in 1810 and 1813.
† Died in office at Albany, July 20, 1854.
‡ Appointed *vice* Temple, deceased.
§ Brevet Major-General by Concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of New York, April 9, 1866.
‖ Appointed *vice* Read, resigned.
** Appointed *vice* Townsend, resigned.
†† Died in office at New York, December 14, 1894.
‡‡ Appointed *vice* Porter, deceased.
*** *Vice* Andrews, resigned. Died in office at Albany, May 15, 1901.
††† *Vice* Hoffman, deceased.
¶ *Vice* Henry, retired.

Headquarters, 176 State street, Albany.

Col. Merrill M. Dunspaugh, Assistant Adjutant-General, S. N. Y.
Col. Allan L. Reagan, Assistant Adjutant-General, S. N. Y.
Lieut.-Col. Edward V. Howard, Assistant Adjutant-General, S. N. Y.
Lieut.-Col. John P. Treanor, Assistant Adjutant-General, S. N. Y.
Lieut.-Col. Percival E. Nagle, Assistant Adjutant-General, S. N. Y.
Office in the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, New York city.

Through The Adjutant-General of the State is the regular channel of communication with the Commander-in-Chief, and all orders, special instructions and general regulations issued by the Commander-in-Chief are prepared and published by The Adjutant-General of the State. It is the duty of The Adjutant-General of the State to keep in his office the register of all the officers of the land and naval forces of the State, to prepare and issue the necessary books and blanks required to carry out the provisions of the Military Law, to attend to the purchasing, safe-keeping, repairing and issuing of the military and naval property of the State, and to keep account of all expenses necessarily incurred, including pay of officers and enlisted men, subsistence of militia, transportation of the militia, and of all military and naval property of the State, or of the United States.

By an act passed April 16, 1827, The Adjutant-General was directed to prepare a seal to be used on military commissions, certificates or other official documents, and all copies of records or papers in his office, duly certified under the said seal, are made evidence in all cases, the same as if the originals are produced.

Armory Commissions.

Office, Headquarters National Guard, 174 State street, Albany, N. Y.

All arsenals, armories or other quarters of the national guard and naval militia, camp grounds or rifle ranges owned by the State, are under the charge of an armory commission.

When any such property is devoted to the use of the national guard the commissions consist of the commanding officer of the national guard, The Adjutant-General and the commanding officer of the brigade within whose command the armory, camp grounds, etc., may be located. When moneys of a county are to be expended, the treasurer of the county becomes a member of the commission.

When devoted to the use of the naval militia the commissions consist of The Adjutant-General, the commanding officer of the naval militia and the ranking line officer of the naval militia where the property is located.

Lieut.-Col. Franklin W. Ward.....Secretary.

Division National Guard.

Major-General John F. O'Ryan, Commanding.
Headquarters, 174 State street, Albany, and 280 Broadway, New York city.

The commanding officer of the Division national guard is responsible to the Governor for the general efficiency of the national guard, and for the drill, instruction, inspection, small arms and artillery practice, movements, operations and care of troops.

Staff of the Major-General.

Lieut.-Col. Chauncey P. Williams, Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Simmons, Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Col. Franklin W. Ward, Adjutant-General.
Lieut.-Col. William H. Chapin, Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. Louis W. Stotesbury, Inspector-General.
Lieut.-Col. William W. Ladd (Brevet Colonel), Judge-Advocate.
Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel Blunt Thurston (Brevet Colonel), Chief Ordnance Officer.
Lieut.-Col. Arthur F. Townsend, Chief Quartermaster.
Lieut.-Col. Henry S. Sternberger, Chief Commissary.
Lieut.-Col. William G. Le Boutillier, Surgeon.
Lieut.-Col. Eugene W. V. C. Lucas, Chief Engineer.
Lieut.-Col. Frederick T. Leigh, Chief Signal Officer.

Brigades.

Brigades.	Brigadier-General.	Headquarters.
First	George R. Dyer	New York city.
Second	John G. Eddy	Brooklyn.
Third	James Westcott Lester	Albany.
Fourth	Samuel M. Welch	Buffalo.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

Commodore Robert Pierpont Forshew, Commanding.
Headquarters, U. S. S. Granite State, foot of 97th street, N. R., New York city.

The commanding officer of the naval militia is responsible to the Governor for the general efficiency of the naval militia and for its operations, care, movements, drill, instruction, inspection, small arms and artillery practice.

Staff of the Commodore Commanding the Naval Militia.

Commander Alfred Brooks Fry, Chief of Staff.
Lieutenant-Commander John Cowell MacEvitt, Surgeon.
Lieutenant-Commander Louis Maurice Josephthal, Paymaster.
Lieutenant-Commander Herbert Waldo York, Ordnance Officer.
Lieutenant-Commander Warren Lockhart Sawyer, Judge Advocate.
Lieutenant-Commander Charles Longstreet Poor, Engineer Officer.
Lieutenant-Commander Eckford Craven de Kay, Signal Officer.

Battalions.

DESIGNATION.	Commanding officers.	Headquarters or station.
First	Commander Russell Raynor	New York city.
Second	Commander Kingsley L. Martin	Brooklyn.
Third	Commander Edward N. Walbridge	Rochester.

Statement.

Showing the number of soldiers furnished to the union Army by each State and Territory and the District of Columbia, from April 15, 1861, to the close of the War of the Rebellion.

Maine	72,114	Kansas	20,151
New Hampshire	34,629	Tennessee	31,092
Vermont	35,262	Arkansas	8,289
Massachusetts	152,048	North Carolina	3,156
Rhode Island	23,699	California	15,725
Connecticut	57,379	Nevada	1,080
NEW YORK	484,260	Oregon	1,810
New Jersey	81,010	Washington Territory	964
Pennsylvania	366,107	Nebraska Territory	3,157
Delaware	13,670	Colorado Territory	4,903
Maryland	50,316	Dakota Territory	206
West Virginia	32,068	New Mexico Territory	6,561
District of Columbia	16,872	Alabama	2,576
Ohio	319,659	Florida	1,290
Indiana	197,147	Louisiana	5,224
Illinois	259,147	Mississippi	545
Michigan	89,372	Texas	1,965
Wisconsin	96,424	Indian Nation	3,530
Minnesota	25,052	Colored Troops*	93,441
Iowa	76,309		
Missouri	109,111	Total	2,867,345
Kentucky	79,025		

* Colored troops organized at various stations in the States in rebellion; embracing all not specifically credited to States, and which cannot be so assigned.

Organizations of the National Guard of the State of New York which entered the United States service during the war with Spain under first call of the President.

ORGANIZATIONS.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Troop A	3	81	84
Troop C	3	81	84
First Regiment	45	982	1,027
Second Regiment	45	974	1,019
Third Regiment	46	975	1,021
Eighth Regiment	49	975	1,024
Ninth Regiment	48	978	1,026
Twelfth Regiment	43	978	1,021
Fourteenth Regiment	46	981	1,027
Twenty-second Regiment	48	975	1,023
Forty-seventh Regiment	47	977	1,024
Sixty-fifth Regiment	50	980	1,030
Sixty-ninth Regiment	46	980	1,026
Seventy-first Regiment	45	979	1,024
Total	564	11,896	12,460

New York Volunteers in the United States service during the war with Spain under second call of the President.

ORGANIZATIONS.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Aggregate.
Fourth Battery	3	106	109
Fifth Battery	2	106	108
Seventh Battery	2	106	108
Two Hundred and First Regiment	43	1,232	1,275
Two Hundred and Second Regiment	45	1,255	1,300
Two Hundred and Third Regiment	45	1,241	1,286
Total	140	4,046	4,186

Statement showing total enlisted strength of Naval Militic, New York; the number of officers and men who entered the United States service, and the number of officers and men who remained in their various organizations.

ORGANIZATIONS.	Total in United States Service.		Remaining with their Organizations.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Captain and Staff	6	.....	3	.....
First Naval Battalion	21	356	8	86
Second Naval Battalion	21	351	6	60
First Separate Naval Division	1	31	2	16
Second Separate Naval Division	2	62	3	33
Totals	51	800	22	195

Note.— Total number of officers and men in United States Service	851
Former members of N. M. N. Y. who entered United States Navy	2
Members of N. M. N. Y. who entered Army or Marine Corps	8
	861

STATE SUPERINTENDENTS OF ELECTIONS.

[Chapter 649, Laws of 1911.]

The Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three Superintendents of Elections, for a term of four years, at an annual salary of five thousand dollars each. They may appoint three chief deputies without nomination, a secretary and necessary clerks, stenographers and other employees.

Such State Superintendents of Elections and each deputy appointed by them shall possess and exercise all the powers vested in a sheriff, as a conservator of the peace, either by statute or common law. The Superintendents have power to issue subpœnas, to administer oaths and take affirmations, to preserve order at elections, to require reports from lodging-house and hotel keepers, and arrest any person violating or attempting to violate the Election Law or any provision of the Penal Law relating to the elective franchise. A Superintendent may be removed from office in the same manner as a sheriff.

SUPERINTENDENTS.	Residences.	Appointed.
John R. Voorhis	New York city	July 19, 1911
William J. Hillery	Buffalo	July 19, 1911
John Pallace	Brockport	July 19, 1911

STATE PROBATION COMMISSION.

[Chapters 56, Laws of 1909; 613, Laws of 1910.]

The State Probation Commission consists of seven members, of whom four are appointed by the Governor for terms of four years each; one is appointed by the State Board of Charities from among its members; one is appointed by the State Commission of Prisons from among its members; and the Commissioner of Education is a member ex-officio. The first appointments by the Governor, however, were for terms of one, two, three and four years respectively. Commissioners serve without compensation, but are entitled to necessary and reasonable traveling expenses.

The general duties of the Commission are to collect and publish statistical and other information,

and make recommendations, as to the operations of the probation system; to keep informed as to the work of all probation officers, and from time to time to inquire into their conduct and efficiency; and to endeavor, by such other means as are most suitable, to secure the effective application of the probation system and the enforcement of the probation law in all parts of the State. It may require reports from probation officers on blanks furnished by the Commission. It shall inform all magistrates and probation officers each year of any legislation directly affecting probation and shall publish annually a list of all probation officers in the State. It shall make an annual report to the Legislature showing its proceedings under this act and the results of the probation system as adminstered in the various localities in the State, and making any suggestions or recommendations which may be considered wise for the more effectual accomplishment of the general purposes of the Commission. The Commission, in the discharge of its duties, shall have access to all offices and records of probation officers, and may direct formal investigations of the work of any probation officer.

The Commission shall employ a secretary at a salary of $3,000, a stenographer and such other employees as may be necessary.

COMMISSIONERS.	Residences.	Appointed.
Homer Folks, *President*	Yonkers	Jan. 5, 1912
Frank E. Wade, *Vice-President*	Buffalo	Jan. 2, 1912 (*Prison Com.*)
Horace Maguire	Rochester	April 10, 1912 (*Bd. of Char.*)
Alphonso T. Clearwater	Kingston	Sept. 16, 1910
Edward C. Blum	Brooklyn	Oct. 4, 1910
Edmund J. Butler	Valhalla	Sept. 16, 1910
Andrew S. Draper	Albany	Ex officio.

Arthur W. Towne, Secretary.

BOARD OF PAROLE FOR STATE PRISONS.

The Board of Parole for State Prisons consists of the Superintendent of State Prisons and two members appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

It is the duty of the Board to meet monthly at each of the State prisons and to consider and act on the applications for release upon parole of prisoners who, having served the minimum terms of their sentences, are entitled to make such applications. They may also grant absolute discharges to prisoners who, being upon parole, comply with the rules of the Board. It is also the duty of the Board to make examination and report to the Governor with its recommendations on all applications for pardon referred to it by the Governor.

The members of said Board, other than the Superintendent of State Prisons, receive annually as compensation for their services the sum of $3,600, and hold office for the term of five years from the time of their appointment.

MEMBERS.	Residences.	Appointed.
———, *Sup't State Prisons*		
Henry J. McCann	Albany	July 2, 1912
William Townsend	Utica	Sept. 14, 1912

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS.

[Chapter 429, Laws of 1907.]

The Public Service Commissions consist of ten Commissioners (appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate), five Commissioners constituting the board for the first district, and five the board for the second district. The first district comprises the counties of New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond, and the office of the Commission is in the city of New York. The second district includes the remaining counties of the State and the Commission has its office in the capitol in the city of Albany. The annual salary of each Commissioner is $15,000.

The Commissions have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, to regulate the conduct and management of common carriers and transportation companies and corporations; to hear and investigate complaints; to fix the standard of illuminating power and purity of gas, not less than that prescribed by law, manufactured or sold for lighting, heating or power purposes; to prescribe uniform methods of keeping accounts, to examine persons, corporations and municipalities under its supervision, to require annual reports, to examine gas and electric meters, to supervise the maintenance and operation of the railroads in the State, to investigate all accidents which result in loss of life or injury to persons or property, and to take summary proceedings to discontinue violations of law or the orders of the Commissions, and for the purpose of carrying on its work, the Commissioners may appoint a counsel, a secretary, and such experts, inspectors, clerks and other employees as may be necessary. The secretary and the counsel for each Commission hold office at the pleasure of the Commissioners.

The Public Service Commission for the First District, in addition to the powers and duties common to the two Commissions, has, as successor to the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners, the work of planning and supervising the construction of new underground or elevated rapid transit railroads in New York city. Fully sixty per cent. of the expenditures of the Commission are devoted to this work. The Commission for the Second District has also power to supervise and regulate the management and prescribe the rates for service of telegraph and telephone corporation and lines.

The seals of the Commissions are the Arms of the State, surrounded by the inscription "State of New York — The Public Service Commission First District" and "State of New York — The Public Service Commission Second District."

First District Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS.	Residences.	Term expires.
Edward E. McCall, *Chairman*	New York city	Feb. 1, 1918
Milo Roy Maltbie	New York city	Feb. 1, 1915
John E. Eustis	New York city	Feb. 1, 1914
J. Sergeant Cram	New York city	Feb. 1, 1916
George V. S. Williams	Brooklyn	Feb. 1, 1917

George S Coleman, Counsel.
Travis H. Whitney, Secretary.

George F. Daggett, Chief Clerk.

Second District Commissioners.

COMMISSIONERS.	Residences.	Term expires.
Frank W. Stevens, *Chairman*	Jamestown	Feb. 1, 1913
Curtis N. Douglas	Albany	Jan. 21, 1913
Martin S. Decker	New Paltz	Feb. 1, 1915
James E. Sague	New Hamburg	Feb. 1, 1914
DeVoe P. Hodson	Buffalo	Feb. 1, 1917

Ledyard P. Hale, Counsel. John S. Kennedy, Secretary.

STATE BOARD OF CLASSIFICATION.

[Chapter 47, Laws of 1909, Section 184.]

The Fiscal Supervisor of Charities, the State Commission of Prisons, the Superintendent of State Prisons and the State Hospital Commission are hereby constituted a board to be known as the Board of Classification.

It shall be the duty of said board to fix and determine the prices at which all labor performed, and all articles manufactured in the charitable and penal institutions of the State shall be furnished. It shall also classify the buildings, offices and institutions owned or managed and controlled by the State and fix and determine the styles, patterns, designs and qualities of the articles manufactured for same in the charitable and penal institutions.

F. H. Mills.....Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.

[Chapter 646, Laws of 1911.]

Chapter 330, Laws of 1908, repealed and replaced by chapter 30, Laws of 1909, amended by chapter 646 of the Laws of 1911, establishes a State Commission of Highways and authorizes the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a State Superintendent of Highways who, together with the State Engineer and Surveyor and the Superintendent of Public Works, shall constitute the State Commission of Highways. The Superintendent of Highways shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor.

The Commission shall have general supervision of all highways and bridges which are constructed, improved or maintained in whole or in part by State moneys.

The State Superintendent of Highways shall receive an annual salary, to be fixed by the Governor, of not exceeding $8,000. The Superintendent of Highways shall appoint two deputies and six division engineers and all necessary assistant engineers and clerks subject to the approval of the Commission. The Commission shall appoint the secretary.

COMMISSIONERS.	Residences.	Appointed.
——, *Sup't of Highways*		
Duncan W. Peck, *Sup't of Public Works*	Syracuse	Jan. 16, 1912
John A. Bensel, *State Engineer and Surveyor*	New York city	July 17, 1911

Edwin E. Dorn, Second Deputy.
Charles P. Dillon, Secretary.

Howard F. Carpenter, Assistant Secretary.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Court of Appeals succeeded the Court for the Trial of Impeachments and the Correction of Errors, so far as the correction of errors is concerned. As first organized, under the Constitution of 1846, it was composed of eight judges, four of whom were chosen by the electors of the State for a term of eight years, and four were selected from the class of Justices of the Supreme Court having the shortest time to serve. The Judges elected by the people were so classified that an election occurred every odd year. The Judges selected from the Supreme Court were taken each even year from the first, third, fifth and seventh districts, and each odd year from the second, fourth, sixth and eighth districts, and served one year. The Judge elected by the State at large having the shortest time to serve, acted as Chief Judge. The Clerk was elected by the people for the term of three years. The Reporter was appointed by the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General for three years.

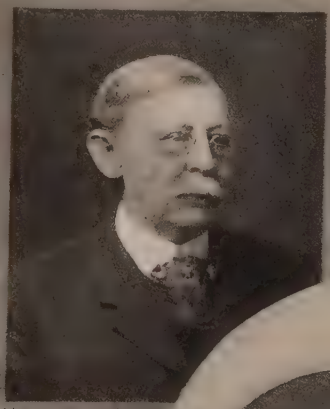
The article in relation to the Judiciary, framed by the Convention of 1867–68, reorganized the Court of Appeals. This article was approved by the people at the general election held in 1869. In accordance with its provisions the Court of Appeals is now composed of a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges, who "hold their office for the term of fourteen years, from and including the first day of January next after their election," which was the year 1871. The first Judges were elected at a special election held in 1870. At the first election of Judges each elector voted for the Chief Judge and four only of the Associate Justices. Vacancies are to be filled at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs, and until so filled, by the Governor and Senate, or by the Governor alone, if the Senate is not in session. The Constitution of 1894 continued the Court of Appeals as it thus existed, but limited its jurisdiction, except when the judgment is of death, to the review of questions of law.

Section 7 of article VI of the Constitution, as amended in 1899, provides that whenever and as often as a majority of the Judges of the Court of Appeals shall certify to the Governor that said court is unable, by reason of the accumulation of causes pending therein, to hear and dispose of the same with reasonable speed, the Governor shall designate not more than four justices of the Supreme Court to serve as associate judges of the Court of Appeals. The justices so designated shall be relieved from their duties as justices of the Supreme Court and shall serve as associate judges of the Court of Appeals until the causes undisposed of in said court are reduced to 200, when they shall return to the Supreme Court. The Governor may designate justices of the Supreme Court to fill vacancies. No justice shall serve as associate judge of the Court of Appeals except while holding the office of justice of the Supreme Court, and no more than seven judges shall sit in any case.

No unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court that there is evidence supporting or tending to sustain a finding of fact or a verdict not directed by the court, shall be reviewed by the Court of Appeals. Except where the judgment is of death, appeals my be taken, as of right, to said court only from judgments or orders entered upon decisions of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, finally determining actions or special proceedings, and from orders granting new trials on exceptions, where the appellants stipulate that upon affirmance judgment absolute shall be rendered against them. The Appellate Division in any department may, however, allow an appeal upon any question of law which, in its opinion, ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals.

COURT
OF
APPEALS
STATE OF
NEW YORK
JOHN W. HOGAN
ASSOCIATE JUDGE

COURT REPORTERS



J. NEWTON FIERO
STATE REPORTER

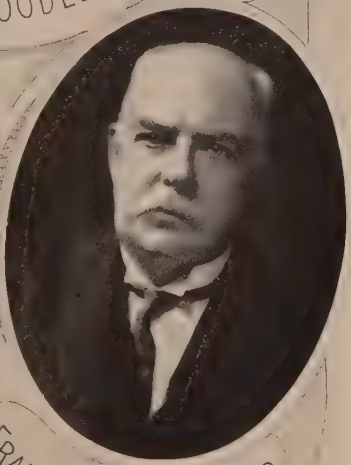
JOSEPH A. LAWSON
MISCELLANEOUS
REPORTER

J. B. FISHER
SUPREME COURT REPORTER

BOARD LAW EXAMINERS

WILLIAM P. GOODELLE

FRANK SULLIVAN SMITH



FRANKLIN M. DANAHER

The Legislature may further restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals and the right of appeal thereto but the right to appeal shall not depend upon the amount involved.

Judges are prohibited, by the Constitution, from holding any other office or place of public trust; from exercising any power of appointment to public office and from practicing as attorney or counselor, or acting as referee. They are removable by concurrent resolution of both Houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all members elected to each branch concur therein.

The court is almost continually in session, taking recess as it may from time to time order.

The court has full power to correct or reverse the decisions of the Supreme Court. Five Judges constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four is necessary to pronounce a judgment. If such concurrence be not had, the case must be reheard; but no more than two rehearings can be had, and if then four Judges do not concur, the judgment of the court below is affirmed. The Legislature may authorize the judgments, decrees and decisions of any inferior local court of record established in a city, having original civil jurisdiction, to be removed for review directly into the Court of Appeals.

The salary of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals is $10,500, and of the Associate Judges $10,000 with an additional allowance of $3,700 each for expenses..

A Clerk is appointed by the court to hold office during its pleasure. He gives a bond to the people of the State in the penalty of $25,000, with two sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of his duties, which bond is filed with the Comptroller. He appoints a deputy, by writing under his hand and seal, who takes the oath of office, and acts as Clerk in case of a vacancy, or when the Clerk is absent, or incapable of performing the duties. The salary of the Clerk is $6,000. He keeps his office in the Capitol at Albany. In it are deposited the records of the former Court of Errors, Supreme Court and Court of Chancery.

The court appoints its Reporter. He has a salary of $5,000.

Judges of the Court of Appeals.

[*Under Constitution of* 1846.]

NAME.	Residences.	Elected.
Freeborn G. Jewett	Skaneateles, Onondaga Co	June 7, 1847
Greene C. Bronson	New York city	June 7, 1847
Charles H. Ruggles	Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co	June 7, 1847
Addison Gardiner	Rochester, Monroe Co	June 7, 1847
Samuel A. Foote [1]	Geneva, Ontario Co	April 11, 1851
Alexander S. Johnson	Utica, Oneida Co	November 4, 1851
Hiram Denio [2]	Utica, Oneida Co	June 23, 1853
George F. Comstock [3]	Syracuse, Onondaga Co	November 6, 1855
Samuel L. Selden	Rochester, Monroe Co	November 6, 1855
Henry E. Davies	New York city	November 8, 1859
William B. Wright	Monticello, Sullivan Co	November 5, 1861
Henry R. Selden [4]	Rochester, Monroe Co	July 1, 1862
John K. Porter [5]	Albany, Albany Co	January 2, 1865
Ward Hunt	Utica, Oneida Co	November 7, 1865
Martin Grover	Angelica, Allegany Co	November 5, 1867
Lewis B. Woodruff [6]	New York city	January 4, 1868
Charles Mason [7]	Hamilton, Madison Co	January 20, 1868
Robert Earl	Herkimer, Herkimer Co	November 2, 1869
John A. Lott	Brooklyn, Kings Co	November 2, 1869

[1] Appointed by Governor, in place of Bronson, resigned.
[2] Appointed by Governor in place of Jewett, resigned; elected in 1853 for remainder of term, and re-elected in 1857 for a full term.
[3] Elected in place of Ruggles, resigned.
[4] Appointed by Governor in place of S. L. Selden, resigned; elected November 3, 1863, for full term.
[5] Appointed by Governor in place of H. R. Selden, resigned; elected November 7, 1865, for full term.
[6] Appointed by Governor in place of Porter, resigned.
[7] Appointed by Governor in place of Wright, deceased.

Judges of the Court of Appeals.

[*Under Constitutional Amendment of* 1869 *and the Constitution of* 1894]

NAME.	Residence.	Chosen.
CHIEF JUDGES.		
Sanford E. Church	Albion, Orleans Co	May 17, 1870
Charles J. Folger[1]	Geneva, Ontario Co	May 20, 1880
Charles Andrews[2]	Syracuse, Onondaga Co	November 19, 1881
William C. Ruger	Syracuse, Onondaga Co	November 7, 1882
Robert Earl[3]	Herkimer, Herkimer Co	January 19, 1892
Alton B. Parker	Kingston, Ulster Co	November 2, 1897
Edgar M. Cullen[4]	Brooklyn, Kings Co	September 2, 1904
ASSOCIATE JUDGES.		
William F. Allen	Oswego, Oswego Co	May 17, 1870
Martin Grover	Angelica, Allegany Co	May 17, 1870
Rufus W. Peckham	Albany, Albany Co	May 17, 1870
Charles J. Folger	Geneva, Ontario Co	May 17, 1870
Charles A. Rapallo	New York city	May 17, 1870
Charles Andrews	Syracuse, Onondaga Co	May 17, 1870
Alexander S. Johnson[5]	Utica, Oneida Co	December 29, 1873
Theodore Miller	Hudson, Columbia Co	November 3, 1874
Robert Earl[6]	Herkimer, Herkimer Co	November 5, 1875
Samuel Hand[7]	Albany, Albany Co	June 10, 1878
George F. Danforth	Rochester, Monroe Co	November 5, 1878
Francis M. Finch[8]	Ithaca, Tompkins Co	May 25, 1880
Benjamin F. Tracey[9]	Brooklyn, Kings Co	December 8, 1881
Rufus W. Peckham[10]	Albany, Albany Co	November 2, 1886
John Clinton Gray[11]	New York city	January 25, 1888
Denis O'Brien[12]	Watertown, Jefferson Co	November 5, 1889
Isaac H. Maynard[13]	Stamford, Delaware Co	January 19, 1892
Edward T. Bartlett[14]	New York city	November 7, 1893
Albert Haight[15]	Buffalo, Erie Co	November 6, 1894
Celora E. Martin	Binghamton, Broome Co	November 6, 1895
Irving G. Vann[16]	Syracuse, Onondaga Co	December 31, 1895
Judson S. Landon[17]	Schenectady, Schenectady Co	January 1, 1900
William E. Werner[18]	Rochester, Monroe Co	January 1, 1900
Willard Bartlett[19]	Brooklyn, New York city	January 8, 1906
Frank H. Hiscock[20]	Syracuse, Onondaga Co	January 8, 1906
Emory A. Chase[21]	Catskill, Greene Co	January 8, 1906
Frederick Collin[22]	Elmira, Chemung Co	October 5, 1910
William H. Cuddeback	Buffalo, Erie Co	November 5, 1912
John W. Hogan	Syracuse, Onondaga Co	November 5, 1912
Nathan L. Miller[23]	Cortland, Cortland Co	January 13, 1913

[1] Appointed by Governor in place of Sanford E. Church, deceased; elected November 2, 1880.
[2] Appointed by the Governor in place of Charles J. Folger, resigned; elected for a full term November 8, 1892.
[3] Appointed by the Governor in place of William C. Ruger, deceased.
[4] Designated by the Governor January 1, 1900, as an Associate Judge, pursuant to section 7, article 6 of the Constitution; appointed by the Governor Chief Judge in place of Alton B. Parker, resigned; elected for full term November 8, 1904.
[5] Appointed by the Governor in place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased.
[6] Appointed by the Governor in place of Martin Grover, deceased; elected November 7, 1876, and re-elected November 4, 1890.
[7] Appointed by the Governor in place of Wm. F. Allen, deceased.
[8] Appointed by the Governor in place of Charles J. Folger, chosen Chief Judge; elected November 8, 1881.
[9] Appointed by the Governor in place of Charles Andrews, appointed Chief Judge.
[10] Appointed by the President, Justice of the United States Supreme Court, 1895.
[11] Appointed by the Governor in place of Charles A. Rapallo, deceased; elected for the full term, November, 1888; re-elected November 4, 1902.
[12] Re-elected November 3, 1903.
[13] Appointed by the Governor in place of Robert Earl, appointed Chief Judge, and reappointed in place of Charles Andrews, elected Chief Judge.
[14] Re-elected November 5, 1907.
[15] Re-elected November 3, 1908.
[16] Appointed by the Governor in place of Rufus W. Peckham, resigned; elected November 3, 1896; re-elected November 8, 1910.
[17] Designated by the Governor January 1, 1900, pursuant to section 7, article 6 of the Constitution.
[18] Designated by the Governor January 1, 1900, pursuant to section 7, article 6 of the Constitution; elected for the full term November 8, 1904.
[19] Designated by the Governor January 8, 1906, pursuant to section 7, article 6 of the Constitution; elected for the full term November 5, 1907.
[20] Designated by the Governor January 8, 1906, pursuant to section 7, article 6 of the Constitution; redesignated January 1, 1911.
[21] Designated by the Governor January 8, 1906, pursuant to section 7, article 6 of the Constitution; redesignated January 1, 1911.
[22] Appointed by the Governor October 5, 1910, in place of Edward T. Bartlett, deceased; elected for the full term, November 8, 1910.
[23] Designated by the Governor January 13, 1913, pursuant to section 7, article 6 of the Constitution.

Judges of the Court of Appeals, 1913.

(Court-room, Third Floor, Capitol, Albany, N. Y.)

NAME.	Residence.	Term expires.
Chief Judge.		
Edgar M. Cullen	Albany	December 31, 1913
Associate Judges.		
John Clinton Gray	New York city	December 31, 1913
William E. Werner	Rochester	December 31, 1918
Willard Bartlett	Brooklyn	December 31, 1916
Frank H. Hiscock[1]	Syracuse	
Emory A. Chase[1]	Catskill	
Frederick Collin	Elmira	December 31, 1920
William H. Cuddeback	Buffalo	December 31, 1922
John W. Hogan	Syracuse	December 31, 1923
Nathan L. Miller[2]	Cortland	

[1] Designated by the Governor, January 8, 1906, pursuant to section 7 of article 6 of the Constitution; redesignated January 1, 1911.

[2] Designated by the Governor January 13, 1913, pursuant to section 7 of article 6 of the Constitution.

Roster of the Officers and Employees of the Court of Appeals.

Richard M. Barber, Clerk.
John R. Reynolds, Deputy Clerk.
J. Newton Fiero, State Reporter.
Alfred S. Brolley, Consultation Clerk.
Buel C. Andrews, Stenographer.
G. Herbert Cone, Law Clerk.
William B. Estabrook, Asst. Law Clerk.
Frederick W. Harris, Crier.
George R. Turner, Stenographer.
Clarence A. Wood, Stenographer.
H. Richmond Armour, Stenographer.
Walter L. Childs, Attendant.
Isaac H. Benjamin, Messenger.
Henry A. Simpson, Porter.

Roster of Employees in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

William J. Armstrong, Remittitur Clerk.
John Ludden, Chancery Clerk.
Rufus Kimball, Certificate Clerk.
William J. LeCompte, Attendant.
Harry B. Case, Stenographer.

THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM.

The new Constitution, adopted in November, 1894, completely changed the judicial system of the State. The most notable changes were in the Supreme Court and in lessening the amount of work thrown upon the Court of Appeals. Thus the Court of Appeals was confined to questions of law, and a new court was created, known as the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to deal with questions of law and fact. The new Constitution provided that this change in the judiciary system should not go in effect until January 1, 1896. The new Constitution made the following provisions:

First: It provided for a court for the trial of impeachments when preferred by the Legislature or the Governor. This Court of Impeachment will consist of the Lieutenant-Governor, the State Senators and the Judges of the Courts of Appeals.

Secondly: A Court of Appeals, consisting of a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges, elected by the people of the whole State, to hold their offices for the term of fourteen years. The salary of the Chief Judge is $10,500, and of the Associate Judges $10,000, with an allowance of $2,000 each for expenses. This court is to have jurisdiction to hear and deter-

mine appeals from the orders or judgments of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and except where the judgment is of death, it is limited to the review of questions of law. The Appellate Division, in any department, may allow an appeal upon any question of law which in its opinion, ought to be reviewed by the Court of Appeals. The Constitution also says, "No unanimous decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, that there is evidence supporting or tending to sustain a finding of fact, or a verdict not directed by the court, shall be reviewed by the Court of Appeals, except where the judgment is of death." The Legislature is authorized to further restrict the jurisdiction of the court and the right to appeal thereto; but the right of appeal is not to depend on the amount involved. These provisions do not take effect until January 1, 1896.

Thirdly: The Supreme Court, which is to have general jurisdiction in law and equity. It is to be composed of forty-six Justices, now in office, to which number will be added twelve additional Justices, to be elected in November, 1895, and the Judges of the Superior Court of the city of New York, the Court of Common Pleas of New York, the Superior Court of Buffalo and the City Court of Brooklyn — eighteen in all — and which, after January 1, 1896, will make a judicial force, in the Supreme Court, of seventy-six Judges. The courts last named are abolished from and after January 1, 1896 and their jurisdiction is transferred to the Supreme Court. The Judges of these courts will thereafter become Justices of the Supreme Court. They can only sit in, and their salaries will be paid by, the counties in which they were elected or appointed. The new Constitution abolishes Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and, after December 31, 1895, their jurisdiction will be vested in the Supreme Court. The State, the new Constitution says, is to be divided into four judicial departments. The first is to be composed of the county of New York and the others, to be divided by the Legislature, must be bounded by county lines and be compact and equal in population as nearly as may be. Judicial departments, the Constitution says, may be altered once in ten years, but without increasing the number. The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court shall consist of seven Justices in the first department and five in each of the other departments. The present General Terms of the Supreme Court, and of the local courts above named, are abolished, and their jurisdiction is transferred to the Appellate Division. Justices of the Supreme Court are elected for a term of fourteen years.

Fourthly: The County Courts are continued by the new Constitution with original jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of money only where the defendants reside in the county and in which the complainant demands judgment for a sum not exceeding $2,000. The Legislature is given the power to enlarge or restrict the jurisdiction of the County Courts but not beyond the limit of $2,000. County Judges are to hold their offices for six years. Courts of Sessions are abolished except in the county of New York. Kings county is to have two County Judges.

Fifthly: Surrogates' Courts are continued with the jurisdiction now conferred upon such courts by law. Surrogates hold their offices for six years. In counties having a population exceeding 40,000 the Legislature may provide for the election of a separate officer to be Surrogate.

Sixthly: District and Justices' Courts are continued with limited jurisdiction. The Legislature is also given the power to establish inferior local courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, but they can not be courts of record, nor possess any equity jurisdiction. No one shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Court of Appeals, Justice of the Supreme Court, or, except in the county of Hamilton, to the office of County Judge or Surrogate who is not an attorney or counselor of this State. Judges of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, and County Judges or Surrogates in counties having a population exceeding 120,000 can not practice as attorneys or counselors in any court of record in the State, or act as referees. Courts of Special Sessions are continued with the same jurisdiction as heretofore.

SUPREME COURT.

The general jurisdiction in law and equity, which the Supreme Court possesses under the Constitution, includes all the jurisdiction which was possessed and exercised by the Supreme Court of the colony of New York at any time, and by the Court of Chancery in England on the fourth day of July, 1776, with the exceptions, additions and limitations created and imposed by the Constitution and laws of the State. This general jurisdiction in law and equity includes all actions civil and criminal.

The State is divided into nine judicial districts. There are thirty-two Justices in the first district; twenty in the second; six each in the third, fourth and sixth districts; eight in the fifth; seven in the seventh; twelve in the eighth and five in the ninth — one hundred and two in all. Justices are elected by the voters of their respective districts. Although elected in districts, the jurisdiction of each Justice extends to every part of the State. The term of office is fourteen years from the first day of January next after their election, but no Justice can hold his office longer than until the last day of December next after he shall be seventy years of age. They can hold no other office or public trust. When a vacancy shall occur otherwise than by expiration of the term of office, the same shall be filled for a full term at the next general election happening not less than three months after such vacancy occurs; and until the vacancy shall be so filled, the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate shall be in session, or if not in session, the Governor may fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall continue until and including the last day of December next after the election at which the vacancy shall be filled.

The salary of each Justice is $10,000 per annum. Those assigned to the Appellate Divisions in the third and fourth departments shall each receive in addition the sum of $2,000, and the Presiding Justices thereof the sum of $2,500 per year. Those Justices elected in the first and second judicial departments shall continue to receive from their respective cities, counties or districts, as now provided by law, such additional compensation as will make their aggregate compensation what they are now receiving. Those Justices elected in any judicial department other than the first or second, and assigned to the Appellate Divisions of the first or second departments shall, while so assigned, receive from those departments respectively, as now provided by law, such additional sum as is paid to the Justices of those departments.

The State is also divided into four Judicial Departments.

There is an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in each Judicial Department, consisting of seven Justices in the first department and of five Justices in each of the other departments. In each department four Justices constitute a quorum, and three shall be necessary to a decision. No more than five Justices sit in any case. From all the Justices elected to the Supreme Court the Governor designates the Presiding Justice and the other Justices who shall constitute the Appellate Division in each department. The Presiding and a majority of the other Justices must reside in the department. The Presiding Justices serve during their respective terms of office; the other Justices for terms of five years or the unexpired portions of their respective terms, if less than five years. No Justice of the Appellate Division can exercise any of the powers of a Justice of the Supreme Court, other than those of a Justice out of court, and those pertaining to the Appellate Division, or to the hearing and decision of motions submitted by consent of counsel. The Appellate Divisions are located, respectively, the

first department in New York city; the second department in Brooklyn; the third department in Albany, and the fourth department in Rochester, but terms thereof may be held elsewhere in such departments, whenever in the discretion of the Justices thereof, respectively, public interests may require.

The Appellate Divisions have power to appoint and remove a reporter, and the Justices of the Appellate Division in each department have power to appoint and remove a clerk.

The county clerk of the several counties are clerks of the Supreme Court in their respective counties, and the seals of such county clerks are the seals of the court.

Appellate Divisions.

Art. VI. Constitution, Adopted November 6, 1894.

First Judicial Department consists of the county of New York.

Second Judicial Department consists of the Second and Ninth Judicial Districts.

Third Judicial Department consists of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Judicial Districts.

Fourth Judicial Department consists of the Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts.

Terms of the Appellate Division for 1913, appointed pursuant to section 78 of chapter 35, Laws of 1909, are as follows:

First Department.—On the first Tuesday of October at the Court House of the Appellate Division, in the county of New York.

Second Department.—Second Monday of January, first Monday of March, first Monday of April, first Monday of May, first Monday of June, third Monday of September, first Monday of November, first Monday of December, at the Borough Hall, in the borough of Brooklyn.

Third Department.—On the first Tuesday of January, first Tuesday of March, first Tuesday of May, and the second Tuesday of November, at its court rooms in the city of Albany, and on the second Tuesday of September, at Town Hall, in the village of Saratoga Springs.

Fourth Department.—On the first Tuesday of January, first Tuesday of March, first Tuesday of April, second Tuesday of July, fourth Tuesday of September and second Tuesday of November, at the Court House in the city of Rochester.

DESIGNATION OF PRESIDING AND ASSOCIATE JUSTICES FOR THE FOUR JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS, TO COMPOSE THE APPELLATE DIVISIONS, MADE BY THE GOVERNOR PURSUANT TO SEC. 2, ART. VI, OF THE CONSTITUTION.

For the First Department, Consisting of the First Judicial District.

George L. Ingraham, Presiding Justice.

Victor J. Dowling, Chester B. McLaughlin, Frank C. Laughlin, John Proctor Clarke, Henry D. Hotchkiss and Francis M. Scott, Associate Justices.

For the Second Department, Consisting of the Second and Ninth Judicial Districts.

Almet F. Jenks, Presiding Justice.

Michael H. Hirschberg, Edward B. Thomas, Joseph A. Burr, Adelbert P. Rich, William J. Carr and Luke D. Stapleton, Associate Justices.

For the Third Department, Consisting of the Third, Fourth and Sixth Judicial Districts.

Walter Lloyd Smith, Presiding Justice.

John Woodward, John M. Kellogg, Wesley O. Howard and George F. Lyon, Associate Justices.

For the Fourth Department, Consisting of the Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts.

Peter B. McLennan, Presiding Justice.

Nathaniel Foote, John S. Lambert, Frederick W. Kruse and James A. Robson, Associate Justices.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

ELECTED FOR A TERM OF FOURTEEN YEARS.

DISTRICTS.	Justices.	Terms expire.
1st. County of New York	Philip Henry Dugro	December 31, 1914
	James A. Blanchard	December 31, 1915
	John Proctor Clarke	December 31, 1915
	Samuel Greenbaum	December 31, 1915
	Edward B. Amend	December 31, 1916
	Vernon M. Davis	December 31, 1916
	Henry Bischoff	December 31, 1917
	George L. Ingraham	December 31, 1917
	Victor J. Dowling	December 31, 1918
	John W. Goff	December 31, 1918
	Francis M. Scott	December 31, 1918
	Joseph E. Newburger	December 31, 1918
	Leonard A. Giegerich	December 31, 1920
	Samuel Seabury	December 31, 1920
	M. Warley Platzek	December 31, 1920
	Peter A. Hendrick	December 31, 1920
	John Ford	December 31, 1920
	John J. Brady	December 31, 1920
	Mitchell L. Erlanger	December 31, 1920
	Charles L. Guy	December 31, 1920
	James W. Gerard	December 31, 1921
	Francis K. Pendleton	December 31, 1921
	Irving Lehman	December 31, 1922
	Edward G. Whitaker	December 31, 1923
	Nathan Bijur	December 31, 1923
	Edward J. Gavegan	December 31, 1923
	Alfred R. Page	December 31, 1923
	John J. Delany	December 31, 1924
	Daniel F. Cohalan	December 31, 1925
	Henry D. Hotchkiss	December 31, 1925
	Thomas F. Donnelly	December 31, 1926
2d. Counties of Kings, Nassau, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk.	William J. Kelly	December 31, 1917
	Garret J. Garretson	December 31, 1917
	Edward B. Thomas	December 31, 1918
	Joseph A. Burr	December 31, 1919
	Walter H. Jaycox	December 31, 1920
	Joseph Aspinall	December 31, 1920
	Frederick E. Crane	December 31, 1920
	Lester W. Clark	December 31, 1920
	William J. Carr	December 31, 1920
	Townsend Scudder	December 31, 1920
	Harrington Putnam	December 31, 1921
	Abel E. Blackmar	December 31, 1922
	Luke D. Stapleton	December 31, 1922
	Almet F. Jenks	December 31, 1923
	Isaac M. Kapper	December 31, 1923
	Samuel T. Maddox	December 31, 1923
	Charles H. Kelby	December 31, 1925
	Russell Benedict	December 31, 1925
	James C. Van Siclen	December 31, 1925
	David F. Manning	December 31, 1926
3d. Counties of Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster.	Aaron V. S. Cochrane	December 31, 1915
	Wesley O. Howard	December 31, 1916
	Alden Chester	December 31, 1918
	William P. Rudd	December 31, 1921
	Emory A. Chase	December 31, 1924
	Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck	December 31, 1926
4th. Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren and Washington.	John M. Kellogg	December 31, 1917
	Henry T. Kellogg	December 31, 1917
	Charles C. Van Kirk	December 31, 1919
	Chester B. McLaughlin	December 31, 1923
	Edward C. Whitmyer	December 31, 1925
	Henry V. Borst	December 31, 1913
5th. Counties of Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Onondaga and Oswego.	William S. Andrews	December 31, 1913
	Irving R. Devendorf	December 31, 1919
	Peter B. McLennan	December 31, 1920
	Pascal C. J. DeAngelis	December 31, 1920
	Edgar C. Emerson	December 31, 1920
	Edgar S. K. Merrell	December 31, 1923
	Frank H. Hiscock	December 31, 1924
	Irving G. Hubbs	December 31, 1925

Justices of the Supreme Court — (*Continued*).

DISTRICTS.	Justices.	Terms expire.
6th. Counties of Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins.	Albert H. Sewell	December 31, 1913
	Albert F. Gladding	December 31, 1913
	Walter Lloyd Smith	December 31, 1916
	Nathan L. Miller	December 31, 1918
	George F. Lyon	December 31, 1919
	Michael H. Kiley	December 31, 1926
7th. Counties of Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates.	Adelbert P. Rich	December 31, 1914
	James A. Robson	December 31, 1918
	George A. Benton	December 31, 1918
	Nathaniel Foote	December 31, 1919
	Arthur F. Sutherland	December 31, 1919
	William W. Clark	December 31, 1920
	Samuel Nelson Sawyer	December 31, 1921
8th. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming.	Warren B. Hooker	December 31, 1913
	Herbert P. Bissell	December 31, 1913
	Frederick W. Kruse	December 31, 1914
	John S. Lambert	December 31, 1917
	Louis W. Marcus	December 31, 1920
	Cuthbert W. Pound	December 31, 1920
	Edward K. Emery	December 31, 1920
	Charles H. Brown	December 31, 1920
	Charles B. Wheeler	December 31, 1921
	Franklin C. Laughlin	December 21, 1923
	John Woodward	December 31, 1924
	Charles A. Pooley	December 31, 1924
9th. Counties of Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland and Westchester.	Michael H. Hirschberg	December 31, 1917
	Isaac N. Mills	December 31, 1920
	Arthur S. Tompkins	December 31, 1920
	Joseph Morschauser	December 31, 1920
	Martin J. Keogh	December 31, 1922

SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

Office address, 25 Eagle street, Albany.

Jerome B. Fisher	Reporter.
Fletcher W. Battershall	Deputy.
Harry Cook	Secretary.
Harriet B. Quintana	Chief Clerk.

Judicial Districts of the State.

[Chapter 35, Laws of 1909.]

DISTRICT.

I.— County of New York.

II.— Counties of Kings, Nassau, Queens, Richmond and Suffolk.

III.— Counties of Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster.

IV.— Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren and Washington.

V.— Counties of Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Onondaga and Oswego.

DISTRICT.

VI.— Counties of Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins.

VII.— Counties of Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates.

VIII.— Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming.

IX.— Counties of Dutchess, Orange, Putnam, Rockland and Westchester.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

Senate of the State of New York for the Year 1913.

WITH POLITICS, OCCUPATION AND POST-OFFICE-ADDRESS OF EACH.

MARTIN H. GLYNN, OF ALBANY, *Lieut.-Gov. and President of the Senate.*
ROBERT F. WAGNER, OF NEW YORK, *Temporary President.*
PATRICK E. McCABE, OF ALBANY, *Clerk.*

Dist.	NAME.	Politics.	Post-office address.	Albany address.
1	Thomas H. O'Keefe	Democrat	Oyster Bay, N. Y.	Hampton.
2	Bernard M. Patten	Democrat	151 Elm St., L. I. City	Hampton.
3	Thomas H. Cullen	Democrat	135 William St., N. Y. City	Ten Eyck.
4	Henry P. Velte	Democrat	265 Hewes St., Brooklyn	Hampton.
5	William J. Heffernan	Democrat	594 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn	21 Lodge St.
6	William B. Carswell	Democrat	121 St. Mark's Ave., Brooklyn	70 Chestnut St.
7	Daniel J. Carroll	Democrat	135 North Third St., Brooklyn	21 Lodge St.
8	James F. Duhamel	Ind. Dem.	202 Bay 28th St, Brooklyn	258-A Hamilton St.
9	Felix J. Sanner	Democrat	58 Breman St., Brooklyn	Hampton.
10	Herman H. Torborg	Democrat	1043 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn	Ten Eyck.
11	Christopher D. Sullivan	Democrat	51 Chambers St., N. Y. City	Stanwix Hall.
12	John C. Fitzgerald	Democrat	175 Second Ave., N. Y. City	Ten Eyck.
13	James D. McClelland	Democrat	43 Barrow St, N. Y. City	12 Wash'gton Ave.
14	James A. Foley	Democrat	261 Broadway, N. Y. City	Ten Eyck.
15	John J. Boylan	Democrat	402 W. 51st St., N. Y. City	46 Willett St.
16	Robert F. Wagner	Democrat	51 Chambers St., N. Y. City	Ten Eyck.
17	Walter R. Herrick	Democrat	115 Broadway, N. Y. City	Ft. Orange Club.
18	Henry W. Pollock	Democrat	541 W. 113th St., N. Y. City	Hampton.
19	Henry Salant	Progressive	113 W. 122d St., N. Y. City	Ten Eyck.
20	James J. Frawley	Democrat	51 E. 96th St., N. Y. City	Ten Eyck.
21	Stephen J. Stilwell	Democrat	3311 Olinville Ave., Williamsburg, N. Y. City	Hampton.
22	Anthony J. Griffin	Democrat	891 Cauldwell Ave., N. Y. City	Ten Eyck.
23	George A. Blauvelt	Democrat	Monsey, N. Y.	Ft. Orange Club.
24	John F. Healy	Democrat	New Rochelle, N. Y.	Hampton.
25	John D. Stivers	Republican	Middletown, N. Y.	Ten Eyck.
26	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Democrat	Hyde Park, N. Y.	Ten Eyck.
27	Abraham J. Palmer	Prog. and Rep	Milton, N. Y.	Ten Eyck.
28	Henry M. Sage	Republican	Menands, N. Y.	Menands Road.
29	John W. McKnight	Democrat	Castleton, N. Y.	
30	George H. Whitney	Republican	Mechanicsville, N. Y.	
31	Loren H. White	Democrat	Delanson, N. Y.	Hampton.
32	Seth G. Heacock	Republican	Ilion, N. Y.	Ten Eyck.
33	James A. Emerson	Republican	Warrensburgh, N. Y.	Hampton.
34	Herbert P. Coats	Republican	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	The Tub.
35	Elon R. Brown	Republican	Watertown, N. Y.	254 Lark St.
36	William D. Peckham	Democrat	333½ Genesee St., Utica, N. Y.	Hampton.
37	Ralph W. Thomas	Republican	Hamilton, N. Y.	55 Ten Broeck St.
38	J. Henry Walters	Republican	935 University Building, Syracuse, N. Y.	Ten Eyck.
39	Clayton L. Wheeler	Democrat	Hancock, N. Y.	266 Hamilton St.
40	Charles J. Hewitt	Republican	Locke, N. Y.	Hampton.
41	John F. Murtaugh	Democrat	Elmira, N. Y.	Hampton.
42	Thomas B. Wilson	Republican	Hall, N. Y.	19 High St.
43	John Seeley	Democrat	Woodhull, N. Y.	New Kenmore.
44	Thomas H. Bussey	Republican	Perry, N. Y.	
45	George F. Argetsinger	Republican	25 No. Washington St., Rochester, N. Y.	Ten Eyck.
46	William L. Ormrod	Republican	Churchville, N. Y.	Ten Eyck.
47	George F. Thompson	Republican	Middleport, N. Y.	Ten Eyck.
48	John F. Malone	Democrat	290 North St., Buffalo, N. Y.	Ten Eyck.
49	Samuel J. Ramsperger	Democrat	232 Emslie St., Buffalo, N. Y.	Ten Eyck.
50	Gottfried H. Wende	Democrat	2256 Bailey Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.	Kenmore.
51	Frank N. Godfrey	Republican	Olean, N. Y.	21 High St.

Democrats	32
Republicans	16
Independent Democrat	1
Progressive Republican	1
Progressive	1
	51

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

OFFICE.	Name.	Address.	Res. in Albany.
Clerk	Patrick E. McCabe	Albany	138 Morton Ave.
Assistant Clerk	Ernest A. Fay	Potsdam	Albany Club.
Journal Clerk	Daniel C. Daley	Buffalo	8 Park St.
First Assistant Journal Clerk	John J. Boyle	Brooklyn	145 Lancaster St.
Second Assistant Journal Clerk	Charles F. Hoen	Buffalo	179 Hamilton St.
Index Clerk	William F. Kearney	Albany	261 So. Pearl St.
Assistant Index Clerk	Robert H. Clark	Westtown	Keeler's Hotel.
Stenographer	William E. McReynolds	New York city	New Kenmore.
Sergeant-at-Arms	Henry W. Doll	New York city	Stanwix Hall.
Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms	John R. Dillon	New Rochelle	Keeler's Hotel.
Financial Clerk	Thomas P. Brennan	Patchogue	71 Lancaster St.
Executive Clerk	Charles H. Rice	New York city	Ten Eyck.
Revision Clerk	Samuel Lewis, Jr.	New York city	Stanwix Hall.
Chief Deputy Clerk	John Hennessey	Brooklyn	146 Clinton Ave.
Deputy Clerk	M. J. O'Donnell	Long Island city	Keeler's Hotel.
Deputy Clerk	Joseph Sullivan	Brooklyn	Keeler's Hotel.
Deputy Clerk	George W. Walters	Williamsville	New Kenmore.
Deputy Clerk	William Howard	New York city	146 Clinton Ave.
Librarian	Valentine Theisen	Brooklyn	11 No. Hawk St.
Assistant Librarian	Anthony Lento	New York city	Stanwix Hall.
Financial Clerk's Messenger	George W. Mustard	New York city	157 Hudson Ave.
Finance Committee Clerk	Joseph Grandon	New York city	59 Jay St.
Finance Committee Stenographer	Evelyn Gordon	New York city	63 Lancaster St.
Finance Committee Messenger	William Kurzman	New York city	59 Jay St.
Judiciary Committee Clerk	James P. Quigley		
Judiciary Com. Stenographer	Frances McMahon	Elmira	20 Lancaster St.
Judiciary Com. Messenger	Thomas McMahon		
Cities Committee Clerk	Florence McCarthy	Brooklyn	95 Jay St.
Cities Committee Stenographer	Richard Ward	Brooklyn	Ten Eyck.
Cities Committee Messenger	William Conklin	Brooklyn	
Codes Committee Clerk	John Popp	New York	Stanwix Hall.
Railroads Committee Clerk	Jerome Craig	New York	49 Steuben St.
Canals Committee Clerk	P. H. Galvin	Rochester	Keeler's Hotel.
Insurance Committee Clerk	John B. Leibfred	New Rochelle	Keeler's Hotel.
Taxation and Retrenchment Committee Clerk	Michael O'Sullivan	New York	
Engrossed Bills Committee Clerk	Neil McDonald	Rensselaer	B'way & Beaver St.
Internal Affairs Committee Clerk	I. J. Harrington	Richmondville	Directory Hotel.
Conservation Committee Clerk	Michael King	Brooklyn	
Revision Committee Clerk	J. A. Stauder	New York city	
Committee Clerk	Rollin G. Wilkins		
Committee Clerk	Edward Gerbereaux	Yonkers	Hampton Hotel.
Committee Clerk	William Elliott	Brooklyn	746 Broadway.
Committee Clerk	Christopher Hussey	New York city	Stanwix Hotel.
Committee Clerk	Mortimer Lynch	New York city	Stanwix Hall.
Committee Clerk	Francis M. Curran	Brooklyn	Keeler's Hotel.
Committee Clerk	Joseph Hushion	New York	59 Jay St.
Committee Clerk	William Fennell	New York city	18 Lancaster St.
Committee Clerk	Oakley Wigg	Hyde Park	3 High St.
Committee Clerk	Fred W. Nellis	West New Brighton	130 Lancaster St.
Committee Clerk	George A. VanValkenburg	Binghamton	35 First St.
Committee Clerk	James F. Farrell	New York city	
Stenographer	Winifred Leighton	Brooklyn	Hampton Hotel.
Stenographer	Henry M. Voss	Brooklyn	145 Lancaster St.
Stenographer	John A. Kearney	Cohoes	279 Remsen St. Cohoes.
Stenographer	Mary Glavin	Albany	West Albany.
Stenographer	L. J. Brown	Brooklyn	New Kenmore.
Stenographer	John A. Pateracki	New York city	4 High St.
Stenographer	Joseph J. Hennessey	New York city	
Stenographer	Joseph Asterita	Brooklyn	21 Lodge St.
Stenographer	Mary K. Brennan		
Stenographer	A. Wilson		
Stenographer	John Pewogel		
Stenographer	Vincent Elwood	Hancock	275 Hamilton St.
Stenographer	Charles J. McEniry	Albany	127 Ten Broeck St.
Stenographer	Catherine H. Rogers	Albany	132 Morton Ave.
Stenographer	Tobias E. Purcell	Corning	
Clerk's Messenger	Max Kurth	Albany	301 Hamilton St.
President's Clerk	Frank A. Tierney	Albany	65 So. Allen St.
President's Stenographer	W. L. Briggs	Albany	294 Hamilton St.
President's Messenger	William J. Mahoney	Albany	54 Sheridan Ave.
Temp. President's Clerk	William F. McCormack	New York city	Hampton Hotel.
Temp. President's Stenographer	Edward L. Stanton	Albany	586 Madison Ave.
Temp. President's Messenger	Andrew Barnkessel		
Supt. of Document Room	Harry Schwinger	Tonawanda	157 Hudson Ave.

Officers of the Senate — (*Concluded*).

OFFICE.	Name.	Address.	Res. in Albany.
Asst. Supt. of Document Room	Frank A. McGinnis	Buffalo	34 Chestnut St.
Asst. Supt. of Document Room	Bernard McGinty	New York city	
Asst. Supt. of Document Room	Michael Grom	Brooklyn	Keeler's Hotel.
Asst. Supt. of Document Room	John B. Young	Brooklyn	Keeler's Hotel.
Supt. of Wrapping Room	R. Dittrich	Brooklyn	12 So. Hawk St.
Asst. Supt. of Wrapping Room	P. A. Wilson	New York city	
Asst. Supt. of Wrapping Room	James Sheridan	New York city	146 Clinton Ave.
Asst. Supt. of Wrapping Room	C. C. Simmons	Utica	
Asst. Supt. of Wrapping Room	John Nulty	New York	Stanwix Hall.
Postmaster	A. C. Stafford	Gowanda	Ten Eyck.
Assistant Postmaster	Edward B. Wickham	Elmira	64 Jay St.
Post Office Messenger	Stephen Roberts	New York city	
Principal Doorkeeper	Frederick W. Theobold	Buffalo	34 Chestnut St.
First Assistant Doorkeeper	Thomas C. Nolan	Schenectady	
Assistant Doorkeeper	John Sullivan	Brooklyn	103 Columbia St.
Assistant Doorkeeper	George K. Higgins	Brooklyn	Keeler's Hotel.
Assistant Doorkeeper	Philip J. Brady	Brooklyn	Stanwix Hotel.
Assistant Doorkeeper	George W. Miller	Bronx	
Assistant Doorkeeper	John Sheehan	Troy	
Assistant Doorkeeper	William J. Anderson	New York city	Keeler's Hotel.
Assistant Doorkeeper	Eugene A. Niver	Albany	
Assistant Doorkeeper	James Grant	New York city	
Assistant Doorkeeper	Cornelius Crowley	New York city	Keeler's Hotel.
Assistant Doorkeeper	James C. Cohen	New York city	Keeler's Hotel.
Janitor	Walter Herbert	New York city	28 Congress St.
Assistant Janitor	Charles F. Stinson	New York city	18 Congress St.
Assistant Janitor	Samuel Jackson	Amsterdam	Senate Chamber.
Messenger	John Dowdell	Brooklyn	Keeler's Hotel.
Messenger	Dennis F. Cavanaugh	Schenectady	
Messenger	John F. Roach	Albany	49 Mulberry St.
Messenger	William J. Morton	New York	Stanwix Hall.
Messenger	Peter Worth	New York city	Keeler's Hotel.
Messenger	John Colling	Albany	441 So. Pearl St.
Messenger	William J. Crampton		
Page	John Cavanaugh	Albany	60 Cherry St.
Page	William Whittle	Green Island	150 Paine St.
Page	Frank Dunnigan	Albany	71 Clinton St.
Page	Thomas Fleming	Albany	21 Sheridan Ave.
Page	Joseph A. Brady		
Page	Thomas J. McDonald	Albany	34 Van Woert St.
Page	William O'Loughlin	Albany	21 North St.
Page	J. Monahan		
Page	James T. Clute	Albany	143 Sheridan Ave.
Page	Fred J. Cleary	Albany	92 Myrtle Ave.
Page	James Congdon	Albany	53 Chestnut St.
Page	James McNamara	Albany	68 Myrtle Ave.
Page	Robert W. Gilmore		
Page	Leo M. Begly		
Page	J. Brophy	Rensselaer	90 Third St.

Previous Service in the Legislature of Members of the Senate of 1913.

NAMES.	ASSEMBLY.	SENATE.
Argetsinger, George F		1911, 1912.
Blauvelt, George A	1911, 1912.	
Boylan, John J	1910, 1911, 1912.	
Brown, Elon R		1898, '99, 1900, '01, '02, '03, '04.
Bussey, Thomas H		1911, 1912.
Coates, Herbert P		1910, 1911, 1912.
Cullen, Thomas H	1896, 1897, 1898	1899, 1900, '01, '02, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12.
Duhamel, James F		1911, 1912.
Emerson, James A		1907, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12.
Fitzgerald, John C	1911	1903, '04, '05, '06.
Foley, James A	1907, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12.	1912, special election.
Frawley, James J		1903, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12.
Griffin, Anthony J		1911, 1912.
Heacock, Seth G		1907, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12.
Herrick, Walter R	1911.	
Hewitt, Charles J	1902, 1903, 1904	1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.
McClelland, James D	1882	1911, 1912.
Murtaugh, John F		1911, 1912.

Previous Service in the Legislature—(*Concluded*).

Names.	Assembly.	Senate.
Ormrod, William L.	.....	1911, 1912.
Pollock, Henry W.	.....	1911, 1912.
Ramsperger, Samuel J.	.....	1899, 1900, '01, '02, '03, '04, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12.
Roosevelt, Franklin D.	.....	1911, 1912.
Sage, Henry M.	1899.	1911, 1912.
Sanner, Felix J.	1909, 1910.	1911, 1912.
Seeley, John	1911, 1912.	
Stilwell, Stephen J.	.....	1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.
Stivers, John D.	1910, 1911, 1912.	
Sullivan, Christopher D.	.....	1907, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12.
Thomas, Ralph W.	.....	1910, 1911, 1912.
Thompson, George F.	1904, 1905.	
Torborg, Herman H.	1899.	
Wagner, Robert F.	1905, 1907, 1908.	1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.
Walters, J. Henry	1908, 1909, 1910.	1911, 1912.
Wende, Gottfried H.	1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.	
Wheeler, Clayton L.	1911, 1912.	
White, Loren H.	1909, 1910.	1911, 1912.
Whitney, George H.	1903, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '12.	
Wilson, Thomas B.	1911, 1912.	

OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF THE SENATE, 1913.

Designated by the clerk upon certification by the Legislative Correspondents' Association.

NAME.	Newspaper.	Albany address.
John F. Tremain	Manager Associated Press	247-D Hamilton St.
John D. Whish	Manager United Press Association	Box 39, Capitol P. O.
Joseph L. McEntee	The New York Sun	122 South Allen St.
Wm. H. Owen	Albany Evening Journal	61 State St.
Edward R. Anker	Associated Press	201 Hamilton St.
James Malcolm	Knickerbocker Press	10 Leonard Place.
Frank A. Tierney	Albany Times-Union	65 South Allen St.
Joseph T. McNally	Albany Argus	28 Trinity Place.
Wm. M. Conway	New York Evening Sun	195 Hamilton St.
Royal K. Fuller	New York Herald	The Hampton.
W. Axel Warn	New York Times	132 State St.
Louis Seibold	New York World	The Ten Eyck.
Patrick T. Rellihan	New York Press	40 South Hawk St.
Franz Richter	New York Staats-Zeitung	132 State St.
George M. Janvrin	The Brooklyn Citizen	9 South Hawk St.
Joseph J. Earley	The Brooklyn Standard-Union	132 State St.
Charles F. Kerrigan	The Brooklyn Eagle	132 State St.
John H. Elliott	The Brooklyn Times	132 State St.
Louis J. Lang	The New York American	The Wellington.
Willard A. Marakle	Rochester Democrat and Chronicle	132 State St.
George R. Cozzens	The Associated Press	175 Jay street.
Stevenson H. Evans	Buffalo Express	132 State St.
Charles H. Armitage	Buffalo News	186 State St.
Frederick T. Cardoze	National News Association	12 Washington Ave.
Louis McH. Howe	New York Evening Telegram	12 Chestnut St.
George Henry Paine	New York Evening Mail	132 State street.
J. Dwight Whitney	New York Evening Post	The Hampton.
Fred W. Crone	New York Tribune	63 Lancaster street.
Albert G. Preston	Buffalo Courier	183 State St.
*Harold J. Hichman	Little Falls Times	240 Quail St.

* Indicates designations made by the Clerk of others than those certified by the Legislative Correspondents' Association.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

As Apportioned by Chapter 890, Laws of 1911.*

First district. The county of Suffolk, the county of Nassau, the twenty-second and twenty-third election districts of the second assembly district of the county of Queens, the twenty-first, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second, thirty-third, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth election districts of the fourth assembly district of the county of Queens as now constituted, shall compose the first district. The boundaries of the said first district are as follows: Suffolk county, Nassau county, and that portion of Queens county bounded as follows: Beginning at the boundary line of Nassau county and Queens county at Central avenue, and running along Central avenue in a westerly direction to Farmers avenue, thence in a northerly direction along Farmers avenue to the junction of the Long Island railroad and Old Country road, running along Old Country road to Fulton street, thence westerly along Fulton street to Bergen avenue, thence northerly along Bergen avenue to Hillside avenue, easterly on Hillside avenue to Grand avenue, thence northerly on Grand avenue to the boundary line between the third and fourth wards, thence westerly along the boundary line between the third and fourth wards to Flushing creek, the boundary line between the second and third wards, thence northerly along said Flushing creek to Strong's causeway, and thence easterly along Strong's causeway and the boundary line between the second assembly district and the fourth assembly district of the county of Queens, said line being through Ireland Mill road to Lawrence avenue, through Lawrence avenue to Bradford avenue, through Bradford avenue to Main street, to Lincoln street, to Union avenue, through Union avenue to Whitestone road, through Whitestone road to Eighteenth street, through Eighteenth street to the Boulevard, through the Boulevard to Long Island sound, along Long Island sound and Little Neck bay to the boundary line between the county of Queens and the county of Nassau and along said boundary line between the county of Queens and the county of Nassau to Central avenue, the point or place of beginning.

Second district. The first assembly district of the county of Queens, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth election districts of the second assembly district of the county of Queens; the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-fourth, thirty-fifth, thirty-sixth, thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth, forty-first and forty-second election districts of the third assembly district of the county of Queens, and the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty-fourth election districts of the fourth assembly district of the County of Queens, shall compose the second district. The boundaries of the said second district are as follows: Beginning at Central avenue on the boundary line between the county of Queens and the county of Nassau and running along said boundary line in a southerly direction to the Atlantic ocean, thence along said Atlantic ocean to Rockaway inlet and the boundary line

* The words "assembly district" when used in this act refer to assembly districts as at present constituted. Whenever the word "town," "towns," "ward," "wards," "election district" or "election districts" is used in this act it shall be understood to refer to the town, towns, ward, wards, election district or election districts as constituted at the time of the passage of chapter 890, Laws of 1911.

between the county of Kings and the county of Queens, thence along said boundary line between said counties in a northeasterly and northerly direction to Atlantic avenue, thence easterly along Atlantic avenue to Morris avenue, thence southerly along Morris avenue to Rockaway road, thence southeasterly along Rockaway road to Bergen Landing road, thence northeasterly along Bergen Landing road to Van Wyck avenue; along Van Wyck avenue northerly to Newtown road, thence northwesterly along Newtown road to the boundary line between the second and third wards of the borough of Queens, thence westerly along said boundary line and the boundary line between the county of Kings and the county of Queens, thence northwesterly along said boundary line to Newtown creek, thence northwesterly along Newtown creek to the East river, thence along said East river and Long Island sound through Powell's cove to the point where the boulevard intersects Powell's cove, thence in a southerly direction along the boulevard to Eighteenth street, thence easterly along Eighteenth street to Whitestone avenue, thence in a southwesterly direction along Whitestone avenue to Union avenue and along Union avenue to Lincoln street, thence along Lincoln street to Main street, thence along Main street to Bradford avenue, thence along Bradford avenue to Lawrence avenue, thence along Lawrence avenue in a southwesterly direction along the boundary line between the second and third wards of the borough of Queens, the same being the Ireland Mill road to Strong's causeway, thence along Strong's causeway to Flushing creek, thence along said Flushing creek and said boundary line between the second and third wards, in a southerly direction to the boundary between the third and fourth wards of said borough of Queens, thence easterly along the said boundary line between the third and fourth wards of the borough of Queens to Grand avenue, thence southerly along Grand avenue to Hillside avenue, thence westerly along Hillside avenue to Bergen avenue, thence southerly along Bergen avenue to Fulton street, thence easterly along Fulton street to Old Country road, thence southeasterly along Old Country road to Farmers avenue, thence southerly along Farmers avenue to Central avenue, thence southeasterly along Central avenue to the point or place of beginning in the boundary line between the county of Queens and the county of Nassau.

Third district. The thirteenth and fifteenth assembly districts of the county of Kings, and that portion of the nineteenth assembly district of the county of Kings bounded on the north by Boerum street from Bushwick avenue to White street; on the east by White street from Boerum street to Cook street; on the south by Cook street from White street to Bushwick avenue, to Flushing avenue, to Morrell street; on the west by Morrell street from Flushing avenue to Moore street, to Bushwick avenue, to Boerum street; also that portion of the said nineteenth assembly district bounded on the north by the line dividing the borough of Brooklyn from the borough of Queens from Flushing avenue to Stanhope street; on the east by Stanhope street from the said borough line to Saint Nicholas avenue, to Harmon street, to Wyckoff avenue, to Himrod street, to Irving avenue, to Harmon street, to Knickerbocker avenue, to Himrod street, to Hamburg avenue, to DeKalb avenue, to Central avenue; on the south by Central avenue from DeKalb avenue to Forrest street; on the west by Forrest street from Central avenue to Flushing avenue, to Hamburg avenue, to Noll street, to Flushing avenue, to Knickerbocker avenue, to Melrose street, to Flushing avenue, to the line dividing the borough of Brooklyn from the borough of Queens; that portion of the twentieth assembly district of the county of Kings bounded on the north by the line dividing the borough of Brooklyn from the borough of Queens from Stanhope street to Bleecker street; on the east by Bleecker street from said borough line to Saint Nicholas avenue, to Ralph street, to Wyckoff avenue, to Linden street, to Bushwick avenue, to Weirfield street, to Broadway; on the south by Broadway from Weirfield street to DeKalb avenue; on the west by DeKalb avenue from Broadway to Bushwick avenue, to DeKalb avenue, to Myrtle avenue, to Cedar street, to Central avenue, to DeKalb avenue, to Hamburg avenue, to Himrod street, to Knickerbocker avenue, to Harmon street, to Irving avenue, to Himrod street, to Wyckoff avenue, to Harmon street, to Saint Nicholas avenue, to Stanhope street, to the line dividing the borough of Brooklyn from the

borough of Queens; that portion of the twenty-second assembly district of the county of Kings bounded on the north by the line dividing the borough of Brooklyn from the borough of Queens from Bleecker street to Palmetto street; on the east by Palmetto street, from the said dividing line of the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens to Irving avenue; on the south by Irving avenue from Palmetto street to Linden street; on the west by Linden street from Irving avenue to Wyckoff avenue, to Ralph street, to Saint Nicholas avenue, to Bleecker street, to the line dividing the borough of Brooklyn from the borough of Queens, shall compose the third district. The boundaries of said third district are as follows: Beginning at the East river and India street; east along India street to Franklin street; south to Noble street; east to Manhattan avenue; south to Norman avenue; east to Leonard street; south to Driggs avenue; west to Union avenue; south to Ten Eyck street; east to Bushwick avenue; south to Montrose avenue; east to Bushwick place; south to Boerum street; west to Bushwick avenue; south to Moore street; west to Morrell street; south to Flushing avenue; east to Central avenue; south to Cedar street; west to Myrtle avenue; east to DeKalb avenue; west to Bushwick avenue; north to DeKalb avenue; west to Broadway; south to Weirfield street; east to Bushwick avenue; north to Linden street; east to Irving avenue; south to Palmetto street; east to the line dividing the borough of Brooklyn from the borough of Queens and along said line to the East river, and along the East river to India street, the point of beginning.

Fourth district. The fourteenth and twenty-first assembly districts of the county of Kings; that portion of the fourth assembly district of said county bounded on the north by South Second street from Havemeyer street to Marcy avenue, to South First street, to Rodney street; on the east by Rodney street from South First street to Broadway; on the south by Broadway from Rodney street to Havemeyer street; on the west by Havemeyer street from Broadway to South Second street; that portion of the fifth assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Lafayette avenue from Lewis avenue to Reid avenue, to Van Buren street, to Broadway; on the east by Broadway from Van Buren street to Greene avenue; on the south by Greene avenue from Broadway to Lewis avenue; on the west by Lewis avenue from Greene avenue to Lafayette avenue; that portion of the sixth assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Flushing avenue from Throop avenue to Broadway; on the east by Broadway from Flushing avenue to Van Buren street; on the south by Van Buren street from Broadway to Reid avenue, to Lafayette avenue, to Throop avenue; on the west by Throop avenue from Lafayette avenue to Flushing avenue; that portion of the seventeenth assembly district of said county bounded on the north by Lafayette avenue from Throop avenue to Lewis avenue; on the east by Lewis avenue from Lafayette avenue to Greene avenue; on the south by Greene avenue from Lewis avenue to Throop avenue; on the west by Throop avenue from Greene avenue to Lafayette avenue; that portion of the nineteenth assembly district of the said county of Kings bounded on the north by Flushing avenue from Beaver street to Central avenue; on the east by Central avenue from Flushing avenue to Cedar street; on the south by Cedar street from Central avenue to Myrtle avenue, to DeKalb avenue, to Bushwick avenue, to DeKalb avenue, to Broadway; on the west by Broadway from DeKalb avenue to Park street, to Beaver street, to Flushing avenue, shall compose the fourth district. The boundaries of the said fourth district are as follows: Beginning at the East river and India street, east along India street to Franklin street; south to Noble street; east to Manhattan avenue; south to Norman avenue; east to Leonard street; south to Driggs avenue; west to Union avenue; south to Ten Eyck street; east to Bushwick avenue; south to Montrose avenue; east to Bushwick place; south to Boerum street; west to Bushwick avenue; south to Moore street; west to Morrell street; south to Flushing avenue; east to Central avenue; south to Cedar street; west to Myrtle avenue; east to DeKalb avenue; west to Bushwick avenue; north to DeKalb avenue; west to Broadway; south to Greene avenue; west to Throop avenue; north to

Flushing avenue; west to Harrison avenue; north to Division avenue and Broadway; west along Broadway to and along South Sixth street to Berry street; west to Broadway and along Broadway to the East river, and along the waters of the East river to India street, the point of beginning.

Fifth district. That portion of the second assembly district of the county of Kings bounded on the north by the East river from Fulton street to Wallabout channel, to Wallabout canal, to Washington avenue; on the east by Washington avenue from Wallabout canal to Flushing avenue, to Hall street, to Park avenue, to Carlton avenue, to Myrtle avenue; on the south by Myrtle avenue from Carlton avenue to Navy street, to Johnson street, to Duffield street, to Tillary street, to Fulton street; on the west by Fulton street from Tillary street to Liberty street, to Concord street, to Fulton street, to the East river; that portion of the fourth assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Broadway from the East river to Berry street, to South Sixth street, to Broadway, to the junction of Division and Harrison avenues; on the east by Harrison avenue from Division avenue to Flushing avenue, to Nostrand avenue, to Kosciusko street, to Marcy avenue, to Lafayette avenue; on the south by Lafayette avenue from Marcy avenue to Bedford avenue, to Willoughby avenue, to Skillman street, to Park avenue, to Hall street; on the west by Hall street from Park avenue to Flushing avenue, to Washington avenue, to Wallabout canal, to Wallabout channel, to the East river, to Broadway; that portion of the sixth assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Flushing avenue from Nostrand avenue to Throop avenue; on the east by Throop avenue from Flushing avenue to Lafayette avenue; on the south by Lafayette avenue from Throop avenue to Marcy avenue, to Kosciusko street, to Nostrand avenue; on the west by Nostrand avenue from Kosciusko street to Flushing avenue; that portion of the tenth assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Park avenue from Carlton avenue to Hall street; on the east by Hall street from Park avenue to Willoughby avenue, to Waverly avenue, to Atlantic avenue, to Grand avenue, to Pacific street, to Classon avenue, to Saint Mark's avenue, to Underhill avenue, to Prospect place, to Grand avenue, to Washington avenue, to Sterling place; on the south by Sterling place from Washington avenue to Sixth avenue; on the west by Sixth avenue from Sterling place to Flatbush avenue, to Hanson place, to South Oxford street, to DeKalb avenue, to Washington park, to Myrtle avenue, to Carlton avenue, to Park avenue; that portion of the eleventh assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Park avenue from Hall street to Skillman street; on the east by Skillman street from Park avenue to Willoughby avenue, to Bedford avenue, to DeKalb avenue; on the south by DeKalb avenue from Bedford avenue to Kent avenue, to Willoughby avenue, to Hall street; on the west by Hall street from Willoughby avenue to Park avenue; also that portion of the said eleventh assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Atlantic avenue from Grand avenue to Franklin avenue; on the east by Franklin avenue from Atlantic avenue to Saint John's place; on the south by Saint John's place from Franklin avenue to Underhill avenue; on the west by Underhill avenue from Saint John's place to Sterling place, to Washington avenue, to Grand avenue, to Prospect place, to Underhill avenue, to Saint Mark's avenue, to Classon avenue, to Pacific street, to Grand avenue, to Atlantic avenue, shall compose the fifth district. The boundaries of the said fifth district are as follows: Beginning at the East river and Broadway, east along Broadway to Berry street; north to South Sixth street; east to Broadway, along Broadway to the junction of Division avenue and Harrison avenue; south along Harrison avenue to Flushing avenue; east to Throop avenue; south to Lafayette avenue; west to Bedford avenue; north to DeKalb avenue; west to Kent avenue; north to Willoughby avenue; west to Waverly avenue; south to Atlantic avenue; east to Franklin avenue; south to Saint John's place; west to Underhill avenue; north to Sterling place; west to Sixth avenue; north to Flatbush avenue; northwest to Hanson place, east to South Oxford street; north to DeKalb avenue; east to Washington park, north to Myrtle avenue; west to Navy street; north to Johnson street; west to Duffield street; north to Tillary street;

west to Fulton street; northwest to Liberty street; north to Concord street; west to Fulton street; north along Fulton street to the East river, to the point of beginning at the East river and Broadway.

Sixth district. That portion of the fifth assembly district of the county of Kings bounded on the north by Greene avenue from Lewis avenue to Patchen avenue; on the east by Patchen avenue from Greene avenue to Fulton street; on the south by Fulton street from Patchen avenue to Tompkins avenue; on the west by Tompkins avenue from Fulton street to MacDonough street, to Lewis avenue, to Greene avenue; that portion of the tenth assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Sterling place from Sixth avenue to Underhill avenue; on the east by Underhill avenue from Sterling place to Lincoln place, to Washington avenue, to Malbone street; on the south by Malbone street from Washington avenue to Flatbush avenue, to the Prospect park plaza, to Prospect park west, to President street, to Seventh avenue; on the west by Seventh avenue, from President street to Lincoln place, to Sixth avenue, to Sterling place; also that portion of the said tenth assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Lefferts place from Saint James place to Grand avenue; on the east by Grand avenue from Lefferts place to Atlantic avenue; on the south by Atlantic avenue from Grand avenue to Saint James place; on the west by Saint James place from Atlantic avenue to Lefferts place; that portion of the eleventh assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Willoughby avenue from Waverly avenue to Kent avenue, to DeKalb avenue, to Bedford avenue; on the east by Bedford avenue from DeKalb avenue to Carroll street; on the south by Carroll street from Bedford avenue to Franklin avenue, to Montgomery street, to Washington avenue; on the west by Washington avenue from Montgomery street to Lincoln place, to Underhill avenue, to Saint John's place, to Franklin avenue, to Atlantic avenue, to Grand avenue, to Lefferts place, to Saint James place, to Atlantic avenue, to Waverly avenue, to Willoughby avenue; that portion of the twelfth assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Lincoln place from Sixth avenue to Seventh avenue, to President street, to Prospect park west, to the Prospect park plaza, to Flatbush avenue; on the east by Flatbush avenue from the Prospect park plaza to Ocean avenue, to Parkside avenue; on the south by Parkside avenue from Ocean avenue to Coney Island avenue, to Fifteenth street and Eleventh avenue, to Prospect avenue, to Eighth avenue, to Fifteenth street, to Fifth avenue; on the west by Fifth avenue from Fifteenth street to Garfield place, to Sixth avenue, to Lincoln place; that portion of the sixteenth assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Church avenue from Fourteenth avenue to Ocean parkway, to Poplar street or East Eighth street, to Johnson street, to Coney Island avenue; on the east by Coney Island avenue from Johnson street to Foster avenue; on the south by Foster avenue from Coney Island avenue to Ocean parkway, to Twenty-second avenue, to Fifty-eighth street, to Thirteenth avenue; on the west by Thirteenth avenue from Fifty-eighth street to Forty-first street, to Fourteenth avenue, to Church avenue; also that portion of the said sixteenth assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Eleventh avenue from Prospect avenue to Fifteenth street, to Coney Island avenue; on the east by Coney Island avenue from Fifteenth street to Vanderbilt street; on the south by Vanderbilt street from Coney Island avenue to Prospect avenue; on the west by Prospect avenue from Vanderbilt street to Eleventh avenue; that portion of the seventeenth assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Lafayette avenue from Bedford avenue to Throop avenue, to Greene avenue, to Lewis avenue; on the east by Lewis avenue from Greene avenue to MacDonough street; on the south by MacDonough street from Lewis avenue to Tompkins avenue, to Fulton street, to New York avenue, to Dean street, to Bedford avenue; on the west by Bedford avenue from Dean street to Lafayette avenue; that portion of the eighteenth assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Dean street from Bedford avenue to New York avenue; on the east by New York avenue from Dean street to Saint John's place, to Kingston avenue, to Malbone street, to New York avenue, to Clarkson avenue, to East Thirty-seventh street, to Church avenue, to Nostrand avenue, to Snyder avenue, to Rogers avenue, to Beverly road, to East Thirty-first street, to

Foster avenue; on the south by Foster avenue from East Thirty-first street to Coney Island avenue; on the west by Coney Island avenue from Foster avenue to Johnson street, to Poplar street or East Eighth street, to Ocean parkway, to Prospect avenue, to Vanderbilt street, to Coney Island avenue, to Parkside avenue, to Ocean avenue, to Malbone street, to Washington avenue, to Montgomery street, to Franklin avenue, to Carroll street, to Bedford avenue, to Dean street, shall compose the sixth district. The boundaries of the said sixth district are as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the center lines of Greene avenue and Patchen avenue, south along Patchen avenue to Fulton street; west to New York avenue; south to Saint John's place; east to Kingston avenue; south to Malbone street; west to New York avenue; south to Clarkson avenue; east to East Thirty-seventh street; south to Church avenue; west to Nostrand avenue; south to Snyder avenue; west to Rogers avenue; south to Beverly road; east to East Thirty-first street; south to Foster avenue; west to Ocean parkway; south to Twenty-second avenue; southwest to Fifty-eighth street; northwest to Thirteenth avenue; northeast to Forty-first street; southeast to Fourteenth avenue; northeast to Church avenue; east to Ocean parkway; north to Prospect avenue; along Prospect avenue to Eighth avenue; northeast to Fifteenth street; northwest to Fifth avenue; northeast to Garfield place; southeast to Sixth avenue; northeast to Sterling place; southeast to Underhill avenue; southwest to Saint John's place; southeast to Franklin avenue; northeast to Atlantic avenue; west to Waverly avenue; north to Willoughby avenue; east to Kent avenue; south to DeKalb avenue; east to Bedford avenue; south to Lafayette avenue; east to Throop avenue; south to Greene avenue; east to Patchen avenue, the point of beginning.

Seventh district. The first, third and eighth assembly districts of the county of Kings; that portion of the second assembly district of the said county bounded on the north and east by Fulton street from Columbia Heights to Middagh street; on the south by Middagh street from Fulton street to Columbia Heights; on the west by Columbia Heights from Middagh street to Fulton street; also that portion of the second assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Tillary street from Fulton street to Bridge street; on the east by Bridge street from Tillary street to Johnson street, to Lawrence street, to Willoughby street; on the south by Willoughby street from Lawrence street to Pearl street, to Myrtle avenue, to Fulton street; on the west by Fulton street from Myrtle avenue to Tillary street; also that portion of the second assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Myrtle avenue from Raymond street to Washington park; on the east by Washington park from Myrtle avenue to DeKalb avenue; on the south by DeKalb avenue from Washington park to Navy street; on the west by Navy street from DeKalb avenue to Lafayette street, to Raymond street, to Willoughby street, to Saint Edward's street, to Bolivar street, to Raymond street, to Myrtle avenue; that portion of the seventh assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Eighth street from Second avenue to Fourth avenue; on the east by Fourth avenue from Eighth street to Fifteenth street; on the south by Fifteenth street from Fourth avenue to Second avenue; on the west by Second avenue from Fifteenth street to Eighth street; that portion of the tenth assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by DeKalb avenue from Rockwell place to South Oxford street; on the east by South Oxford street from DeKalb avenue to Hanson place; on the south by Hanson place from South Oxford street to Flatbush avenue; on the west by Flatbush avenue from Hanson place to Fulton street, to Rockwell place, to DeKalb avenue; also that portion of the said tenth assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Flatbush avenue from Fourth avenue to Sixth avenue; on the east by Sixth avenue from Flatbush avenue to Prospect place; on the south by Prospect place from Sixth avenue to Fifth avenue, to Saint Mark's place, to Fourth avenue; on the west by Fourth avenue from Saint Mark's place to Flatbush avenue; that portion of the twelfth assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Prospect place from Fifth avenue to Sixth avenue; on the east by Sixth

avenue from Prospect place to Garfield place; on the south by Garfield place from Sixth avenue to Fifth avenue; on the west by Fifth avenue from Garfield place to Prospect place; also that portion of the said twelfth assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Garfield place from Fourth avenue to Fifth avenue; on the east by Fifth avenue from Garfield place to Fifteenth street; on the south by Fifteenth street from Fifth avenue to Fourth avenue; on the west by Fourth avenue from Fifteenth street to Garfield place, shall compose the said seventh district. The boundaries of the said seventh district are as follows: Beginning at the East river and Fulton street, thence along Fulton street southerly to Concord street; east to Liberty street; south to Tillary street; east to Duffield street; south to Johnson street; east to Navy street; south to Myrtle avenue; east to Washington park; south to DeKalb avenue; west to South Oxford street; south to Hanson place; west to Flatbush avenue; southeast to Sixth avenue; south to Garfield place; west to Fifth avenue; south to Fifteenth street; west to Second avenue; north to Ninth street; west to Smith street; north to Huntington street; west to Court street; north to Nelson street; west to Clinton street; south to Huntington street; west to Henry street; south to Mill street; west to Columbia street; south to Halleck street; east to Columbia street; south to Gowanus bay; north to Buttermilk channel, to the East river, to Fulton street, the point of beginning.

Eighth district. The ninth assembly district of the county of Kings; that portion of the seventh assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Mill street from Columbia street to Henry street, to Huntington street, to Clinton street, to Nelson street, to Court street, to Huntington street, to Smith street, to Ninth street, to Second avenue; on the east by Second avenue from Ninth street to Fifteenth street, to Fourth avenue, to Prospect avenue, to Eleventh avenue, to Terrace place, to Gravesend avenue, to Fort Hamilton parkway; on the south by Fort Hamilton parkway from Gravesend avenue to Thirty-seventh street, to Seventh avenue, to Forty-eighth street, to Fifth avenue, to Thirty-seventh street, to Fourth avenue, to Thirty-ninth street, to Gowanus bay; on the west by Gowanus bay from the foot of Thirty-ninth street to the foot of Columbia street, north along Columbia street to Halleck street, to Columbia street, to Mill street; that portion of the twelfth assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Fifteenth street from Fourth avenue to Eighth avenue; on the east by Eighth avenue from Fifteenth street to Prospect avenue; on the south by Prospect avenue from Eighth avenue to Fourth avenue; on the west by Fourth avenue from Prospect avenue to Fifteenth street; that portion of the sixteenth assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Terrace place from Gravesend avenue to Eleventh avenue, to Prospect avenue; on the east by Prospect avenue from Eleventh avenue to Ocean parkway and along Ocean parkway to Church avenue; on the south by Church avenue from Ocean parkway to Fourteenth avenue, to Forty-first street, to Thirteenth avenue; on the west by Thirteenth avenue from Forty-first street to Fortieth street, to Twelfth avenue, to Thirty-ninth street, to Tenth avenue, to Thirty-seventh street, to Fort Hamilton parkway, to Gravesend avenue, to Terrace place; also that portion of the said sixteenth assembly district of the said county bounded as follows: Bay Eighth street from Gravesend bay to Cropsey avenue, to Bay Seventh street, to Benson avenue, to Fourteenth avenue, to Seventy-ninth street, to Thirteenth avenue, to Sixtieth street, to Twelfth avenue, to Fifty-eighth street, to Twenty-second avenue, to Avenue J, to Coney Island avenue, to Avenue L, to East Twenty-fifth street, to Avenue O, to Flatlands avenue, to Nostrand avenue, to Gerritsen avenue, to Avenue S, to Gerritsen Mill pond or Gerritsen basin, to Gerritsen creek, to Sheepshead bay, to the Atlantic ocean, to Gravesend bay, to Bay Eighth street, shall compose the eighth district. The boundaries of the said eighth district are as follows: Beginning at Columbia street and Gowanus bay north along Columbia street to Halleck street; west to Columbia street; north to Mill street; east to Henry street; north to Huntington street; east to Clinton street; north to Nelson street; east to

Court street; south to Huntington street; east to Smith street; south to Ninth street; east to Second avenue; south to Fifteenth street; east to Eighth avenue; south to Prospect avenue; southeast to Ocean parkway; along Ocean parkway south to Church avenue; west to Fourteenth avenue; southwest to Forty-first street; northwest to Thirteenth avenue; southwest to Fifty-eighth street; southeast to Twenty-second avenue; northeast to Avenue J; east to Coney Island avenue; south to Avenue L; east to East Twenty-fifth street; south to Avenue O; east to Flatlands avenue; northeast to Nostrand avenue; south to Gerritsen avenue; southeast to Avenue S; east to Gerritsen Mill pond or Gerritsen basin, to Gerritsen creek, to Sheepshead bay, to the Atlantic ocean, to Gravesend bay, thence along the waters of Gravesend bay to the Narrows, to the Upper bay, to the waters of Gowanus bay, to Columbia street, the point of beginning.

Ninth district. That portion of the fifth assembly district of the county of Kings bounded on the north by Greene avenue from Patchen avenue to Broadway; on the east by Broadway from Greene avenue to Rockaway avenue, to Marion street; on the south by Marion street from Rockaway avenue to Howard avenue, to Sumpter street, to Patchen avenue; on the west by Patchen avenue from Sumpter street to Greene avenue; that portion of the sixteenth assembly district of the county of Kings bounded on the north by Foster avenue from Ocean parkway to East Seventeenth street, to Avenue I, to Flatbush avenue, to East Thirty-fourth street, to Avenue J, to Schenectady avenue; on the east by Schenectady avenue from Avenue J to Avenue R; on the south by Avenue R from Schenectady avenue to the boundary line of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second wards, to Avenue S, to Gerritsen avenue, to Nostrand avenue, to Flatlands avenue, to Avenue O, to East Twenty-fifth street, to Avenue L, to Coney Island avenue; on the west by Coney Island avenue from Avenue L to Avenue J, to Twenty-second avenue, to Ocean parkway, to Foster avenue; that portion of the eighteenth assembly district of the county of Kings bounded on the north by Beverly road from East Thirty-first street to Clove road, to Canarsie lane, to Schenectady avenue; on the east by Schenectady avenue from Canarsie lane to Avenue J; on the south by Avenue J from Schenectady avenue to East Thirty-fourth street, to Flatbush avenue, to Avenue I, to East Seventeenth street; on the west by East Seventeenth street from Avenue I to Foster avenue, to East Thirty-first street, to Beverly road; that portion of the twentieth assembly district of the county of Kings bounded on the northeast by Central avenue from Linden street to Hancock street, to Evergreen avenue, to Moffat street; on the southeast by Moffat street from Evergreen avenue to Broadway; on the southwest by Broadway from Moffat street to Weirfield street, to Bushwick avenue, to Linden street; on the northwest by Linden street from Bushwick avenue to Central avenue; that portion of the twenty-second assembly district of the county of Kings bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the line dividing the borough of Brooklyn from the borough of Queens and Palmetto street, thence along Palmetto street, to Irving avenue, to Linden street, to Central avenue, to Hancock street, to Evergreen avenue, to Moffat street, to Bushwick avenue, to Stewart street, to Broadway, to Fulton street, to Logan street, to Glenmore avenue, to Warwick street, to Pitkin avenue, to Hendricks street, to Belmont avenue, to Williams avenue, to Fresh creek, along Fresh creek and Jamaica bay on the boundary line of the twenty-second and twenty-third assembly districts as at present constituted, of the county of Kings, to the line dividing the borough of Brooklyn from the borough of Queens, thence along said dividing line to Palmetto street, the place of beginning; that portion of the twenty-third assembly district of the county of Kings bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the center lines of Snyder avenue and Schenectady avenue, thence along Schenectady avenue to Avenue R, to the dividing line of thirty-first and thirty-second wards to Gerritsen Mill pond or Gerritsen basin, to and along the waters of Gerritsen creek, and along the dividing line of the sixteenth and twenty-third assembly districts of Kings county as at present constituted, to the

line dividing the borough of Brooklyn from the borough of Queens in Rockaway inlet, thence along said line dividing said borough in an easterly and northerly direction to the point in Jamaica bay where said line meets the boundary line of the twenty-second and twenty-third assembly districts as at present constituted, of the county of Kings, thence along said boundary line of said assembly districts in Jamaica bay to Fresh creek, thence along Fresh creek to Williams avenue, to Belmont avenue, to Powell street, to Avenue D, to East Ninety-sixth street, to Church avenue, to East Forty-ninth street, to Snyder avenue, to Schenectady avenue, the point of beginning; also that portion of the said twenty-third assembly district of the county of Kings bounded on the north by Sumpter street from Patchen avenue to Howard avenue, to Marion street, to Rockaway avenue; on the east by Rockaway avenue from Marion street to Fulton street; on the south by Fulton street from Rockaway avenue to Patchen avenue; on the west by Patchen avenue from Fulton street to Sumpter street; that portion of the third assembly district of the county of Queens bounded on the north by the boundary line of the second and fourth wards of the county of Queens from the line dividing the borough of Brooklyn from the borough of Queens, to Vanderveer avenue in the county of Queens; on the east by said Vanderveer avenue from the boundary line of the second and fourth wards of Queens county to Jamaica avenue, to Shaw avenue, to Atlantic avenue; on the south by Atlantic avenue from Shaw avenue to the line dividing the borough of Brooklyn from the borough of Queens; on the west by the line dividing the borough of Brooklyn from the borough of Queens, from Atlantic avenue to the point of beginning; that portion of the fourth assembly district of the county of Queens bounded on the north by the boundary line of the second and fourth wards of the county of Queens, from Vanderveer avenue to Newtown road; on the east by Newtown road from the boundary line of the second and fourth wards of the county of Queens to Van Wyck avenue, to the road to Bergens landing to Rockaway road; on the south by Rockaway road from the road to Bergens landing to Morris avenue; on the west side by Morris avenue from Rockaway road to Atlantic avenue, to Shaw avenue, to Jamaica avenue, to Vanderveer avenue, to the boundary line of the second and fourth wards of the county of Queens, the point of beginning, shall compose the ninth district. The boundaries of the said ninth district are as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the line dividing the borough of Brooklyn from the borough of Queens and the center line of Palmetto street in the county of Kings, thence along Palmetto street southwesterly to Irving avenue; northwest to Linden street; southwest to Bushwick avenue; southeast to Weirfield street; southwest to Broadway; northwest to Greene avenue; west to Patchen avenue; south to Fulton street; east to Rockaway; north to Broadway; southeast to Moffat street; northeast to Bushwick avenue; southeast to Stewart street; southwest to Broadway; southeast to Fulton street; east to Logan street; south to Glenmore avenue; west to Warwick street; south to Pitkin avenue; west to Hendrix street; south to Belmont avenue; west to Powell street; south to Avenue D; southwest to East Ninety-sixth street; northwest to Church avenue; southwest and west to East Forty-ninth street; south to Snyder avenue; west to Schenectady avenue; south to Canarsie lane; west to Clove road; north to Beverly road; west to East Thirty-first street; south to Foster avenue; west to Ocean parkway; south to Twenty-second avenue; southwest to Avenue J; east to Coney Island avenue; south to Avenue L; east to East Twenty-fifth street; south to Avenue O; east to Flatlands avenue; northeast to Nostrand avenue; south to Gerritsen avenue; southeast to Avenue S; northeast to Gerritsen Mill pond or Gerritsen basin; southeast to Gerritsen creek, to Sheepshead bay, to the line dividing the borough of Brooklyn from the borough of Queens in Rockaway inlet, thence along said boundary line of said boroughs to the point where said line is intersected by the center line of Atlantic avenue, thence east along Atlantic avenue to Morris avenue in the county of Queens; south to Rockaway road; southeast to the road to Bergens landing; northeast to Van Wyck avenue; north to Newtown road; northwest to the boundary line of the second and fourth wards of the county of Queens; west

to the line dividing the borough of Queens from the borough of Brooklyn, and west along said line, thence northwest along said line to the intersection with Palmetto street in the county of Kings, the point of beginning.

Tenth district. That portion of the seventeenth assembly district of the county of Kings bounded on the north by Fulton street from New York avenue to Schenectady avenue; on the east by Schenectady avenue from Fulton street to Pacific street, to Utica avenue, to Bergen street; on the south by Bergen street from Utica avenue to Albany avenue, to Atlantic avenue, to New York avenue; on the west by New York avenue from Atlantic avenue to Fulton street; that portion of the eighteenth assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Atlantic avenue from New York avenue to Albany avenue, to Bergen street, to Utica avenue; on the east by Utica avenue from Bergen street to Church avenue, to East Forty-ninth street, to Snyder avenue, to Schenectady avenue, to Canarsie lane; on the south by Canarsie lane from Schenectady avenue to Clove road, to Beverly road, to Rogers avenue; on the west by Rogers avenue from Beverly road to Snyder avenue, to Nostrand avenue, to Church avenue, to East Thirty-seventh street, to Clarkson avenue, to New York avenue, to Malbone street, to Kingston avenue, to Saint John's place, to New York avenue, to Atlantic avenue; that portion of the twenty-second assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Herkimer street from Sherlock place to Van Sinderen avenue, to Fulton street, to Logan street; on the east by Logan street from Fulton street to Glenmore avenue; on the south by Glenmore avenue from Logan street to Warwick street, to Pitkin avenue, to Hendrix street, to Belmont avenue, to Williams avenue; on the west by Williams avenue from Belmont avenue to Liberty avenue, to Hinsdale street, to Atlantic avenue, to Sherlock place, to Herkimer street; that portion of the twenty-third assembly district of the said county bounded on the north by Fulton street from Schenectady avenue to Rockaway avenue, to Broadway, to Moffat street, to Bushwick avenue, to Stewart street, to Broadway, to Fulton street, to Van Sinderen avenue, to Herkimer street, to Sherlock place; on the east by Sherlock place from Herkimer street to Atlantic avenue, to Hinsdale street, to Liberty avenue, to Williams avenue, to Belmont avenue, to Powell street, to Avenue D; on the south by Avenue D from Powell street to East Ninety-sixth street, to Church avenue, to Utica avenue; on the west by Utica avenue from Church avenue to Pacific street, to Schenectady avenue, to Fulton street, shall compose the tenth district. The boundaries of the said tenth district are as follows; Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the center lines of New York avenue and Fulton street; easterly along Fulton street to Rockaway avenue; north to Broadway; southeast to Moffat street; northeast to Bushwick avenue; southeast to Stewart street; southwest to Broadway; southeast to Fulton street; east to Logan street; south to Glenmore avenue; west to Warwick street; south to Pitkin avenue; west to Hendrix street; south to Belmont avenue; west to Powell street; south to Avenue D; southwest to East Ninety-sixth street; northwest to Church avenue; southwest and west to East Forty-ninth street; south to Snyder avenue; west to Schenectady avenue; south to Canarsie lane; west to Clove road; north to Beverly road; west to Rogers avenue; north to Snyder avenue; east to Nostrand avenue; north to Church avenue; east to East Thirty-seventh street; north to Clarkson avenue; west to New York avenue; north to Malbone street; east to Kingston avenue; north to Saint John's place; west to New York avenue; north to Fulton street, to the point of beginning.

Eleventh district. Richmond county, Governor's island, Bedloe's island, Ellis island and that portion of the first assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the northwest by Clarkson street, along Clarkson street to Carmine street, along Carmine street to Sixth avenue, along Sixth avenue to West Third street, along West Third street to Sullivan street, along Sullivan street to Canal street, along Canal street to Broadway, along Broadway to Worth street, along Worth street to Park row, along Park row to North William street, along North William street and William street to Beaver street, along Beaver street to Broadway, along Broadway

and Whitehall street to the East river and along the East river and the Hudson or North river to Clarkson street, the point or place of beginning; that portion of the second assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the northwest by Park row and East Broadway, to Catherine street, along Catherine street to Henry street, thence along Henry street to Market street; on the northeast by Market street to the East river; on the east by the East river; on the south by the East river; on the southwest by Whitehall street and Broadway, from the East river to Beaver street, along Beaver street to William street, and on the west by William street, along William street to North William street, along North William street to Park row and along Park row to the point or place of beginning; that portion of the third assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by Canal street; on the east by Chrystie street to Division street, along Division street to Catherine street, along Catherine street to East Broadway, to Chatham square, to Worth street; on the south by Worth street, and on the west by Broadway; that portion of the eighth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by Canal street to Division street; on the southeast by Division street to Market street, along Market street to Henry street, along Henry street to Catherine street, along Catherine street to Division street, along Division street to Chrystie street, and on the west by Chrystie street; that portion of the fifth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the northwest by Christopher street; on the northeast by Bleecker street; on the southeast by Carmine street, along Carmine street to Clarkson street, along Clarkson street to the North river; on the west by the North river, shall compose the eleventh district. The boundaries of said eleventh district are as follows: All of Richmond county, Governor's island, Bedloe's island and Ellis island and that portion of New York county beginning at Christopher street and North river; northeast along Christopher street to Bleecker street, thence southeast along Bleecker street to Carmine street, thence northeast along Carmine street to Sixth avenue, thence northerly along Sixth avenue to West Third street, thence easterly along West Third street to Sullivan street, thence southerly along Sullivan street to Canal street, thence easterly along Canal street to Division street, thence southwest along Division street to Market street, thence southeast along Market street to the East river, thence southwest along the East river to the North river and northwest along the North river to the point or place of beginning.

Twelfth district. The fourth assembly district of the county of New York; that portion of the second assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the northwest by Henry street, to Clinton street, along Clinton street to Grand street, along Grand street to Governeur street, along Governeur street to Madison street, along Madison street to Montgomery street, along Montgomery street to Cherry street, along Cherry street to Clinton street, along Clinton street to the East river, along the East river to Market street, along Market street to Henry street; that portion of the sixth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by East Fourth street; on the east by the East river; on the south by Stanton street; on the west by Pitt street and Avenue C and that portion of the eighth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by Stanton street; on the east by Clinton street; on the southeast by Henry street to Market street, along Market street to Division street, along Division street to Essex street; on the west by Essex street to Stanton street, shall compose the twelfth district. The boundaries of the said twelfth district are as follows: Beginning at the East river and Market street; northwest to East Broadway; northeast along East Broadway to Essex street; northerly along Essex street to Stanton street; northeast along Stanton street to Pitt street, northerly along Pitt street and Avenue C to East Fourth street; easterly along East Fourth street to the East river, along the East river to the point or place of beginning.

Thirteenth district. That portion of the first assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by West Third street; on the east by Broadway; on the south by Canal street; on the west by Sullivan street; that portion of the third assembly district of the county of New

York bounded on the north by Great Jones street, to Lafayette street, along Lafayette street to East Fourth street; along East Fourth street to Second avenue; on the east by Second avenue and Chrystie street to Canal street; on the south by Canal street; on the west by Broadway; that portion of the eighth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by Stanton street; on the east by Essex street; on the south by Division and Canal streets; on the west by Chrystie street; that portion of the sixth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by Second street to Avenue B; along Avenue B to East Fourth street; along East Fourth street to Avenue C; on the east by Avenue C and Pitt street; on the south by Stanton street; on the west by Norfolk street, along Norfolk street to East Houston street, along East Houston street to Avenue A, along Avenue A to Second street and that portion of the tenth assembly district of the county of New York lying south of East Fourth street, shall compose the thirteenth district. The boundaries of the said thirteenth district are as follows: Beginning at West Third and Sullivan streets, easterly along West Third and Great Jones streets to Lafayette street; northerly along Lafayette street to East Fourth street; easterly along East Fourth street to Avenue C; southerly along Avenue C and Pitt street to Stanton street; westerly along Stanton street to Essex street; southerly along Essex street to Division street, to Canal street; westerly along Canal street to Sullivan street; northerly along Sullivan street to the point or place of beginning.

Fourteenth district. That portion of the third assembly district of the county of New York lying north of East Fourth street; that portion of the fifth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by West Fourteenth street; on the east by Eighth avenue to Bleecker street, along Bleecker street to Christopher street, along Christopher street to West Fourth street, along West Fourth street to West Washington place, along West Washington place to Sixth avenue, along Sixth avenue to Carmine street, along Carmine street to Bleecker street, along Bleecker street to Christopher street, along Christopher street to the North river, along the North river to West Fourteenth street; that portion of the sixth assembly district of the county of New York lying north of East Fourth street; that portion of the tenth assembly district of the county of New York lying north of East Fourth street; that portion of the twelfth assembly district of the county of New York lying south of East Fourteenth street; that portion of the twenty-fifth assembly district of the county of New York lying south of West and East Fourteenth streets, shall compose the fourteenth district. The boundaries of the said fourteenth district are as follows: Beginning at West Fourteenth street and the North river, running easterly along Fourteenth street to the East river, along the East river to East Fourth street; westerly along East Fourth street to Lafayette street; southerly along Lafayette street to Great Jones street; westerly along Great Jones and Third streets to Sixth avenue; southerly along Sixth avenue to Carmine street, to Bleecker street; northwesterly along Bleecker street to Christopher street; southwest along Christopher street to the North river and along the North river, to the point or place of beginning.

Fifteenth district. That portion of the fifth assembly district of the county of New York lying north of West Fourteenth street; the seventh assembly district of the county of New York; that portion of the ninth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by West Thirty-sixth street, to Ninth avenue, along Ninth avenue to West Thirty-seventh street, along West Thirty-seventh street to Seventh avenue; on the east by Seventh avenue; on the south by West Thirty-first street, to Ninth avenue, along Ninth avenue to West Thirty-second street, along West Thirty-second street to Tenth avenue, along Tenth avenue to West Thirtieth street, along West Thirtieth street to the North river; and on the west by the North river; that portion of the twelfth assembly district of the county of New York lying north of East Fourteenth street; that portion of the fourteenth assembly district of the county of New York lying south of East Thirty-sixth street; that portion of the twenty-fifth assembly district of the county of New York lying north of Fourteenth street, and that portion of the twenty-seventh

assembly district of the county of New York lying south of Thirty-seventh street, shall compose the fifteenth district. The boundaries of the said fifteenth district are as follows: Beginning at the North river and West Thirty-sixth street, easterly along West Thirty-sixth street to Ninth avenue; northerly on Ninth avenue to West Thirty-seventh street; easterly along Thirty-seventh street to Third avenue; southerly along Third avenue to East Thirty-sixth street; easterly along East Thirty-sixth street to the East river, along the East river to East Fourteenth street; westerly along Fourteenth street to the North river, along the North river, to the point or place of beginning.

Sixteenth district. That portion of the ninth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by West Forty-fourth street to Eleventh avenue, along Eleventh avenue to West Forty-third street, along West Forty-third street to Eighth avenue; on the east by Eighth avenue, to West Thirty-eighth street, along West Thirty-eighth street to Seventh avenue, along Seventh avenue to West Thirty-seventh street; on the south by West Thirty-seventh street to Ninth avenue, along Ninth avenue to West Thirty-sixth street, along West Thirty-sixth street to the North river; on the west by the North river; the eleventh assembly district of the county of New York; that portion of the thirteenth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by West Fifty-fourth street to Ninth avenue, along Ninth avenue to West Fifty-seventh street, along West Fifty-seventh street to Eighth avenue; on the east by Eighth avenue; on the south by West Fifty-second street to Tenth avenue, along Tenth avenue to West Fifty-first street, along West Fifty-first street to Eleventh avenue, along Eleventh avenue to West Fifty-second street, along West Fifty-second street to the North river; on the west by the North river; that portion of the fourteenth assembly district of the county of New York lying north of East Thirty-sixth street; that portion of the sixteenth assembly district of the county of New York lying south of East Fifty-second street; that portion of the twenty-seventh assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by Fifty-seventh street, along Fifty-seventh street to Fourth avenue, along Fourth avenue to East Fifty-second street, along East Fifty-second street to Lexington avenue; on the east by Lexington avenue to East Fortieth street, along East Fortieth street to Third avenue, along Third avenue to East Thirty-seventh street; on the south by Thirty-seventh street to Seventh avenue; on the west by Seventh avenue to West Thirty-eighth street, along West Thirty-eighth street to Eighth avenue, along Eighth avenue to West Fifty-seventh street; that portion of the twenty-ninth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by Fifty-ninth street; on the east by Fourth avenue; on the south by Fifty-seventh street; on the west by Columbus avenue, shall compose the sixteenth district. The boundaries of said sixteenth district are as follows: Beginning at West Fifty-fourth street and the North river; easterly along West Fifty-fourth street to Ninth avenue, along Ninth avenue to West Fifty-ninth street; easterly along Fifty-ninth street to Fourth avenue; southerly along Fourth avenue to East Fifty-second street; easterly along East Fifty-second street to the East river, along the East river to East Thirty-sixth street; westerly along East Thirty-sixth street to Third avenue; northerly on Third avenue to East Thirty-seventh street; westerly along Thirty-seventh street to Ninth avenue; southerly on Ninth avenue to West Thirty-sixth street; westerly along West Thirty-sixth street to the North river and along the North river to West * Fifty-ninth street, the point or place of beginning.

Seventeenth district. The eighteenth assembly district of the county of New York; that portion of the thirteenth assembly district of the county of New York lying north of West Fifty-fourth street and west of Ninth and Columbus avenues; that portion of the fifteenth assembly district of the county of New York lying south of West Seventy-seventh street; that portion of the sixteenth assembly district of the county of New York lying north of East Fifty-second street together with all of Blackwell's island; that portion of the twentieth assembly district of the county of New York bounded by East Seventy-sixth street on the north to Avenue A, along Avenue A to East

* So in original.

Seventy-fifth street, along East Seventh-fifth street to the East river, along the East river to East Seventy-third street, along East Seventy-third street to First avenue, along First avenue to East Seventy-fourth street, along East Seventy-fourth street to Second avenue, along Second avenue to East Seventy-third street, along East Seventy-third street to Third avenue, along Third avenue to East Seventy-fourth street, along East Seventy-fourth street to Lexington avenue; on the west by Lexington avenue; that portion of the twenty-ninth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by East Seventy-sixth street; on the east by Lexington avenue to East Seventy-fourth street, along East Seventy-fourth street to Third avenue, along Third avenue to East Seventieth street, along East Seventieth street to Lexington avenue, along Lexington avenue to East Sixty-ninth street, along East Sixty-ninth street to Third avenue, along Third avenue to East Fifty-sixth street, along East Fifty-sixth street to Lexington avenue, along Lexington avenue to East Fifty-fifth street, along East Fifty-fifth street to Park avenue, along Park avenue to East Fifty-ninth street, along Fifty-ninth street to Columbus avenue; on the west by Columbus avenue to West Sixty-seventh street, along West Sixty-seventh street to Central park west, along Central park west to West Seventy-sixth street, across Central park to East Seventy-sixth street, shall compose the seventeenth district. The boundaries of the said seventeenth district are as follows: All of Blackwell's island and that portion of New York county beginning at West Seventy-seventh street and the North river, running easterly along West Seventy-seventh street to Central park west and southerly along Central park west to West Seventy-sixth street, thence across Central park to Fifth avenue and East Seventy-sixth street; easterly along East Seventy-sixth street to Avenue A; southerly along Avenue A to East Seventy-fifth street; easterly along East Seventy-fifth street to East river, along the East river to East Fifty-second street; westerly along East Fifty-second street to Park avenue, along Park avenue northerly to East Fifty-ninth street; westerly along Fifty-ninth street to Columbus or Ninth avenue, along Columbus or Ninth avenue southerly to West Fifty-fourth street; westerly along West Fifty-fourth street to North river; northerly along the North river to West Seventy-seventh street, the point or place of beginning.

Eighteenth district. That portion of the fifteenth assembly district of the county of New York lying between West Seventy-seventh street on the south, and West Eighty-sixth street on the north; that portion of the seventeenth assembly district of the county of New York lying south of West Eighty-sixth street; that portion of the nineteenth assembly district of the county of New York, situate in Central park and lying south of a straight line drawn from East Ninety-ninth street to West Ninety-ninth street; that portion of the twentieth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by East Eighty-fourth street, to Third avenue, along Third avenue to East Eighty-third street, along East Eighty-third street to Second avenue, along Second avenue to East Eighty-second street, along East Eighty-second street to the East river, along the East river to East Seventy-fifth street, along East Seventy-fifth street to Avenue A, along Avenue A to East Seventy-sixth street, along East Seventy-sixth street to Lexington avenue, and on the west by Lexington avenue; the twenty-second assembly district of the county of New York; that portion of the twenty-fourth assembly district of the county of New York lying south of East Ninety-ninth street; that portion of the twenty-sixth assembly district of the county of New York lying south of East Ninety-ninth street, and that portion of the twenty-ninth assembly district of the county of New York lying north of East Seventy-sixth street, shall compose the eighteenth district. The boundaries of the said eighteenth district are as follows: Beginning at West Eighty-sixth street and the North river, running easterly through West Eighty-sixth street to Central park west; northerly on Central park west to West Ninety-ninth street, from West Ninety-ninth street and across Central park to East Ninety-ninth street and along East Ninety-ninth street to the East river, along the East river to East Seventy-fifth street; westerly along East Seventy-fifth street to Avenue A; northerly on Avenue A to East Seventy-sixth street; westerly along East Seventy-sixth street and across

Central park to West Seventy-sixth street and Central park west; northerly along Central park west to West Seventy-seventh street, and along West Seventy-seventh street to the North river, along the North river to West Eighty-sixth street, the point or place of beginning.

Nineteenth district. All that portion of the fifteenth assembly district of the county of New York lying north of West Eighty-sixth street; that portion of the seventeenth assembly district of the county of New York lying north of West Eighty-sixth street; that portion of the nineteenth assembly district of the county of New York beginning at the intersection of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Morningside avenue east, running thence westerly along said West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street to Riverside park and across said park to the North river, inclusive of all that portion of the last aforementioned assembly district lying south thereof; that portion of the twenty-first assembly district of the county of New York lying south of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; that portion of the thirty-first assembly district of the county of New York lying south of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and west of Fifth avenue; that portion of the twenty-sixth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by East One Hundred and Sixteenth street; on the east by Madison avenue; on the south by East One Hundred and Tenth street; on the west by Fifth avenue, shall compose the nineteenth district. The boundaries of the said nineteenth district are as follows: Beginning at the North river, at a point opposite the westerly end of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, running easterly across Riverside park into and along West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street to Fifth avenue; southerly along Fifth avenue and across Mount Morris park, into and along Fifth avenue to East One Hundred and Sixteenth street; easterly along East One Hundred and Sixteenth street to Madison avenue; southerly along Madison avenue to East One Hundred and Tenth street; westerly along East One Hundred and Tenth street to Fifth avenue; southerly along Fifth avenue to East Ninety-ninth street; westerly across Central park to West Ninety-ninth street and Central park west; southerly along Central park west to West Eighty-sixth street; westerly along West Eighty-sixth street to the North river and along the North river to the point or place of beginning.

Twentieth district. That portion of the twenty-fourth assembly district of the county of New York lying north of East Ninety-ninth street; that portion of the twenty-sixth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by East One Hundred and Twentieth street; on the east by Park avenue to East One Hundred and Eighth street, along East One Hundred and Eighth street to Lexington avenue, along Lexington avenue to East One Hundred and Fifth street, along East One Hundred and Fifth street to Park avenue, along Park avenue to East One Hundredth street, along East One Hundredth street to Lexington avenue, along Lexington avenue to East Ninety-ninth street; south by East Ninety-ninth street; on the west by Fifth avenue to East One Hundred and Tenth street, along East One Hundred and Tenth street to Madison avenue, along Madison avenue to East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, along East One Hundred and Sixteenth street to Fifth avenue, along Fifth avenue to East One Hundred and Twentieth street; Ward's island and Randall's island and that portion of the twenty-eighth assembly district of the county of New York south of East One Hundred and Eighteenth street; that portion of the thirtieth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by East One Hundred and Eighteenth street; east by Second avenue; south by East One Hundred and Seventeenth street; west by Third avenue; and in addition that portion of the last aforementioned assembly district bounded on the north by East One Hundred and Seventeenth street; on the east by the East river; on the south by East One Hundred and Sixteenth street to Pleasant avenue, along Pleasant avenue to East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, along East One Hundred and Fifteenth street to Second avenue; on the west by Second avenue, shall compose the twentieth district. The boundaries of the said twentieth district are as follows: All of Ward's island and Randall's island and that portion of New York county beginning at the intersection of Fifth avenue and East One Hundred and Twentieth street, along East

One Hundred and Twentieth street to Park avenue; southerly on Park avenue to East One Hundred and Eighteenth street; easterly along East One Hundred and Eighteenth street to Second avenue; southerly along Second avenue to East One Hundred and Seventeenth street; easterly along East One Hundred and Seventeenth street to the East river, along the East river to East Ninety-ninth street; westerly along East Ninety-ninth street to Fifth avenue; northerly along Fifth avenue to East One Hundred and Tenth street; easterly along East One Hundred and Tenth street to Madison avenue; northerly along Madison avenue to East One Hundred and Sixteenth street; westerly along East One Hundred and Sixteenth street to Fifth avenue; northerly along Fifth avenue to East One Hundred and Twentieth street, the point or place of beginning.

Twenty-first district. That portion of the nineteenth assembly district of the county of New York beginning at the intersection of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Morningside avenue east, running thence westerly along said West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street to Riverside park and across said park to the North river, inclusive of all that portion of the last aforementioned assembly district lying north thereof; that portion of the twenty-first assembly district of the county of New York lying north of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; that portion of the thirtieth assembly district of the county of New York situate, lying and being in the borough of the Bronx and also that portion of said assembly district bounded on the north by One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street to the Harlem river, along the Harlem river to the East river, to East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, along East One Hundred and Seventeenth street to Second avenue, along Second avenue to East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, along East One Hundred and Eighteenth street to Third avenue, along Third avenue to East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, to Park avenue, along Park avenue to East One Hundred and Twentieth street, along East One Hundred and Twentieth street to Madison avenue, along Madison avenue to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, along East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street to Fifth avenue, along Fifth avenue to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, along One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street to Lenox avenue, along Lenox avenue to West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street; that portion of the twenty-eighth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by East One Hundred and Nineteenth street; on the east by Third avenue; on the south by East One Hundred and Eighteenth street; on the west by Park avenue; all that portion of the thirty-first assembly district of the county of New York, bounded on the north by West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street to Fifth avenue, along Fifth avenue to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, along East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street to Madison avenue, along Madison avenue to East One Hundred and Twentieth street, along East One Hundred and Twentieth street to Fifth avenue, across Mount Morris park in northerly direction to Fifth avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, along Fifth avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, along West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street to Eighth avenue, along Eighth avenue to West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street; all that portion of the thirty-second assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, along East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street to Saint Ann's avenue, along Saint Ann's avenue to East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, along East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street to the East river, along the East river to East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, along East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street to Saint Ann's avenue, along Saint Ann's avenue to East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, along East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street to Willis avenue, along Willis avenue to East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, along East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street to Alexander avenue, along Alexander avenue to East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, along East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street to Third avenue, along Third avenue to East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, shall compose the twenty-first district. The boundaries of the said twenty-first district are as follows: Beginning at West One Hundred and Forty-first street and

the North river, running easterly along West One Hundred and Forty-first street to Seventh avenue; southerly along Seventh avenue to West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street; easterly along One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street to the Harlem river, along the Harlem river to East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street in the borough of the Bronx, along said East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street to Third avenue, to East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, along East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street to Saint Ann's avenue, along Saint Ann's avenue to East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, along East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street to the East river, along the East river, Bronx kills and Harlem river to East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, borough of Manhattan, along East One Hundred and Seventeenth street to Second avenue; northerly on Second avenue to East One Hundred and Eighteenth street; westerly along One Hundred and Eighteenth street to Park avenue; northerly on Park avenue to East One Hundred and Twentieth street; westerly along East One Hundred and Twentieth street to Fifth avenue, northerly across Mount Morris park to and along Fifth avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street; westerly along One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street across Riverside park to North river, along the North river to One Hundred and Forty-first street, the point or place of beginning.

Twenty-second district. That portion of the twenty-third assembly district of the county of New York lying south of West One Hundred and Fifty-third street; that portion of the thirtieth assembly district of the county of New York, situate in the borough of Manhattan and lying north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street; North Brother's island, South Brother's island, Riker's island and that portion of the thirty-second assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street to Park avenue, along Park avenue to East One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, along East One Hundred and Forty-sixth street to Third avenue, along Third avenue to East One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, along East One Hundred and Forty-eighth street to Saint Ann's avenue, along Saint Ann's avenue to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, along East One hundred and Forty-ninth street to the East river, along the East river to East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, along East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street to Saint Ann's avenue, along Saint Ann's avenue to East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, along East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street to Third avenue, along Third avenue to East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, to the Harlem river, along the Harlem river to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street; the thirty-third assembly district of the county of New York; that portion of the thirty-fourth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by East One Hundred and Sixty-third street; on the east by Cauldwell avenue; on the south by East One Hundred and Sixty-first street; on the west by Eagle avenue; that portion of the thirty-fifth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street to Morris avenue, along Morris avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street, along East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street to Webster avenue, along Webster avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, along East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street to Third avenue, along Third avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, along East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street to Park avenue, along Park avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-second street, along East One Hundred and Sixty-second street to Morris avenue, along Morris avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-first street, along East One Hundred and Sixty-first street to Grand boulevard, along Grand boulevard to East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street; and in addition that portion of the last aforementioned assembly district bounded on the north by East One Hundred and Sixty-first street from Central bridge to Mott avenue; on the east by Mott avenue; on the south by East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street; on the west by the Harlem river, shall compose the twenty-second district. The boundaries of the said twenty-second district are as follows: All of North Brother's island, South Brother's island, Riker's island and that portion of New York county beginning at West One Hun-

dred and Fifty-third street and the North river, running easterly along One Hundred and Fifty-third street to the Harlem river, along the Harlem river to Central bridge, to East One Hundred and Sixty-first street, along East One Hundred and Sixty-first street to Grand boulevard; northerly on Grand boulevard to East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street; easterly along East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street to Morris avenue; northerly along Morris avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street; easterly along East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street to Webster avenue; southerly along Webster avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street; easterly along East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street to Third avenue; southeast along Third avenue to Franklin avenue; northeast along Franklin avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street; southeast along East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street to Boston road; southerly along Boston road and Cauldwell avenue to East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street; easterly along East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street to Westchester avenue; northeast along Westchester avenue to Prospect avenue; southerly along Prospect avenue to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street; southeast along East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street to the East river, along the East river to East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street; westerly along East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street to Saint Ann's avenue; northerly along Saint Ann's avenue to East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street; westerly along East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street to Third avenue; southwest along Third avenue to East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street; westerly along East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street to the Harlem river, along the Harlem river to East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, borough of Manhattan; westerly along One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street to Seventh avenue; northerly along Seventh avenue to West One Hundred and Forty-first street; westerly along West One Hundred and Forty-first street to the North river, along the North river to West One Hundred and Fifty-third street, the point or place of beginning.

Twenty-third street. That portion of the twenty-third assembly district of the county of New York, lying north of West One Hundred and Fifty-third street; that portion of the thirty-fourth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth street, along One Hundred and Eighty-fourth street to Hoffman avenue, along Hoffman avenue to Pelham avenue, along Pelham avenue to Southern boulevard, along Southern boulevard to Freeman avenue, to Prospect avenue, along Prospect avenue to Westchester avenue, along Westchester avenue to East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street, along East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street to Cauldwell avenue, along Cauldwell avenue and Boston road to East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, along East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street to Franklin avenue, along Franklin avenue to Third avenue; on the west by Third avenue to East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street, along East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street to Park avenue, along Park avenue to East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth street; that portion of the thirty-fifth assembly district of the county of New York bounded on the north by the city line, on the east by the Bronx river to Pelham avenue, along Pelham avenue to Hoffman avenue, along Hoffman avenue to East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth street, along East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth street to Park avenue, along Park avenue to East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street, along East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street to Third avenue, along Third avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, along East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street to Webster avenue, along Webster avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street, along East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street to Morris avenue, along Morris avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, along East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street to Grand boulevard, along Grand boulevard to East One Hundred and Sixty-first street, along East One Hundred and Sixty-first street to Central bridge, along the Harlem river to the Spuyten Duyvil creek, along Spuyten Duyvil creek to Harlem river, to the North river, along the North river

to the line between the city of New York and the city of Yonkers, shall compose the twenty-third district. The boundaries of the said twenty-third district are as follows: Beginning at the North river and the line between the city of New York and the city of Yonkers, along the city line to the Bronx river, along the Bronx river to Pelham avenue, along Pelham avenue to Southern boulevard, along Southern boulevard to Freeman avenue, along Freeman avenue to Prospect avenue, along Prospect avenue to Westchester avenue, along Westchester avenue to East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street, to Cauldwell avenue, along Cauldwell avenue and Boston road to East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, along East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street to Franklin avenue, along Franklin avenue to Third avenue, along Third avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, along East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street to Webster avenue, along Webster avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street, along East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth street to Morris avenue, along Morris avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, along East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street to Grand boulevard, along Grand boulevard to East One Hundred and Sixty-first street, along East One Hundred and Sixty-first street to Central bridge, to the Harlem river, along the Harlem river to West One Hundred and Fifty-third street, borough of Manhattan, along West One Hundred and Fifty-third street to the North or Hudson river, along the said North or Hudson river to the boundary line between the city of New York and the city of Yonkers, the point or place of beginning.

Twenty-fourth district. City island, Hunter's island, Hart's island, Twin island, High island, Middle Reef island, Rat island, The Bluezes and Chimney Sweep, that part of the thirty-second assembly district in the county of New York bounded on the north by the boundary line between the city of New York and the city of Mount Vernon, along said boundary line to Long Island sound, along Long Island sound to the East river, to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, along East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street to Prospect avenue, along Prospect avenue to Freeman avenue, along Freeman avenue to Southern boulevard, along Southern boulevard to Pelham avenue, along Pelham avenue to Bronx river, along the Bronx river to the boundary line between the city of New York and the city of Mount Vernon, and that portion of the county of Westchester containing the city of Yonkers, the city of Mount Vernon, the town of Eastchester and the town of Pelham, shall compose the twenty-fourth district. The boundaries of the said twenty-fourth district as as follows: All of City island, Hunter's island, Hart's island, Twin island, Middle Reef island, Rat island, The Bluezes and Chimney Sweep and beginning at the Bronx river at the intersection of said river and the boundary line between the city of New York and the city of Yonkers, running westerly along said boundary line between the city of New York and the City of Yonkers, to the Hudson river, along the Hudson river northerly to the boundary lines of the city of Yonkers and the town of Greenburg; easterly along the said boundary line to the point where said boundary line meets the boundary lines between the towns of Greenburg, Scarsdale and Eastchester, thence southeast along the boundary line between the towns of Scarsdale and Eastchester; southerly along the boundary line between the town of Eastchester and the city of New Rochelle, and along said boundary line to the point where said boundary line meets the boundary line of the city of Mount Vernon and the town of Pelham, and along the boundary line between the city of New Rochelle and the town of Pelham to Long Island sound, to the East river, along the East river to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, in the borough of the Bronx; northwesterly along East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street to Prospect avenue; northerly along Prospect avenue to Freeman avenue; northeasterly on Freeman avenue to Southern boulevard; northerly through Southern boulevard to Pelham avenue; easterly on Pelham avenue to the Bronx river, along the Bronx river to the intersecting boundary line of the city of New York and the city of Yonkers, the point or place of beginning.

Twenty-fifth district. The county of Rockland and the county of Westchester, except that portion lying within the city of Yonkers, the city of

Mount Vernon, the town of Eastchester and the town of Pelham as at present constituted, shall compose the twenty-fifth district.

Twenty-sixth district. The counties of Orange, Putnam and Dutchess shall compose the twenty-sixth district.

Twenty-seventh district. The counties of Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia and Schoharie shall compose the twenty-seventh district.

Twenty-eighth district. The county of Albany, and the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth wards of the city of Troy, as now constituted, shall compose the twenty-eighth district.

Twenty-ninth district. All of the county of Rensselaer, except the first, second, third, fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth wards of the city of Troy, as now constituted, the counties of Washington, Saratoga and Warren shall compose the twenty-ninth district.

Thirtieth district. The counties of Schenectady, Montgomery, Fulton and Hamilton shall compose the thirtieth district.

Thirty-first district. The counties of Essex, Clinton, Franklin and Saint Lawrence shall compose the thirty-first district.

Thirty-second district. The counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego and Madison shall compose the thirty-second district.

Thirty-third district. The counties of Oneida and Herkimer shall compose the thirty-third district.

Thirty-fourth district. The counties of Otsego, Delaware, Broome and Chenango shall compose the thirty-fourth district.

Thirty-fifth district. The counties of Onondaga and Cortland shall compose the thirty-fifth district.

Thirty-sixth district. The counties of Cayuga, Wayne, Seneca, Yates and Ontario shall compose the thirty-sixth district.

Thirty-seventh district. The counties of Tompkins, Tioga, Chemung, Schuyler and Steuben shall compose the thirty-seventh district.

Thirty-eighth district. The first, second, third and fourth assembly districts of the county of Monroe, as now constituted, shall compose the thirty-eighth district.

Thirty-ninth district. The fifth assembly district of the county of Monroe, as now constituted, and the counties of Orleans, Genesee, Wyoming and Livingston, shall constitute the thirty-ninth district.

Fortieth district. The county of Niagara, and that part of the county of Erie comprising the towns of Grand Island, Tonawanda, the city of Tonawanda, and the twentieth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth wards of the city of Buffalo, as now constituted, shall compose the fortieth district.

Forty-first district. That part of the county of Erie comprising the towns of Alden, Amherst, Cheektowaga, Clarence, Elma, Lancaster, Marilla and Newstead, and the sixth, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh wards of the city of Buffalo, as now constituted, shall compose the forty-first district.

Forty-second district. That part of the county of Erie comprising the towns of Aurora, Boston, Brant, Colden, Collins, Concord, East Hamburg, Eden, Evans, Hamburg, Holland, North Collins, Sardinia, Wales and West Seneca, the city of Lackawanna, and the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh wards of the city of Buffalo, as now constituted, shall compose the forty-second district.

Forty-third district. The counties of Chautauqua, Cattaraugus and Allegany shall compose the forty-third district.

§ 2. Assembly districts, towns, wards and election districts defined. The words "assembly district" when used in this act refer to assembly districts as at present constituted. Whenever the word "town," "towns," "wards," "wards," "election district" or "election districts" is used in this act it shall be understood to refer to the town, towns, ward, wards, election district or election districts as constituted at the time of the passage of this act.

§ 3. Repeal. All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

SENATE REAPPORTIONMENT, 1907.

As Appointed by Chapter 727, Laws of 1907.

Section 1. The senate districts of this state, from and after the passage of this act, shall consist as follows:

First. The first senate district shall consist of the counties of Suffolk and Nassau.

Second. The second senate district shall consist of the county of Queens.

Third. The third senate district shall consist of that part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at Washington avenue and Wallabout canal, and running thence along Washington avenue to Flushing avenue, to Hall street, to Park avenue, to Carlton avenue, to Myrtle avenue, to Washington park, to DeKalb avenue, to Navy street, to Rockwell place, to Fulton street, to Hudson avenue, to Flatbush avenue, to Fourth avenue, to Bergen street, to Court street, to Third place, to Clinton street, to Huntington street, to Henry street, to Mill street, to Columbia street, to Gowanus bay, and thence around the westerly side along the waters of Gowanus bay, Buttermilk channel and the East river to the place of beginning.

Fourth. The fourth senate district shall consist of that part of the county of Kings lying northeast of senate district number three and within and bounded by a line beginning at the Wallabout canal and running thence along Washington avenue to Flushing avenue, to Hall street, to Park avenue, to Skillman street, to Willoughby avenue, to Bedford avenue, to Lafayette avenue, to Lewis avenue, to McDonough street, to Tompkins avenue, to Fulton street, to Patchen avenue, to Sumpter street, to Howard avenue, to Marion street, to Rockaway avenue, to Broadway, to Flushing avenue, to Tompkins avenue, to Harrison avenue, to Hooper street, to Broadway, to Rodney street, to South First street, to Marcy avenue, to South Second street, to Havemeyer street, to Broadway, to South Sixth street, to Berry street, to Broadway, to the East river, to Wallabout bay, to Wallabout channel, to Wallabout canal, to the place of beginning.

Fifth. The fifth senate district shall consist of that part of the county of Kings lying southeasterly of senate district number three and within and bounded by a line beginning at Gowanus bay and Columbia street and running thence along Columbia street to Mill street, to Henry street, to Huntington street, to Clinton street, to Third place, to Court street, to Bergen street, to Fourth avenue, to Wyckoff street, to Saint Mark's place, to Fifth avenue, to Garfield place, to Fourth avenue, to Prospect avenue, to Eleventh avenue, to Terrace place, to Gravesend avenue to Fort Hamilton parkway, to Thirty-seventh street, to Tenth avenue, to Thirty-ninth street, to Twelfth avenue, to Fortieth street, to Thirteenth avenue, to Fifty-eighth street, to Twelfth avenue, to Sixtieth street, to Thirteenth avenue, to Seventy-ninth street, to Fourteenth avenue, to Benson avenue, to Bay Seventh street, to Cropsey avenue, to Bay Eighth street, to Gravesend bay, and thence along the waters of the Gravesend bay, the Narrows and Gowanus bay, to the place of beginning.

Sixth. The sixth senate district shall consist of that part of the county of Kings lying northeast of senate district number five and within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Prospect avenue and Fourth avenue and running thence along Fourth avenue to Garfield place, to Fifth avenue, to Saint Mark's avenue, to Saint Mark's place, to Fourth avenue, to Flatbush avenue, to Fulton street, to Rockwell place, to DeKalb avenue, to Washington park, to Myrtle avenue, to Carlton avenue, to Park avenue, to Skillman street, to Willoughby avenue, to Bedford avenue, to Carroll street, to Franklin avenue, to Montgomery street, to Washington avenue, and thence along the easterly and southerly side of the Institute

park to Flatbush avenue and thence along the easterly, southerly and westerly sides of Prospect park to Eleventh avenue, to Prospect avenue and thence along Prospect avenue to the place of beginning.

Seventh. The seventh senate district shall consist of that part of the county of Kings lying northeast of senate district number four and within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and Broadway and running thence along Broadway to Berry street, to South Sixth street, to Broadway, to Havemeyer street, to South Second street, to Marcy avenue, to South First street, to Rodney street, to South Second street, to Union avenue, to Ten Eyck street, to Bushwick avenue, to Montrose avenue, to Bushwick place, to Boerum street, to White street, to Cook street, to Bushwick avenue, to Flushing avenue, to Central avenue, to Forrest street, to Morgan avenue, to Noll street, to Flushing avenue, to Knickerbocker avenue, to Melrose street, to Flushing avenue, and thence along Flushing avenue, to the dividing line between Kings and Queens counties, and thence along the dividing line between Kings and Queens counties to Newtown creek, and thence along the waters of Newtown creek and the East river to the place of beginning.

Eighth. The eighth senate district shall consist of that part of the county of Kings lying northeast of senate district number five and within and bounded by a line beginning at Bay Eighth street and Gravesend bay and running thence along Bay Eighth street to Cropsey avenue, to Bay Seventh street, to Benson avenue, to Fourteenth avenue, to Seventy-ninth street, to Thirteenth avenue, to Sixtieth street, to Twelfth avenue, to Fifty-eighth street, to Thirteenth avenue, to Fortieth street, to Twelfth avenue, to Thirty-ninth street, to Tenth avenue, to Thirty-seventh street, to Fort Hamilton avenue, to Gravesend avenue, to Terrace place, to Eleventh avenue, to Fifteenth street, to Coney Island avenue, thence around the southerly and easterly sides of Prospect park, to Flatbush avenue, to the southerly side of Institute park, to Washington avenue, to Montgomery street, to Franklin avenue, to Carroll street, to Bedford avenue, to Lafayette avenue, to Lewis avenue, to McDonough street, to Tompkins avenue, to Fulton street, to Schenectady avenue, to Pacific street, to Utica avenue, to East Broadway, formerly known as Church avenue, to East Forty-ninth street, to Grant street, to Schenectady avenue, to Flatbush avenue, to Avenue R, to Burnett street, to Garrettson's mill pond and thence along the waters of Garrettson's creek, Sheepshead bay, the Atlantic ocean and Gravesend bay to the place of beginning.

Ninth. The ninth senate district shall consist of that part of the county of Kings lying northeast of senate district number four and within and bounded by a line beginning at the dividing line between Kings and Queens counties at Flushing avenue and thence along Flushing avenue to Melrose street, to Knickerbocker avenue, thence to Flushing avenue, to Noll street, to Hamburg avenue, to Forrest street, to Flushing avenue, to Bushwick avenue, to Cook street, to White street, to Boerum street, to Bushwick place, to Montrose avenue, to Bushwick avenue, to Ten Eyck street, to Union avenue, to South Second street, to Rodney street, to Broadway, to Hooper street, to Harrison avenue, to Flushing avenue, to Broadway, to Moffat street, to Evergreen avenue, to Hancock street, to Central avenue, to Linden street, to Wyckoff avenue, to Ralph street, to Saint Nicholas avenue, to Bleecker street, to the dividing line between Kings and Queens counties and thence along said dividing line to the place of beginning.

Tenth. The tenth senate district shall consist of that part of the county of Kings lying southeast of senate district number nine and within and bounded by a line beginning at the dividing line between Kings and Queens counties at Bleecker street and running thence along Bleecker street to Saint Nicholas avenue, to Ralph street, to Wyckoff avenue, to Linden street, to Central avenue, to Hancock street, to Evergreen avenue, to Moffat street, to Broadway, to Rockaway avenue, to Marion street, to Howard avenue, to Sumpter street, to Patchen avenue, to Fulton street, to Schenectady avenue, to Pacific street, to Utica avenue, to East Broadway, formerly known as Church street, to East Forty-ninth street, to Grant street, to Schenectady avenue, to Flatbush avenue, to Avenue R, to Burnett street, to

Garrettson's mill pond and thence along the waters of Garrettson's creek and Dead Horse inlet, thence, in a southerly direction in the waters of Jamaica bay south of Barren island, to the boundary line between Kings and Queens counties and thence along said boundary line to the place of beginning.

Eleventh. The eleventh senate district shall consist of that part of the county of New York within and bounded by a line beginning at Whitehall street and the East river and running thence along Whitehall street, Broadway, Beaver street, William street, North William street, Park Row, East Broadway, Catherine street, Division street, Chrystie street, Stanton street to the East river, thence along the East river to the place of beginning.

Twelfth. The twelfth senate district shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number eleven, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and Stanton street, and running thence along Stanton street, Chrystie street, Division street, Catherine street, East Broadway, Chatham square, Worth street, Broadway, Great Jones street, Lafayette street, Astor place, Fourth avenue, East Fourteenth street, Avenue A, East Tenth street, Avenue D, East Eighth street to the East river, and thence along the East river to the place of beginning.

Thirteenth. The thirteenth senate district shall consist of that part of the county of New York within and bounded by a line beginning at Whitehall street and the East river, thence along Whitehall street, Broadway, Beaver street, William street, North William street, Park Row, Worth street, Broadway, West Third street, Sixth avenue, West Washington place, West Fourth street, Christopher street, Bleecker street, Eighth avenue, West Fourteenth street, Seventh avenue, West Twenty-second street, Eighth avenue, West Twenty-fifth street, Seventh avenue, West Thirty-first street, Ninth avenue, West Thirty-second street, Tenth avenue, West Thirtieth street to the Hudson river, and thence along the Hudson river to the place of beginning; also Governor's, Bedloe's and Ellis islands.

Fourteenth. The fourteenth senate district shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number twelve and within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river at the foot of East Eighth street, and running thence along East Eighth street, Avenue D, East Tenth street, Avenue A, East Fourteenth street, Irving place, East Fifteenth street, Third avenue, East Twenty-third street, Lexington avenue, East Thirty-fourth street, Third avenue, East Fortieth street, Lexington avenue, East Fifty-sixth street, to the East river, thence along the East river to the place of beginning, and also Blackwell's island.

Fifteenth. The fifteenth senate district shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number thirteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the foot of West Thirtieth street and the Hudson river, and running thence along West Thirtieth street, Tenth avenue, West Thirty-second street, Ninth avenue, West Thirty-first street, Seventh avenue, West Thirty-eighth street, Eighth avenue, West Fifty-seventh street, Ninth avenue, Columbus avenue, West Sixty-fourth street, Amsterdam avenue, West Sixty-seventh street to the Hudson river, and thence along the Hudson river to the place of beginning.

Sixteenth. The sixteenth senate district shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number fourteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East Fifty-sixth street and the East river, and running thence along East Fifty-sixth street, Third avenue, East Sixty-ninth street, Lexington avenue, East Seventieth street, Third avenue, East Seventy-fourth street, Lexington avenue, East Eighty-eighth street, Second avenue, East Ninety-first street, First avenue, East Ninety-second street to the East river, and thence along the East river to the place of beginning.

Seventeenth. The seventeenth senate district shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number thirteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of West Third street and Sixth avenue, running thence along Sixth avenue to West Washington place, West Fourth street, Christopher street, Bleecker street, Eighth avenue, West Fourteenth street, Seventh avenue, West Twenty-second street,

Eighth avenue, West Twenty-fifth street, Seventh avenue, West Thirty-eighth street, Eighth avenue, West Fifty-seventh street, Ninth avenue, Columbus avenue, West Sixty-seventh street, Central Park West, Ninety-seventh street Transverse road, Fifth avenue, East Ninety-sixth street, Lexington avenue, East Seventy-fourth street, Third avenue, East Seventieth street, Lexington avenue, East Sixty-ninth street, Third avenue, East Fifty-sixth street, Lexington avenue, East Fortieth street, Third avenue, East Thirty-fourth street, Lexington avenue, East Twenty-third street, Third avenue, East Fifteenth street, Irving place, East Fourteenth street, Fourth avenue, Astor place, Lafayette street, Great Jones street, West Third street to the place of beginning.

Eighteenth. The eighteenth senate district shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number fifteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at West Sixty-seventh street and the Hudson river, and running thence along West Sixty-seventh street, Amsterdam avenue, West Sixty-fourth street, Columbus avenue, West Sixty-seventh street, Central Park West, Ninety-seventh street Transverse road, Fifth avenue, West One Hundred and Tenth street, Seventh avenue, West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, Saint Nicholas avenue, West One Hundred and Eighteenth street, Manhattan avenue, West One Hundred and Twentieth street, Morningside Avenue East, Convent avenue, West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, Amsterdam avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-third street and the Hudson river, to the place of beginning.

Nineteenth. The nineteenth senate district shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number eighteen, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson river and West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, and running thence along West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, Amsterdam avenue, West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, Convent avenue, Morningside Avenue East, West One Hundred and Twentieth street, Manhattan avenue, West One Hundred and Eighteenth street, Saint Nicholas avenue, West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, Seventh avenue, West One Hundred and Tenth street, Fifth avenue, East One Hundred and Twentieth street, Madison avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, Fifth avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, Lenox avenue, Harlem river, and running thence along the Harlem river, Spuyten Duyvil creek and Hudson river to the place of beginning.

Twentieth. The twentieth senate district shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number sixteen and within and bounded by a line beginning at East Ninety-second street and East river, and running thence along East Ninety-second street, First avenue, East Ninety-first street, Second avenue, East Eighty-eighth street, Lexington avenue, East Ninety-sixth street, Fifth avenue, East One Hundred and Twentieth street, Park avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, Third avenue, East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, Second avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, Pleasant avenue, East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, the Harlem and the East river, to the place of beginning and also Ward's island and Randall's island.

Twenty-first. The twenty-first senate district shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north of district number twenty, and within and bounded by a line beginning at East One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Harlem river, running thence along East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, Pleasant avenue, East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, Second avenue, East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, Third avenue, East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, Park avenue, East One Hundred and Twentieth street, Madison avenue, East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, Fifth avenue, West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, Lenox avenue, across the Harlem river to and along East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, Park avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, Third avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, Saint Ann's avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, Prospect avenue, Westchester avenue, the Bronx river, city line, to Long Island sound, and thence along Long Island sound and the East river, Bronx Kills and the Harlem river,

to the place of beginning, and also the islands in the Long Island sound within the county of New York.

Twenty-second. The twenty-second senate district shall consist of that part of the county of New York lying north and west of district number twenty-one, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the Harlem river and East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, and running thence along East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, Park avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, Third avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, Saint Ann's avenue, East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, Prospect avenue, Westchester avenue, the Bronx river, city line, Hudson river, Spuyten Duyvil creek, Harlem river, to the place of beginning.

All the above districts in the county of New York bounded upon and along the boundary waters of the county shall be deemed to extend to the county line.

Twenty-third. The twenty-third senate district shall consist of the counties of Richmond and Rockland.

Twenty-fourth. The twenty-fourth senate district shall consist of the county of Westchester.

Twenty-fifth. The twenty-fifth senate district shall consist of the counties of Orange and Sullivan.

Twenty-sixth. The twenty-sixth senate district shall consist of the counties of Columbia, Dutchess and Putnam.

Twenty-seventh. The twenty-seventh senate district shall consist of the counties of Ulster and Greene.

Twenty-eighth. The twenty-eighth senate district shall consist of the county of Albany.

Twenty-ninth. The twenty-ninth senate district shall consist of the county of Rensselaer.

Thirtieth. The thirtieth senate district shall consist of the counties of Washington and Saratoga.

Thirty-first. The thirty-first senate district shall consist of the counties of Schenectady, Montgomery and Schoharie.

Thirty-second. The thirty-second senate district shall consist of the counties of Lewis, Fulton-Hamilton and Herkimer.

Thirty-third. The thirty-third senate district shall consist of the counties of Clinton, Essex and Warren.

Thirty-fourth. The thirty-fourth senate district shall consist of the counties of Saint Lawrence and Franklin.

Thirty-fifth. The thirty-fifth senate district shall consist of the counties of Jefferson and Oswego.

Thirty-sixth. The thirty-sixth senate district shall consist of the county of Oneida.

Thirty-seventh. The thirty-seventh senate district shall consist of the counties of Otsego, Madison and Chenango.

Thirty-eighth. The thirty-eighth senate district shall consist of the county of Onondaga.

Thirty-ninth. The thirty-ninth senate district shall consist of the counties of Delaware and Broome.

Fortieth. The fortieth senate district shall consist of the counties of Cayuga, Seneca and Cortland.

Forty-first. The forty-first senate district shall consist of the counties of Tompkins, Chemung, Tioga and Schuyler.

Forty-second. The forty-second senate district shall consist of the counties of Wayne, Ontario and Yates.

Forty-third. The forty-third senate district shall consist of the counties of Steuben and Livingston.

Forty-fourth. The forty-fourth senate district shall consist of the counties of Genesee, Wyoming and Allegany.

Forty-fifth. The forty-fifth senate district shall consist of the towns of Webster, Irondequoit, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Brighton, Henrietta, Rush and Mendon, and the fourth, sixth, seventh, eighth, twelfth, thirteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, twenty-first and twenty-second wards of the city of Rochester as at present constituted.

Forty-sixth. The forty-sixth senate district shall consist of the towns of Greece, Gates, Chili, Wheatland, Clarkson, Riga, Sweden, Ogden, Parma and Hamlin, together with the first, second, third, fifth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, fourteenth, fifteenth, nineteenth and twentieth wards of the city of Rochester as at present constituted.

Forty-seventh. The forty-seventh senate district shall consist of the counties of Niagara and Orleans.

Forty-eighth. The forty-eighth senate district shall consist of that part of the county of Erie within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the northerly boundary of the city of Buffalo with the center line of Delaware avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Delaware avenue to the intersection of the center line of Scajaquada creek; thence along the center line of Scajaquada creek to the intersection of the center lines of Scajaquada creek and Main street; thence along the center lines of Main street, Dodge street, Michigan street, Edna place, Masten street, North street, Jefferson street, Best street, Herman street, Genesee street, Sherman street, Broadway, Madison street, William street, Bennett street, Ash street, Genesee street, Michigan street, Tupper street, Oak street, Goodell street to the intersection of the center lines of Goodell street and Main street; thence southerly along the center line of Main street to the center line of Buffalo river; thence westerly along the center line of Buffalo river to a point in the westerly boundary of the state of New York opposite the mouth of Buffalo river; thence northerly along the westerly boundary of the state of New York to the intersection of said westerly boundary and the northwesterly boundary of the city of Buffalo; thence northeasterly, southeasterly and easterly along the northerly boundary of said city to the intersection of the northerly boundary of said city and the center line of Delaware avenue, the place of beginning.

Forty-ninth. The forty-ninth senate district shall consist of that part of the county of Erie lying east of district number forty-eight, within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the easterly boundary of the city of Buffalo with the center line of Broadway; thence southerly and westerly along the said boundary of the said city of Buffalo to the westerly boundary of the state of New York; thence northerly along the westerly boundary of the state of New York to a point opposite the mouth of Buffalo river; thence easterly to and along the center line of Buffalo river to the center line of Main street; thence northerly along the center line of Main street to the intersection of the center lines of Main street and Goodell street; thence along the center lines of Goodell street, Oak street, Tupper street, Michigan street, Genesee street, Ash street, Bennett street, William street, Madison street, Broadway, Sherman street, Genesee street, Herman street, Best street, and Walden avenue to the New York Central belt line, as now constituted; thence southerly along the New York Central belt line to the center line of Broadway; thence easterly along the center line of Broadway to the intersection of the easterly boundary of said city, the place of beginning.

Fiftieth. The fiftieth senate district shall consist of all that part of the county of Erie lying north and east of districts number forty-eight and forty-nine, and within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the northerly boundary of the city of Buffalo and the center line of Delaware avenue; thence southerly along the center line of Delaware avenue to the intersection of the center line of Scajaquada creek; thence along the center line of Scajaquada creek to the intersection of the center line of Main street; thence along the center lines of Main street, Dodge street, Michigan street, Edna place, Masten street, North street, Jefferson street, Best street and Walden avenue to the New York Central belt line, as now constituted; thence southerly along the New York Central belt line to the intersection of the center line of Broadway; thence easterly along the center line of Broadway to the intersection of the easterly boundary of the city of Buffalo, and all the remainder of the said county of Erie not hereinbefore described.

Fifty-first. The fifty-first senate district shall consist of the counties of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus.

ASSEMBLY REAPPORTIONMENT, 1907.

[As apportioned by chapter 727 of the laws of 1907, and divided into Assembly districts by boards of supervisors in July, 1907.]

ALBANY COUNTY.

First district.— Towns of Bethlehem, Coeymans and New Scotland, Rensselaerville and Westerlo, and the tenth, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, eighteenth and nineteenth wards of the city of Albany; 54,081 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.— The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, eleventh and seventeenth wards of the city of Albany; 54,596 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Third district.— Cities of Cohoes and Watervliet, and towns of Berne, Colonie, Green Island, Guilderland and Knox; 54,490 inhabitants excluding aliens.

ALLEGANY COUNTY — *One District.*

BROOME COUNTY — *One District.*

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY — *One District.*

CAYUGA COUNTY — *One District.*

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

First district.—Towns of Arkwright, Busti, Carroll, Charlotte, Cherry Creek, Ellery, Ellicott, Ellington, Gerry, Harmony, Jamestown, Kiantone, Poland, Stockton, and Villenova; 46,324 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.— Towns of Chautauqua, Clymer, Dunkirk, Hanover, French Creek, Mina, Pomfret, Portland, Ripley, Sheridan, Sherman and Westfield, and the city of Dunkirk; 45,576 inhabitants excluding aliens.

CHEMUNG COUNTY — *One District.*

CHENANGO COUNTY — *One District.*

CLINTON COUNTY — *One District.*

COLUMBIA COUNTY — *One District.*

CORTLAND COUNTY — *One District.*

DELAWARE COUNTY — *One District.*

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

First District.— Towns of Amenia, Dover, Clinton, Beekman, East Fishkill, Fishkill, La Grange, Milan, North East, Pine Plains, Pleasant Valley, Pawling, Union Vale, Wappingers, Washington and Stanford; 38,411 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Second District.— Towns of Red Hook, Rhinebeck, Hyde Park and Poughkeepsie, and the city of Poughkeepsie; 39,442 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

ERIE COUNTY.

First district.— The third and fourth election districts of twenty-first ward, the twenty-second ward, the first and third election districts of the twenty-third ward, and the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth wards of the city of Buffalo; 48,989 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.— The eighteenth, nineteenth and twentieth wards, and the first and second election districts of the twenty-first ward of the city of Buffalo; 48,353 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Third district.— The fifth election district of the fifth ward, the first and third election districts of the sixth ward, the tenth, thirteenth and fourteenth wards, the sixth election district of the fifteenth ward, and the second election district of the twenty-third ward of the city of Buffalo; 48,848 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Fourth district.— The first, fourth and ninth wards of the city of Buffalo; 49,476 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Fifth district.— The second and third wards, the first, second, third and fourth election districts of the fifth ward, the second and fourth election districts of the sixth ward, the first and fifth election districts of the seventh ward and the first election district of the eighth ward of the city of Buffalo; 47,342 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Sixth district.— The second, third and fourth election districts of the seventh ward, the second, third, fourth and fifth election districts of the eighth ward, and the eleventh ward of the city of Buffalo; 49,310 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Seventh district.— The towns of West Seneca, Cheektowaga, Lancaster, Amherst, the twelfth ward and the fifth election district of the sixteenth ward; 48,843 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Eighth district.— The towns of Grand Island and Tonawanda, the city of Tonawanda, the first, second, third, fourth and fifth election districts of the fifteenth ward, the first, second, third and fourth election districts of the sixteenth ward, and the seventeenth ward of the city of Buffalo; 48,954 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Ninth district.— The towns of Alden, Aurora, Boston, Brant, Clarence, Colden, Collins, Concord, East Hamburg, Eden, Elma, Evans, Hamburg, Holland, Marilla, Newstead, North Collins, Sardinia and Wales; 48,462 inhabitants excluding aliens.

ESSEX COUNTY — *One District.*

FRANKLIN COUNTY — *One District.*

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES — *One District.*

GENESEE COUNTY — *One District.*

GREENE COUNTY — *One District.*

HERKIMER COUNTY — *One District.*

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

First district.— Towns of Adams, Brownville, Cape Vincent, Clayton, Ellisburg, Henderson, Hounsfield, Lorraine, Lyme, Pamelia, Worth and the third, fourth and fifth wards of the city of Watertown; 36,353 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Second district.— Towns of Alexandria, Antwerp, Champion, Le Ray, Orleans, Philadelphia, Rodman, Rutland, Theresa, Watertown, Wilna, and the first, second and sixth wards of the city of Watertown; 38,120 inhabitants excluding aliens.

Kings County.

First district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and Fulton street, running thence along Fulton street to Columbia Heights, to Middagh street, to Fulton street, to Concord street, to Liberty street, to Fulton street, to Myrtle avenue, to Pearl street, to Willoughby street, to Lawrence street, to Johnson street, to Bridge street, to Tillary street, to Duffield street, to Johnson street, to Navy street, to Myrtle avenue, to Raymond street, to Bolivar street, to St. Edwards street, to Willoughby street, to Raymond street, to Lafayette street, to Navy street, to Rockwell place, to Fulton street, to Hudson avenue, to Flatbush avenue, to Fourth avenue, to Bergen street, to Court street, to Amity street, to Clinton street, to Baltic street, to Warren place, to Warren street, to Henry street, to Congress street, to Hicks street, to State street, to Furman street, to Atlantic avenue, to the East river, and thence to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,067.

Second district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and Fulton street, running thence along Fulton street to Columbia Heights, to Middagh street, to Fulton street, to Concord street, to Liberty street, to Fulton street, to Myrtle avenue, to Pearl street, to Willoughby street, to Lawrence street, to Johnson street, to Bridge street, to Tillary street, to Duffield street, to Johnson street, to Navy street, to Myrtle avenue, to Raymond street, to Bolivar street, to St. Edwards street, to Willoughby street, to Raymond street, to Lafayette street, to Navy street, to DeKalb avenue, to Washington park, to Myrtle avenue, to Carlton avenue, to Park avenue, to Hall street, to Flushing avenue, to Washington avenue, and running thence along Washington avenue to the Wallabout canal, to Wallabout channel, to Wallabout bay, East river, and thence to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,189.

Third district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and Atlantic avenue, and running thence to Furman street, to State street, to Hicks street, to Congress street, to Henry street, to Warren street, to Warren place, to Baltic street, to Clinton street, to Amity street, to Court street, to Third place, to Clinton street, to Huntington street, to Henry street, to Mills street, to Columbia street, to Gowanus bay, and thence around the westerly side along the waters of of Gowanus bay, Buttermilk channel and the East river, to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,103.

Fourth district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the Wallabout canal and running thence along Washington avenue to Flushing avenue, to Hall street, to Park avenue, to Skillman street, to Willoughby avenue, to Bedford avenue, to Lafayette avenue, to Marcy avenue, to Kosciusko street, to Nostrand avenue, to Flushing avenue, to Harrison avenue, to Hooper street, to Broadway, to Rodney street, to South First street, to Marcy avenue, to South Second street, to Havemeyer street, to Broadway, to South Sixth street, to Berry street, to Broadway, to the East river, to Wallabout bay, to Wallabout channel, to Wallabout canal, to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,110.

Fifth district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Lewis avenue and Lafayette avenue and running thence along Lewis avenue to McDonough street, to Tompkins avenue, to Fulton street, to Patchen avenue, to Sumpter street, to Howard avenue, to Marion street, to Rockaway avenue, to Broadway, to Van Buren street, to Reid avenue, to Lafayette avenue, and thence along Lafayette avenue to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,210.

Sixth district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Broadway and Van Buren street and running thence along Van Buren street to Reid avenue, to Lafayette avenue, to Marcy avenue, to Kosciusko street, to Nostrand avenue, to Flushing avenue, to Broadway, and thence along Broadway to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,019.

Seventh district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at Gowanus Bay and Columbia street, and running thence along Columbia street to Mills street, to Henry street, to Huntington street, to Clinton street, to Nelson street, to Court street, to Huntington street, to Smith street, to Ninth street, to Second avenue, to Eighth street, to Fourth avenue, to Prospect avenue, to Eleventh avenue, to Terrace place, to Gravesend avenue, to Fort Hamilton parkway, to Thirty-seventh street, to Seventh avenue, to Forty-eighth street, to Fifth avenue, to Thirty-seventh street, to Fourth avenue, to Thirty-ninth street, and thence along Thirty-ninth street to the waters of Gowanus Bay and thence to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,149.

Eighth district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Nelson street and Clinton street, and running thence along Clinton street to Third place, to Court street, to Bergen street, to Fourth avenue, to Wyckoff street, to St. Mark's place, to Fifth avenue, to Garfield place, to Fourth avenue, to Eighth street, to Second avenue, to Ninth street, to Smith street, to Huntington street, to Court street, to Nelson street, and thence to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,090.

Ninth district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at Gowanus Bay and Thirty-ninth street, and running thence along Thirty-ninth street to Fourth avenue, to Thirty-seventh street, to Fifth avenue, to Forty-eighth street, to Seventh avenue, to Thirty-seventh street, to Tenth avenue, to Thirty-ninth street, to Twelfth avenue, to Fortieth street, to Thirteenth avenue, to Fifty-eighth street, to Twelfth avenue, to Sixtieth street, to Thirteenth avenue, to Seventy-ninth street, to Fourteenth avenue, to Benson avenue, to Bay Seventh street, to Cropsey avenue, to Bay Eighth street, to Gravesend Bay, and thence along the waters of Gravesend Bay, the Narrows and Gowanus Bay to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,156.

Tenth district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Prospect place and Fifth avenue, and thence along Fifth avenue to St. Mark's avenue, to St. Mark's place, to Fourth avenue, to Flatbush avenue, to Fulton street, to Rockwell place, to DeKalb avenue, to Washington Park, to Myrtle avenue, to Carlton avenue, to Park avenue, to Hall street, to Willoughby avenue, to Waverly avenue, to Atlantic avenue, to St. James place, to Lefferts place, to Grand avenue, to Pacific street, to Classon avenue, to St. Mark's avenue, to Underhill avenue, to Prospect place, to Grand avenue, to Washington avenue, to Sterling place, to Underhill avenue, to Degraw street, to Washington avenue, and thence along the easterly and southerly side of the Institute Park to Flatbush avenue; thence along Flatbush avenue to the Prospect Park plaza, to Prospect Park West, to President street, to Seventh avenue, to Lincoln place, to Sixth avenue, to Prospect place, and thence along Prospect place to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,023.

Eleventh district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Hall street and Park avenue, and thence along Park avenue to Skillman street, to Willoughby avenue, to Bedford avenue, to Carroll street, to Franklin avenue, to Montgomery street, to Washington avenue, to Degraw street, to Underhill avenue, to Sterling place, to Washington avenue, to Grand avenue, to Prospect place, to Underhill avenue, to St. Mark's avenue, to Classon avenue, to Pacific street, to Grand avenue, to Lefferts place, to St. James place, to Atlantic avenue, to Waverly avenue, to Willoughby avenue, to Hall street, and thence along Hall street to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,133.

Twelfth district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Prospect place and Fifth avenue, and running thence along Prospect place to Sixth avenue, to Lincoln place, to Seventh avenue, to President street, to Prospect Park West, to the Prospect Park plaza, to Flatbush avenue, and thence along the easterly, southerly and westerly sides of Prospect Park to Eleventh avenue, to Prospect avenue, to

Fourth avenue, to Garfield place, to Fifth avenue, and thence along Fifth avenue to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,185.

Thirteenth district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the waters of Newtown creek and Meeker avenue, and running thence along Meeker avenue to Kingsland avenue, to Richardson street, to Manhattan avenue, to Bayard street, to Humboldt street, to Driggs avenue, to Union avenue, to Ten Eyck street, to Bushwick avenue, to Montrose avenue, to Bushwick place, to Boerum street, to White street, to Cook street, to Bushwick avenue, to Flushing avenue, to Central avenue, to Forest street, to Morgan avenue, to Noll street, to Flushing avenue, to Knickerbocker avenue, to Melrose street, to Flushing avenue, and thence along Flushing avenue to the dividing line between Kings and Queens counties, and thence along the dividing line between Kings and Queens counties to Newtown creek, and thence along the waters of Newtown creek to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,002.

Fourteenth district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and Broadway, and running thence along Broadway to Berry street, to South Sixth street, to Broadway, to Havemeyer street, to South Second street, to Marcy avenue, to South First street, to Rodney street, to South Second street, to Union avenue, to Driggs avenue, to Leonard street, to Norman avenue, to Manhattan avenue, to Noble street, to Franklin avenue, to India street, and thence along India street to the waters of the East river, and thence to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,116.

Fifteenth district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and India street and running thence along India street to Franklin street, to Noble street, to Manhattan avenue, to Norman avenue, to Leonard street, to Driggs avenue, to Humboldt street, to Bayard street, to Manhattan avenue, to Richardson street, to Kingsland avenue, to Meeker avenue, to the Newtown creek, and thence along the waters of Newtown creek and the East river to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,056.

Sixteenth district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at Bay Eighth street and Gravesend Bay and running thence along Bay Eighth street to Cropsey avenue, to Bay Seventh street, to Benson avenue, to Fourteenth avenue, to Seventy-ninth street, to Thirteenth avenue, to Sixtieth street, to Twelfth avenue, to Fifty-eighth street, to Thirteenth avenue, to Fortieth street, to Twelfth avenue, to Thirty-ninth street, to Tenth avenue, to Thirty-seventh street, to Fort Hamilton avenue, to Gravesend avenue, to Terrace place, to Eleventh avenue, to Fifteenth street, to Coney Island avenue, to Vanderbilt street, to Prospect avenue, to Fort Hamilton avenue, to Poplar street, to Johnson street, to Coney Island avenue, to Foster avenue, to East Seventeenth street, to Avenue I, to Flatbush avenue, to East Thirty-fourth street, to Avenue J, to Schenectady avenue, to Flatbush avenue, to Avenue R, to Burnett street, to Garrettson's mill pond, and thence along the waters of Garrettson's creek, Sheepshead Bay, the Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay, to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,115.

Seventeenth district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Dean street and Bedford avenue, and running thence along Bedford avenue, to Lafayette avenue, to Lewis avenue, to McDonough street, to Tompkins avenue, to Fulton street, to Schenectady avenue, to Pacific street, to Utica avenue, to Bergen street, to Albany avenue, to Atlantic avenue, to New York avenue, to Dean street, and thence along Dean street to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,195.

Eighteenth district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Dean street and Bedford avenue, and running thence along Dean street to New York avenue, to Atlantic avenue, to Albany avenue, to Bergen street, to Utica avenue, to Church avenue, to East Forty-ninth street, to Grand street, to Schenectady avenue, to Avenue J, to East

Thirty-fourth street, to Flatbush avenue, to Avenue I, to East Seventeenth street, to Foster avenue, to Coney Island avenue, to Johnson street, to Poplar street, to Fort Hamilton avenue, to Prospect avenue, to Vanderbilt street, to Coney Island avenue, and thence around the southerly and easterly sides of Prospect Park to Flatbush avenue, to the southerly side of Institute Park, to Washington avenue, to Montgomery street, to Franklin avenue, to Carroll street, to Bedford avenue, and thence along Bedford avenue to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,037.

Nineteenth district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the dividing line between Kings and Queens counties at Flushing avenue, and running thence along Flushing avenue to Melrose street, to Knickerbocker avenue, to Flushing avenue, to Noll street, to Hamburg avenue, to Forest street, to Flushing avenue, to Bushwick avenue, to Cook street, to White street, to Boerum street, to Bushwick avenue, to Moore street, to Morrell street, to Flushing avenue, to Beaver street, to Park street, to Broadway, to DeKalb avenue, to Myrtle avenue, to Cedar street, to Central avenue, to DeKalb avenue, to Hamburg avenue, to Himrod street, to Knickerbocker avenue, to Harmon street, to Irving avenue, to Himrod street, to Wyckoff avenue, to Harmon street, to St. Nicholas avenue, to Stanhope street, to the dividing line between Kings and Queens counties, and thence along the dividing line between Kings and Queens counties to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,211.

Twentieth district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of the dividing line between Kings and Queens counties at Stanhope street, and running thence along Stanhope street to St. Nicholas avenue, to Harmon street, to Wyckoff avenue, to Himrod street, to Irving avenue, to Harmon street, to Knickerbocker avenue, to Himrod street, to Hamburg avenue, to DeKalb avenue, to Central avenue, to Cedar street, to Myrtle avenue, to DeKalb avenue, to Broadway, to Moffat street, to Evergreen avenue, to Hancock street, to Central avenue, to Linden street, to Wyckoff avenue, to Ralph street, to St. Nicholas avenue, to Bleecker street, and thence along Bleecker street to the dividing line between Kings and Queens counties, and thence along the dividing line between Kings and Queens counties to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,219.

Twenty-first district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Bushwick avenue and Ten Eyck street, and thence along Ten Eyck street to Union avenue, to South Second street, to Rodney street, to Broadway, to Hooper street, to Harrison avenue, to Flushing avenue, to Broadway, to Park street, to Beaver street, to Flushing avenue, to Morrell street, to Moore street, to Bushwick avenue, to Boerum street, to Bushwick place, to Montrose avenue, to Bushwick avenue, and thence along Bushwick avenue to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 49,094.

Twenty-second district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the dividing line between Kings and Queens counties at Bleecker street, and running thence along Bleecker street to St. Nicholas avenue, to Ralph street, to Wyckoff avenue, to Linden street, to Central avenue, to Hancock street, to Evergreen avenue, to Moffat street, to Bushwick avenue, to Stewart street, to Broadway, to Fulton street, to Norman place, to Fulton street, to Vesta avenue, to Herkimer street, to Sherlock place, to Atlantic avenue, to Hinsdale street, to Liberty avenue, to Williams avenue, to Fresh creek, and thence along the water of Fresh creek and Jamaica Bay in a southerly direction, east of Duck Point marsh, to the boundary line between Kings and Queens counties, and thence along said boundary line between Kings and Queens counties to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 73,629.

Twenty-third district.— That part of the county of Kings within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Bushwick avenue and Moffat street, and running thence along Moffat street to Broadway, to Rockaway avenue, to Marion street, to Howard avenue, to Sumpter street, to Patchen

avenue, to Fulton street, to Schenectady avenue, to Pacific street, to Utica avenue, to Church avenue, to East Forty-ninth street, to Grant street, to Schenectady avenue, to Flatbush avenue, to Avenue R, to Burnett street, to Garrettson's Mill Pond and thence along the waters of Garrettson's creek and Dead Horse Inlet and thence in a southerly direction in the waters of Jamaica Bay south of Barren Island to the boundary line between Kings and Queens counties and thence along said boundary line to a point opposite the easterly end of Duck Point marsh and thence in a northerly direction through the waters of Jamaica Bay to Fresh creek and thence through the waters of Fresh creek to the intersection of Williams avenue and thence along Williams avenue to Liberty avenue, to Hinsdale street, to Atlantic avenue, to Sherlock place, to Herkimer street, to Vesta avenue, to Fulton street, to Norman place, to Fulton street, to Broadway, to Stewart street, to Bushwick avenue and thence along Bushwick avenue to the place of beginning. Population, excluding aliens, 73,674.

LEWIS COUNTY — *One District.*

LIVINGSTON COUNTY — *One District.*

MADISON COUNTY — *One District.*

MONROE COUNTY.

First District.—Towns of Irondequoit, Webster, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Brighton, Henrietta, Mendon and Rush, and the first, third and fifth election districts of the seventeenth ward, city of Rochester; 37,439 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Second District.— Third election district of the sixth ward, third, fourth and fifth election districts of the eighth ward, third and fourth election districts of the twelfth ward, third, fourth and fifth election districts of the sixteenth ward, second and fourth election districts of the seventeenth ward, and the twenty-first ward of the city of Rochester; 37,521 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Third District.— Fourth ward, first and second election districts of the sixth ward, seventh ward, first and second election districts of the eighth ward, first, second and fifth election districts of the twelfth ward, thirteenth ward, and first and second election districts of the sixteenth ward of the city of Rochester; 37,600 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Fourth District.— The town of Greece; first, second, third, fifth, ninth, tenth and fourteenth wards, the first and second election districts of the fifteenth ward, and the third election district of the twentieth ward of the city of Rochester; 56,305 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Fifth District.— Eleventh ward, third election district of the fifteenth ward, nineteenth ward, and first and second election districts of the twentieth ward of the city of Rochester; towns of Chili, Clarkson, Gates, Hamlin, Ogden, Parma, Riga, Sweden and Wheatland; 56,226 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY — *One District.*

NASSAU COUNTY — *One District.*

NEW YORK COUNTY.

First District.— That portion of the thirteenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North river and Clarkson street, and running thence along Clarkson street to Carmine street, to Sixth avenue, to West Third street, to Broadway, to Worth street, to Park row, to North William street, thence along North William and William street to Beaver street, to Broadway, and thence along Broadway and Whitehall street to the East river, thence around the southern end of Manhattan Island and along the East river and the Hudson or North river to the place of beginning; and also Governor's, Bedloe's and Ellis islands; 50,638 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Second District.— That portion of the eleventh senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and Whitehall street, thence along Whitehall street and Broadway to Beaver street, to William street, thence along William street and North William street to Park row, to East Broadway, to Catharine street, to Henry street, to Clinton street, to Grand street, to Gouverneur street, to Madison street, to Montgomery street, to Cherry street, to Clinton street, to the East river, thence along the East river to the place of beginning; 49,244 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Third District.— That portion of the twelfth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at Broadway and Worth street, thence along Broadway to Great Jones street, to Lafayette street, to Astor place, to Fourth avenue, to East Fourteenth street, to Second avenue, to Chrystie street, to Division street, to Catharine street, to East Broadway, to Park row, to Worth street, thence along Worth street to the place of beginning; 49,631 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Fourth District.— That portion of the eleventh senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and Clinton street; thence along Clinton street, to Cherry street, to Montgomery street, to Madison street, to Gouverneur street, to Grand street, to Clinton street, to Stanton street, to the East river, and thence along the East river to the place of beginning; 49,884 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Fifth District.— That portion of the thirteenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North river and Clarkson street; thence along Clarkson street, to Carmine street, to Sixth avenue, to West Washington place, to West fourth street, to Christopher street, to Bleecker street, to Eighth avenue, to West Fourteenth street, to Seventh avenue, to West Eighteenth street, to Ninth avenue, to West Nineteenth street, to Tenth avenue, to West Eighteenth street, to Hudson or North river; thence along the Hudson or North river to place of beginning; 49,477 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Sixth District.— That portion of the twelfth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and Stanton street, thence along Stanton street, to Norfolk street, to East Houston street, to Avenue A, to Second street, to Avenue B, to East Tenth street, to Avenue D, to East Eighth street, to East river, thence along the East river to the place of beginning; 49,861 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Seventh District.— That portion of the thirteenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North river and West Eighteenth street, thence along West Eighteenth street, to Tenth avenue, to West Nineteenth street, to Ninth avenue, to West Eighteenth street, to Seventh avenue, to West twenty-second street, to Eighth avenue, to West Twenty-fifth street, to Seventh avenue, to West Thirty-first street, to Ninth avenue, to West Thirty-second street, to Tenth avenue, to West Thirtieth street, to the Hudson or North river, and thence along the Hudson or North river to the place of beginning; 49,311 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Eighth District.— That portion of the eleventh senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of Catharine and Henry streets, and running thence along Catharine street to Division street, to Chrystie street, to Stanton street, to Clinton street, to Henry street, and thence along Henry street to the place of beginning; 50,215 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Ninth District.— That portion of the fifteenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North river and West Forty-fourth street, and running thence along West Forty-fourth street to Eleventh avenue, to West Forty-third street, to Eighth avenue, to West Thirty-eighth street, to Seventh avenue, to West Thirty-first street, to Ninth avenue, to West Thirty-second street, to Tenth avenue, to West Thirtieth street, to the Hudson or North river, and thence along the Hudson or North river to the place of beginning; 49,408 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Tenth District.— That portion of the twelfth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the junction of Stanton and Chrystie streets, and running thence along Chrystie street to Second avenue, to East Fourteenth street, to Avenue A, to East Tenth street, to Avenue B, to Second

street, to Avenue A, to East Houston street, to Norfolk street, to Stanton street, and thence along Stanton street to the place of beginning; 49,681 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Eleventh District.— That portion of the fifteenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North river and West Fifty-second street, and running thence along West Fifty-second street to Eleventh avenue, to West Fifty-first street, to Tenth avenue, to West Fifty-second street, to Eighth avenue, to West Forty-third street to Eleventh avenue, to West Forty-fourth street, to the Hudson or North river and thence along the Hudson or North river to the place of beginning; 49,537 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Twelfth District.— That portion of the fourteenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and East Eighth street, and running thence along East Eighth street to Avenue D, to East Tenth street, to Avenue A, to East Fourteenth street, to Irving place, to East Fifteenth street, to Third avenue, to East Twenty-third street, to Second avenue, to East Twenty-fourth street, to First avenue, to East Twenty-third street, to the East river, and thence along the East river to the place of beginning; 50,605 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Thirteenth District.— That portion of the fifteenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North river and West Sixty-seventh street, and running thence along West Sixty-seventh street to Amsterdam avenue, to West Sixty-fourth street, to Columbus or Ninth avenue, to West Fifty-seventh street, to Eighth avenue, to West Fifty-second street, to Tenth avenue, to West Fifty-first street, to Eleventh avenue, to West Fifty-second street, to the Hudson or North river, and thence along the Hudson or North river to the place of beginning; 50,409 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Fourteenth District.— That portion of the fourteenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and East Twenty-third street, and running thence along East Twenty-third street to First avenue, to East Twenty-fourth street, to Second avenue, to East Twenty-third street, to Lexington avenue, to East Thirty-fourth street, to Third avenue, to East Fortieth street, to Lexington avenue, to East Forty-second street, to Prospect place, to East Forty-third street, to the East river, and thence along the East river to the place of beginning; 49,643 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Fifteenth District.— That portion of the eighteenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North river and West Ninety-first street, and running thence along West Ninety-first street to Broadway, to West Ninety-fourth street, to Columbus avenue, to West Eighty-third street, to Central park west, to West Sixty-seventh street, to Columbus avenue, to West Sixty-fourth street, to Amsterdam avenue, to West Sixty-seventh street, to the Hudson or North river, and thence along the Hudson or North river to the place of beginning; 49,622 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Sixteenth District.— That portion of the fourteenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and East Forty-third street, and running thence along East Forty-third street to Prospect place, to East Forty-second street, to Lexington avenue, to East Fifty-sixth street, to the East river, and thence along the East river to the place of beginning; and also Blackwell's Island; 49,752 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Seventeenth District.—That portion of the eighteenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North river and West One Hundred and First street, running thence along West One Hundred and First street to Amsterdam avenue, to West One Hundred and Sixth street, to Columbus avenue, to West One Hundred and Seventh street, to Central park west, to West Eighty-third street, to Columbus avenue, to West Ninety-fourth street, to Broadway, to West Ninety-first street, and thence along West Ninety-first street to the Hudson or North river, and thence along the Hudson or North river to the place of beginning; 49,868 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Eighteenth District.— That portion of the sixteenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and East Fifty-sixth street, and running thence along East Fifty-sixth street to Third avenue, to East Sixty-ninth street, to Lexington avenue, to East Seventieth street, to Third avenue, to East Seventy-third street, to Second avenue, to East Seventy-fourth street, to First avenue, to East Seventy-third street, to the East river, and thence along the East river to the place of beginning; 50,275 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Nineteenth District.— That portion of the eighteenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North river and West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, and running thence along West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, to Amsterdam avenue, to West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, to Convent avenue, to Morningside avenue, to West One Hundred and Twentieth street, to Manhattan avenue, to West One Hundred and Eighteenth street, to St. Nicholas avenue, to West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, to Seventh avenue, to West One Hundred and Tenth street, to Fifth avenue, to Ninety-seventh street transverse road, to Central park west, to West One Hundred and Seventh street, to Columbus avenue, to West One Hundred and Sixth street, to Amsterdam avenue, to West One Hundred and First street, to the Hudson or North river, and thence along the Hudson or North river to the place of beginning; 49,852 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Twentieth District.— That portion of the sixteenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and East Seventy-third street, and running thence along East Seventy-third street to First avenue, to East Seventy-fourth street, to Second avenue, to East Seventy-third street, to Third avenue, to East Seventy-fourth street, to Lexington avenue, to East Eighty-fourth street, to Third avenue, to East Eighty-third street, to Second avenue, to East Eighty-second street, to the East river, and thence along the East river to the place of beginning; 50,049 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Twenty-first District.— That portion of the nineteenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North river and West One Hundred and Forty-first street, and running thence along West One Hundred and Forty-first street to Seventh avenue, to West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, to Lenox avenue, to West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, to Fifth avenue, to West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, to Eighth avenue, to West One Hundred and Twenty-third street, to Morningside avenue east, to Convent avenue, to West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, to Amsterdam avenue, to West One Hundred and Thirty-third street, to the Hudson or North river, and thence along the Hudson or North river to the place of beginning; 49,903 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Twenty-second District.— That portion of the sixteenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and East Eighty-second street, running thence along East Eighty-second street to Second avenue, to East Eighty-third street, to Third avenue, to East Eighty-fourth street, to Lexington avenue, to East Eighty-eighth street, to Second avenue, to East Ninety-first street, to First avenue, to East Ninety-second street, to the East river, and thence along the East river to the place of beginning; 48,899 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Twenty-third District.— That portion of the nineteenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Hudson or North river and West One Hundred and Forty-first street, and running thence along the Hudson or North river to Spuyten Duyvil creek, to the Harlem river, to Lenox avenue, to West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, to Seventh avenue, to West One Hundred and Forty-first street, and thence along West One Hundred and Forty-first street to the place of beginning; 49,613 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Twenty-fourth District.— That portion of the twentieth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and East Ninety-second street, and running thence along East Ninety-second street to First avenue, to East Ninety-first street, to Second avenue, to East Eighty-eighth street, to Lexington avenue, to East Ninety-first street, to Third avenue, to

East Ninety-ninth street, to Lexington avenue, to East One Hundredth street, to Park avenue, to East One Hundred and Fifth street, to Lexington avenue, to East One Hundred and Sixth street, to Third avenue, to East One Hundredth street, to Park avenue, to East One Hundred and Sixth street, to the East river, and thence along the East river to the place of beginning; 49,914 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Twenty-fifth District.— That portion of the seventeenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at Seventh avenue and West Twenty-eighth street, and running thence along West Twenty-eighth street to Sixth avenue, to West Twenty-ninth street, to Fifth avenue, to East Thirtieth street, to Fourth avenue, to East Thirty-first street, to Lexington avenue, to East Twenty-third street, to Third avenue, to East Fifteenth street, to Irving place, to East Fourteenth street, to Fourth avenue, to Astor place, to Lafayette street, to Great Jones street; thence along Great Jones street and West Third street to Sixth avenue, to West Washington place, to West Fourth street, to Christopher street, to Bleecker street, to Eighth avenue, to West Fourteenth street, to Seventh avenue, to West Twenty-second street, to Eighth avenue, to West Twenty-fifth street, to Seventh avenue, to West Twenty-eighth street, to the place of beginning; 49,447 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Twenty-sixth District.— That portion of the twentieth senate district beginning at East Ninety-first street and Lexington avenue; running thence along East Ninety-first street to Third avenue, to East Ninety-ninth street, to Lexington avenue, to East One Hundredth street, to Park avenue, to East One Hundred and Fifth street, to Lexington avenue, to East One Hundred and Eighth street, to Park avenue, to East One Hundred and Twentieth street, to Fifth avenue, to East Ninety-sixth street, to Lexington avenue, and thence along Lexington avenue to the place of beginning; 50,012 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Twenty-seventh District.— That portion of the seventeenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at Eighth avenue and West Fifty-seventh street, and running thence along West and East Fifty-seventh street to Park avenue, to East Fifty-fifth street, to Lexington avenue, to East Fortieth street, to Third avenue, to East Thirty-fourth street, to Lexington avenue, to East Thirty-first street, to Fourth avenue, to East Thirtieth street, to Fifth avenue, to West Twenty-ninth street, to Sixth avenue, to West Twenty-eighth street, to Seventh avenue, to West Thirty-eighth street, to Eighth avenue, and thence along Eighth avenue to the place of beginning; 49,447 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Twenty-eighth District.—That portion of the twentieth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East river and East One Hundred and Sixth street, and running thence along East One Hundred and Sixth street to Second avenue, to East One Hundred and Fifth street, to Third avenue, to East One Hundred and Sixth street, to Lexington avenue, to East One Hundred and Eighth street, to Park avenue, to East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, to Third avenue, to East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, to Second avenue, to East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, to Pleasant avenue, to East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, to the East river, and thence along the East river to the place of beginning, and also Ward's and Randall's Islands; 50,008 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Twenty-ninth District.— That portion of the seventeenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at Central park west and Ninety-seventh street transverse road, and running thence along Ninety-seventh street transverse road to Fifth avenue, to East Ninety-sixth street, to Lexington avenue, to East Seventy-fourth street, to Third avenue, to East Seventieth street, to Lexington avenue, to East Sixty-ninth street, to Third avenue, to East Fifty-sixth street, to Lexington avenue, to East Fifty-fifth street, to Park avenue, to East Fifty-seventh street, to West Fifty-seventh street, to Ninth or Columbus avenue, to West Sixty-seventh street, to Central park west, and thence along Central park west to the place of beginning; 50,183 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Thirtieth District.— That portion of the Twenty-first senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the East or Harlem river and East One Hundred and Sixteenth street; running thence along East One Hundred and Sixteenth street to Pleasant avenue, to East One Hundred and Fifteenth street, to Second avenue, to East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, to Third avenue, to East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, to Park avenue, to East One Hundred and Twentieth street, to Madison avenue, to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, to Fifth avenue, to West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, to Lenox avenue, to the Harlem river, across the Harlem river to East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, to Alexander avenue, to East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, to Willis avenue, to East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, to St. Ann's avenue, to East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, to Long Island sound, and thence along Long Island sound, Bronx kills and the East river to the place of beginning; 74,353 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Thirty-first District.— That portion of the nineteenth senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at Morningside avenue east and West One Hundred and Twenty-third street, and running thence along West One Hundred and Twenty-third street to Eighth avenue, to West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, to Fifth avenue, to East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, to Madison avenue, to East One Hundred and Twentieth street, to Fifth avenue, to West One Hundred and Tenth street, to Seventh avenue, to West One Hundred and Seventeenth street, to St. Nicholas avenue, to West One Hundred and Eighteenth street, to Manhattan avenue, to West One Hundred and Twentieth street, to Morningside avenue east, and running thence along Morningside avenue east to the place of beginning; 49,898 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Thirty-second District.— That portion of the twenty-first senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Harlem river and East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street and running thence along East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street to Park avenue, to East One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, to Third avenue, to East One Hundred and Forty-eighth street, to St. Ann's avenue, to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, to Prospect avenue, to Westchester avenue, to the Bronx river, to the City line, to Long Island sound, to East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth street, to St. Ann's avenue, to East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street, to Willis avenue, to East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, to Alexander avenue, to East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, to the Harlem river, and thence along the Harlem river to the place of beginning, and also the islands of Long Island sound within the county of New York; 74,499 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Thirty-third District.— That portion of the Twenty-second senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street and Mott avenue, and running thence along Mott avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-first street, to Morris avenue, to East One Hundred and Sixty-second street, to Park avenue, to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, to Third avenue, to Franklin avenue, to East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, to Boston road, to Cauldwell avenue, to East One Hundred and Sixty-third street, to Eagle avenue, to East One Hundred and Sixty-first street, to Cauldwell avenue, to East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street, to Westchester avenue, to Prospect avenue, to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, to St. Ann's avenue, to East One Hundred and Forty-eight street, to Third avenue, to East One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, to Park avenue, to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, thence along East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street to the place of beginning; 49,606 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Thirty-fourth District.— That portion of the twenty-second senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at Third avenue and East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, and running thence along Third avenue to East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street, to Park avenue, to East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth street, to Hoffman street, to Pelham avenue, to the Bronx river, to Westchester avenue, to East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth

street, to Cauldwell avenue, to East One Hundred and Sixty-first street, to Eagle avenue, to East One Hundred and Sixty-third street, to Cauldwell avenue, to Boston road, to East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth street, to Franklin avenue, to Third avenue, and thence along Third avenue to the place of beginning; 49,713 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Thirty-fifth District.— That portion of the twenty-second senate district within and bounded by a line beginning at the Harlem river and East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, and running thence along East One Hundred and Forty-ninth street to Mott avenue, to East One Hundred and Sixty-first street, to Morris avenue, to East One Hundred and Sixty-second street, to Park avenue, to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, to Third avenue, to East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth street, to Park avenue, to East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth street, to Hoffman street, to Pelham avenue, to the Bronx river, to the City line, to the Hudson or North river, to Spuyten Duyvil creek, to the Harlem river, and thence along the Harlem river to the place of beginning; 49,918 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

NIAGARA COUNTY.

First District.— Cities of Lockport and North Tonawanda, and towns of Cambria, Lockport, Pendleton, Royalton and Wheatfield; 38,000 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Second District.— City of Niagara Falls, and towns of Niagara, Lewiston, Porter, Wilson, Newfane, Somerset and Hartland; 39,131 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

First District.— First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth and fourteenth wards of the city of Utica; 44,079 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Second District.— Towns of Augusta, Bridgewater, Kirkland, Marshall, New Hartford, Paris, Sangerfield, Vernon, Verona, Westmoreland and Whitestown, and the seventh, twelfth and fifteenth wards of the city of Utica; 47,295 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Third District.— Towns of Annsville, Ava, Boonville, Camden, Deerfield, Florence, Floyd, Forestport, Lee, Marcy, Remsen, Steuben, Trenton, Vienna and Western, and the town and city of Rome; 39,760 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

First District.— The first, second, third and ninth wards of the city of Syracuse, and the towns of Clay, Cicero, Lysander, Van Buren, Elbridge, Camillus, Geddes, Skaneateles, Marcellus, Otisco, Salina, Spafford; 56,551 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Second District.— Towns of Fabius, Lafayette, Onondaga and Tully, and the tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, eighteenth and nineteenth wards of the city of Syracuse; 56,434 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Third District.— The fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards of the city of Syracuse, and the towns of Dewitt, Manlius and Pompey; 56,747 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

ONTARIO COUNTY — *One District.*

ORANGE COUNTY.

First District.— City of Newburgh, towns of Cornwall, New Windsor, Highlands, Montgomery, Newburgh, Blooming Grove, Crawford and Hamptonburg; 50,406 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Second District.— Cities of Middletown and Port Jervis, towns of Deerpark, Greenville, Mount Hope, Wawayanda, Minisink, Goshen, Wallkill, Chester, Warwick, Monroe, Woodbury and Tuxedo; 51,217 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

ORLEANS COUNTY — *One District.*

OSWEGO COUNTY — *One District.*

OTSEGO COUNTY — *One District.*

PUTNAM COUNTY — *One District.*

QUEENS COUNTY.

First District.— Bounded by and within the East river, Bowery Bay, Old Bowery Bay road, Jackson avenue, Rapelye avenue, the canal and Newtown creek; 45,310 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Second District.— Bounded by and within the canal running into Newtown creek, Rapelye avenue, Jackson avenue, Old Bowery Bay road, Bowery Bay, East river, Little Neck bay, Little Bay Side road, White Stone road, Bay Side avenue, White Stone avenue, Union street, Lincoln street, Main street, Bradford avenue, Lawrence street, Irel Mill road, Flushing creek, boundary line of second and third wards, boundary line of second and fourth wards, Metropolitan avenue, Trotting Cross lane, Long Island railroad, Calamus road, Maurice avenue and Newtown creek; 44,754 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Third District.— Bounded by and within Morris avenue, Calamus road, Long Island railroad, Trotting Cross lane, Metropolitan avenue, boundary line of second and fourth wards, Vanderveer avenue, Jamaica avenue, Shore avenue, Atlantic avenue, Morris avenue, Rockaway road, boundary line of Queens and Nassau counties, Atlantic ocean, Jamaica bay and the boundary line of Kings and Queens counties; 44,696 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Fourth District.— Bounded by and within the boundary line of the second and fourth wards, boundary line of the second and third wards, Flushing creek, Irel and Mill roads, Lawrence street, Bradford avenue, Main street, Lincoln street, Union street, White Stone avenue, Bay Side avenue, White Stone road, Little Bay Side road, Little Neck Bay, East river, boundary line of Nassau and Queens counties, Rockaway road, Morris avenue, Atlantic avenue, Shore avenue, Jamaica avenue, Vanderveer avenue; 44,634 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

First District.—The first, second, third, fourth, seventh, eighth, tenth, eleventh, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth wards of the city of Troy; 56,282 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Second District.— Towns of Berlin, Brunswick, Grafton, Petersburgh, Poestenkill, Sandlake, Stephentown, Nassau, North Greenbush, East Greenbush, Schodack, Hoosick, Pittstown, Schaghticoke, the fifth, sixth, ninth and twelfth wards of the city of Troy, the city of Rensselaer; 61,743 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

RICHMOND COUNTY — *One District.*

ROCKLAND COUNTY — *One District.*

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

First District.— Towns of Waddington, Madrid, Lisbon, Oswegatchie, De-Peyster, DeKalb, Morristown, Macomb, Hammond, Rossie, Gouverneur, Fowler, Edwards, Pitcairn and Fine; 42,412 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Second District.— Towns of Canton, Potsdam, Stockholm, Norfolk, Louisville, Massena, Brasher, Lawrence, Parishville, Hopkinton, Colton, Clifton, Clare, Pierrepont, Russell, Piercefield and Hermon; 42,447 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

SARATOGA COUNTY — *One District.*

SCHENECTADY COUNTY — *One District.*

SCHOHARIE COUNTY — *One District.*

SCHUYLER COUNTY — *One District.*

SENECA COUNTY — *One District.*

STEUBEN COUNTY.

First District.— Towns of Addison, Bath, Bradford, Campbell, Caton, Corning, Erwin, Hornby, Lindley, Prattsburgh, Pulteney, Thurston, Tuscarora, Urbana, Wayne and Wheeler, and the city of Corning; 41,679 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Second District.— Towns of Avoca, Cameron, Canisteo, Dansville, Fremont, Greenwood, Hartsville, Cohocton, Hornellsville, Howard, Jasper, Rathbone, Troupsburgh, Wayland, West Union and Woodhull, and the city of Hornell; 39,770 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

First District.— Towns of Brookhaven, East Hampton, Riverhead, Shelter Island, Southold and Southampton; 43,237 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Second District.— Towns of Babylon, Islip, Huntington and Smithtown; 32,397 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

SULLIVAN COUNTY — *One District.*

TIOGA COUNTY — *One District.*

TOMPKINS COUNTY — *One District.*

ULSTER COUNTY.

First District.— City of Kingston, towns of Kingston, Hurley, Saugerties, Shandaken, Ulster and Woodstock; 44,157 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Second District.— Towns of Denning, Esopus, Gardiner, Hardenburgh, Lloyd, Marbletown, Marlborough, New Paltz, Olive, Plattekill, Rochester, Rosendale, Shawangunk and Wawarsing; 39,255 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

WARREN COUNTY — *One District.*

WASHINGTON COUNTY — *One District.*

WAYNE COUNTY — *One District.*

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

First District.— City of Yonkers; 54,489 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Second District.— Towns of Pelham, Mamaroneck, Eastchester, cities of New Rochelle and Mount Vernon; 50,436 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Third District.— Towns of Cortlandt, Ossining, Mount Pleasant and Greenburgh; 54,322 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

Fourth District.— Towns of Bedford, Harrison, Lewisboro, New Castle, North Castle, North Salem, Poundridge, Rye, Scarsdale, Somers, White Plains and Yorktown; 43,213 inhabitants, excluding aliens.

WYOMING COUNTY — *One District.*

YATES COUNTY — *One District.*

THE SENATE RULES FOR 1913

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistakes therein may be corrected. After the reading and approving of the Journal the order of business shall be as follows:

1. The presentation of petitions.
2. Introduction of bills, by districts, in their numerical order.
3. Messages from the Assembly.
4. Messages from the Governor.
5. Reports of standing committees.
6. Reports of select committees.
7. Communications and reports from State officers.
8. Third reading of bills.
9. Motions and resolutions.
10. Special orders.
11. General orders.

But messages from the Governor and Assembly, communications and reports from State officers, reports from the Committee on Privileges and Elections involving the right of a Senator to his seat, and reports from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, on Revision and on Rules shall be received at any time. The Committee on Rules may sit at any time; consideration of its report shall always be in order, debate on its adoption shall not exceed one hour, one-half hour for and one-half hour against, and no other motion shall be in order until the vote of the Senate is had thereon.

OF THE PRESIDENT.

2. (1) The President shall preserve order and decorum: in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobby or galleries, he may cause the same to be cleared; he shall decide all questions of order, subject to appeal to the Senate. On every appeal he shall have the right, in his place, to assign his reasons for his decision; he shall appoint all committees, except when the Senate shall otherwise order. When the Senate shall be ready to go into committee of the whole, he shall name a chairman to preside therein.

(2) He shall assign to the doorkeepers their respective duties and stations.

(3) Immediately upon the final passage of any bill by the Senate, he shall certify that the same has been duly passed, with the date thereof, together with the fact whether passed as a majority, three-fifths or two-thirds bill, as required by the Constitution and Laws of the State, and deliver said bill to the Clerk.

OF THE TEMPORARY PRESIDENT.

3. The Temporary President, when acting as President, shall be invested with all the powers and duties conferred by these rules upon the President.

OF THE CLERK.

4. (1) It shall be the duty of the Clerk to have the Journal of each day's proceedings printed, and copies thereof placed on the files of the President, Senators and reporters within three days after approval by the Senate.

(2) He shall also furnish each Senator daily with a printed list of the general orders, which shall be kept on file by the Superintendent of Documents, in the same manner as other documents, and he shall also prepare a daily calendar of all bills, engrossed or printed, for a final reading, and place and keep the same, together with printed copies of such

bills, on the desk of each Senator; he shall see that all bills shall be acted upon by the Senate in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered by two-thirds of the Senate.

(3) He shall present to the Governor, and enter upon the Journals, such bills as shall have originated in the Senate and been passed by both Houses. He shall, subject to the rules of the Senate, transmit to the Assembly all bills or concurrent resolutions which have passed the Senate.

(4) He shall designate the persons entitled to admission to the floor as reporters for the public press, not exceeding thirty-five in number, and may revoke any such designations, but no person shall be entitled to the privileges of the floor of the Senate as a legislative reporter of a newspaper who is interested in pending or contemplated legislation, or who is employed or receives compensation for influencing legislation.

OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

5. The Sergeant-at-Arms, except when absent in the discharge of his duties, shall be in constant attendance upon the sessions of the Senate, and, under the direction of the President, aid in enforcing order on the floor of the Senate, in the lobbies, and in the rooms adjoining the Senate Chamber, and also see that no person remains on the floor unless entitled to the privileges of the same.

OF THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF SENATORS.

6. (1) A Senator presenting a paper shall indorse the same; if a petition, memorial, or report to the Legislature, with a brief statement of the subject of its contents, adding his name; if a notice or resolution, with his name; if a report of a committee, a statement of such report, with the name of the committee and Senator making the same.

(2) Senators shall not speak to each other or otherwise interrupt the business of the Senate, or read any newspaper while the Journals or public papers are being read; or walk out of or across the Chamber when the President is putting a question, or when a Senator is speaking pass between him and the chair.

(3) A Senator rising to debate or to present a petition or other paper, to give a notice, make a motion or report, shall address the President and shall not proceed further until recognized by the chair; he shall speak on the same subject but twice the same day without leave of the Senate; and where two or more Senators address the chair, the President shall name the Senator who is first to speak.

(4) Every Senator shall be present within the Senate Chamber during the sessions of the Senate, unless duly excused or necessarily prevented, and shall vote on each question stated from the chair unless excused by the Senate, or unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the event of such question. If any Senator refuses to vote, unless he be excused by the Senate, or unless he be interested, such refusal shall be deemed a contempt.

(5) A Senator desiring to be excused from voting may, when his name is called, make a brief statement, not occupying over five minutes, of the reasons for making such request, and the question on excusing him shall then be taken without debate, and any Senator desiring to explain his vote upon a bill, may, when his name is called, be allowed a like opportunity.

(6) In case a less number than a quorum of the Senate shall convene, those present are authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person, for the absent Senators.

(7) In all cases of absence of Senators during the sessions of the Senate the Senators present may take such measures as they deem necessary to secure the presence of the absentees, and in addition to suspension for a given period, may inflict such censure or penalty as they may deem

just on those who shall not render sufficient excuse for their absence.

7. There shall be the following standing committees:

To consist of eleven members each:
- Finance.
- Judiciary.
- Affairs of cities.
- Railroads.

To consist of nine members each:
- Canals.
- Commerce and navigation.
- Codes.
- Insurance.
- Taxation and retrenchment.
- Forest, Fish and Game Laws.
- Internal affairs of towns and counties.

To consist of seven members each:
- Banks.
- Military affairs.
- Miscellaneous corporations.
- Public health.
- Public education.
- Penal institutions.
- Revision.
- Affairs of villages.
- Agriculture.
- Labor and industries.
- Privileges and elections.

To consist of five members each:
- Printed and engrossed bills.
- Public printing.
- Rules.

8. The committee on printed and engrossed bills shall examine all bills, amendments and resolutions which are required to be printed or engrossed, before they go out of the possession of the Senate, and make report when they find them correctly printed or engrossed before they are read the third time; they shall also compare such amendments as may be made in the Assembly to Senate bills, and that are concurred in by the Senate after they shall have been reprinted or re-engrossed in the Senate for the purpose of seeing if they are correctly printed or engrossed. And no bill shall be passed unless it shall have been printed and upon the desk of each Senator in its final form at least three calendar legislative days prior to its final passage, unless the Governor or acting Governor shall have certified to the necessity of its immediate passage, under his hand and the seal of the State, nor unless the committee on printed and engrossed bills shall have reported that such bill is correctly printed or engrossed. All bills recalled from the Governor for the purpose of amendment, if amended, and all Senate bills amended by the Assembly, and returned to the Senate for its concurrence, and all bills amended by the report of a conference committee, shall be subjected to the provisions of this rule and the second clause of Rule 4.

9. The committee on revision shall examine and correct bills referred to it, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and ensuring accuracy in the text and references. It shall also report whether the object sought to be accomplished can be secured without a special act under existing laws, or by enactment of a general law.

10. Every report of a committee upon a bill which shall not be considered at the time of making the same, or laid on the table by a vote of the Senate shall stand upon the general orders with the bill and be entered upon the Journal.

Of General Orders and Special Orders.

11. The matters referred to the committee of the whole Senate shall constitute the general orders, and the business of the general orders shall be taken up as follows, viz.: When the chairman named by the President has taken the chair, the Clerk shall announce the title of each bill, with the printed number, or other matter, as it shall be reached in its order, when it may be taken up on the motion of any Senator without the putting of any question therefor, and be considered immediately, and so on until the calendar is exhausted, or a motion is carried that the committee arise. Any bill not so moved shall lose its preference for the day.

12. Whenever any bill or other matter is made a special order for a particular day, and it shall not be completed on that day, it shall, unless otherwise ordered, retain its place on the calendar, as a special order in the order of business in which it was considered; and when a special order is under consideration, it shall take precedence of any special order for a subsequent hour of the same day; but such subsequent special order may be taken up immediately after the previous special order has been disposed of.

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

13. The rules of the Senate shall be observed in the committee of the whole, so far as they may be applicable, except limiting the number of times of speaking, and except that the ayes and noes shall not be taken. Such committee may strike out the enacting clause of a bill and report that fact to the Senate; and if the report be agreed to by the Senate, it shall be deemed a rejection of the bill. But whenever the committee is engaged in the investigation of any charges against any of its members the rules of the Senate shall apply.

14. Bills committed to the committee of the whole Senate shall, in committee of the whole, be read through by sections. The report shall state whether or not said bill has been amended in committee of the whole. After the report the bill shall be subject to debate and amendment before the question to print or engross it is put; but such amendments only shall be in order as were offered and decided in the committee of the whole Senate, except by unanimous consent.

15. A motion that the committee rise and report progress on any bill shall always be in order, and shall be directed without debate.

OF BILLS.

16. Every bill shall be introduced by a Senator in his place, or on the report of a committee, or by message from the Assembly, and after its first and second reading unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, shall be referred to a standing or select committee, to consider and report thereon. When a bill is received as a message from the Assembly, and a Senate bill, identical therewith, is on the order of third reading in the Senate, or in the committee of the whole, the Assembly bill may be substituted for the Senate bill upon a vote of a majority of the Senate. A motion for such substitution shall be in order under the order of business of messages from the Assembly, motions and resolutions, or the order of business in which the Senate bill is. No private bill shall be introduced by a Senator, or on a report of a committee, unless accompanied by a memorial or petition signed and verified by the party or parties praying for the passage of the same, except by order of the Senate.

Every bill introduced by a Senator shall be in duplicate and shall have indorsed thereon a statement of its title, with his name.

The titles of all bills proposing amendments to the Greater New York Charter, or the Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Code of Civil Procedure, the Revised Statutes, the Consolidated Laws, or to any existing laws having a short title when introduced, must quote the descriptive name of the Code or the short title of the Consolidated Laws, or Revised Statutes, or law to be amended, with some brief reference to the subject-matter of the proposed amendment, and the Clerk of the Senate is hereby directed to return any bill to the Senator introducing the same, when this rule has not been complied with.

17. When a bill shall be reported by the committee of the whole, and not otherwise disposed of, the question shall be, "Shall the report be agreed to?" And when the report of such committee, if favorable, shall be agreed to and the bill not otherwise disposed of, the bill shall be ordered printed and engrossed for a

third reading. Upon such question the merits of the bill may be debated, and a motion to commit, or recommit, or to amend, as provided in the fourteenth rule, or lay on the table, or to postpone to a future day, shall be in order. If such question be decided in the negative, such bills shall be deemed lost.

18. Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed, and the President shall give notice at each, whether it be the first, second or third. No bill shall be amended or committed until it shall have been read twice, and no bill shall be read a third time out of its regular order, unless on a vote of two-thirds of all the Senators present voting; and all resolutions which propose any amendment of the Constitution, or ratify any proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States, shall be treated in the form of proceedings on them, in a similar manner with bills, and no bills shall be ordered to a third reading without having been acted upon in committee of the whole.

The calendar of bills on the order of third reading shall consist of all bills which have been ordered to a third reading by vote of the Senate, and, as well, all Assembly bills which, having passed the Senate, have been subsequently reconsidered upon recall from the Governor and thereupon amended by the Assembly.

19. After a bill or resolution to amend the Constitution shall be ordered to a third reading, no motion to amend the same shall be in order without unanimous consent; but any such bill or resolution may be committed prior to the final reading thereof.

20. When any bill requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators is under consideration, such concurrence shall not be requisite except on the question of its final passage.

21. The question on the final passage of every bill shall be taken by ayes and noes, which shall be entered on the Journal, and unless the bill receives the number of votes required by the Constitution to pass it, it shall be declared lost, except in cases provided for by the twenty-fourth rule, and such question shall be taken immediately after the third reading and without debate.

22. Every bill immediately upon its introduction shall be printed and placed on the files of the Senators. It shall retain its original printed number when reprinted, together with its new number thereafter during all stages of its progress. All bills reported favorably or for consideration, if reported with amendments, shall be immediately reprinted.

Every bill when introduced, and every amendment thereafter made to such bill amending existing law, must have all new matter underscored, and all matter eliminated by amendment from existing law must appear in its proper place inclosed in brackets. In the printed bill such new matter shall be italicized and all matter eliminated from existing law shall be inclosed in black-faced brackets. Where a printed bill is amended by eliminating new matter from such bill, the same shall be omitted in the reprint of the original.

It shall be the duty of the President to direct the Clerk to cause any bill appearing on the calendar and not complying with this rule to be immediately amended and reprinted so as to comply with the same.

There shall be printed for the use of the Senate as authorized by section seven of the State Printing Law, three hundred additional copies of such general Senate bills as may be designated by the Clerk of the Senate.

23. The vote on the final passage of any bill appropriating moneys or property, or creating, continuing, altering or removing any body politic or corporate, shall not be reconsidered whenever any such bill shall be lost, unless by a vote of a majority of all the Senators elected, but all other bills, when the same shall have been lost, may be reconsidered by a vote of a majority of all the Senators present and voting.

24. If, on taking the final question on a bill, it shall appear that a constitutional quorum is not present, or if the bill requires a vote of two-thirds of all the Senators elected to pass it, and it appears that such number is not present, the bill shall retain its place on the calendar and

be again taken up in its regular order.

ON MOTIONS AND THEIR PRECEDENCE.

25. When a question is before the Senate, only the following motions shall be received, and such motions shall have precedence in the order here stated, viz.:

1. For an adjournment.
2. For a call of the Senate.
3. To lay on the table.
4. To postpone indefinitely.
5. To postpone to a certain day.
6. To commit to a standing committee.
7. To commit to a select committee.
8. To commit to the committee of the whole.
9. To amend.

The motion to adjourn, or for a call of the Senate, or to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate, and shall always be in order except as provided in Rules 1, 32 and 47.

26. All motions shall be reduced to writing, if desired by the President or any Senator, delivered to the Clerk, and read before the same shall be debated; any motion may be withdrawn at any time before decision or amendment.

27. If the question in debate contains several points, a Senator may have the same divided, provided the division called for embodies a distinct principle or statement of fact.

28. A motion to postpone, commit or refer, until it is decided, shall preclude all debate of the main question.

29. When a blank is to be filled, and different sums or time shall be proposed, the question shall be first taken on the highest sum and the longest time.

30. When a question has once been put and decided, it shall be in order for any Senator to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after the bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of the possession of the Senate; and before the first day of March no bill or resolution shall be sent from the Senate on the day of its passage; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the next three days of the actual session of the Senate thereafter. Nor shall any question be reconsidered more than once. But when a bill or resolution shall have been recalled from the Governor or from the Assembly, a motion for reconsideration may be made at any time thereafter while the same is in the possession of the Senate, and all resolutions recalling a bill or resolution from the Governor or Assembly shall be regarded as privileged. No vote shall be reconsidered upon either of the following motions:

To adjourn.

To lay on the table.

31. All concurrent resolutions shall lie on the table at least one day, except as otherwise directed by Rules 18 and 30, and except concurrent resolutions referring to adjournment.

ON CLOSING DEBATE.

32. When any bill, resolution or motion shall have been under consideration for six hours it shall be in order for any Senator to move to close debate, and the President shall recognize the Senator who wishes to make such motion. Such motion shall not be amendable or debatable and shall be immediately put, and if it shall receive the affirmative votes of a majority of the Senators present, the pending measure shall take precedence over all other business. The vote shall thereupon be taken upon such bill, motion or resolution, with such amendments as may be pending at the time of such motion according to the rules of the Senate, but without further debate, except that any Senator who may desire so to do shall be permitted to speak thereon not more than once and not exceeding one-half hour.

After such motion to close debate has been made by any Senator no other motion shall be in order until such motion has been voted upon by the Senate. After the Senate shall have adopted the motion to close debate, as hereinbefore provided, no motion shall be in order but one motion to adjourn and a motion to commit. Should said motion to adjourn be carried, the measure under consideration shall be the pending question when the Senate shall again convene, and shall be taken up at the point where it was at the time of such adjournment. The motion to close debate may be ordered upon a single motion, a series of motions allowable under the rules, or an amendment or amendments, or may be made to embrace all authorized motions or amendments and include the bill, resolution or motion to its passage or rejection. All incidental questions of order, or motions pending at the time such motion is made to close debate, whether the same be on appeal or otherwise shall be decided without debate.

33. If at any time during the session of the Senate a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence of a quorum, the presiding officer shall forthwith direct the Clerk to call the roll, and shall announce the result, and such proceedings shall be without debate; but no Senator while speaking shall be interrupted by any other Senator raising the question of a lack of a quorum, and the question as to the presence of a quorum shall not be raised oftener than once in every hour unless the lack of a quorum shall be disclosed upon a roll call of the ayes and noes. Whenever upon a roll call any Senator who is upon the floor of the Senate chamber refuses to make response when his name is called, it shall be the duty of the presiding officer, either upon his own motion or upon the suggestion of any Senator, to request the Senator so remaining silent to respond to his name, and if such Senator fails to do so, the fact of such request and refusal shall be entered in the Journal, and such Senator shall be counted as present for the purpose of constituting a quorum.

Of Questions of Order.

34. All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

35. When the reading of a paper is called for, except petitions, and the same is objected to by any Senator, it shall be determined by a vote of the Senate, without debate.

36. When a Senator shall be called to order, he shall take his seat until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and if decided to be out of order, he shall not proceed without the permission of the Senate; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator. No second appeal shall be determined until the original appeal shall be decided; and if a Senator shall be called to order for words spoken, the words excepted to shall be immediately taken down in writing.

37. Upon a division in the Senate, the names of those who voted for or against a question shall be entered alphabetically on the Journal, if any Senator requires it, except on motion to excuse a Senator from voting, which shall be decided by count; and each Senator called upon, unless for special reasons he be excused by the Senate, shall declare openly and without debate his assent or dissent to the question.

Of Executive Session.

38. On motion to close the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of business which in the opinion of any Senator may require secrecy, and during the consideration of all business in executive session, the President shall direct all persons, except the Senators and Clerk of the Senate, his messenger, the Journal Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate to

withdraw; and during the discussion of said motion the doors shall remain shut; and every Senator and officer of the Senate shall keep secret all such matters, proceedings and things which shall transpire while the doors remain closed.

39. The proceedings of the Senate upon executive business shall be kept in a Journal separate from its proceedings upon legislative business.

40. The Senate shall go into consideration of executive business at such times as may be ordered by a vote of the majority of the Senators present. All nominations sent by the Governor for the appointment of any officer (except notaries public) shall be referred, unless the Senate otherwise orders, to a standing committee of the Senate. Nominations of persons for the office of notary public shall be referred to the Senator from the district in which the nominee resides, except that when the nominee resides in the city and county of New York, the reference shall be to the Senators from that city and county; and when the nominee resides in the county of Kings, the reference shall be to the Senators from that county.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

41. None but the President, Senators and Clerks shall be allowed to take books belonging to the Senate library; and on taking books, each of the persons above mentioned shall furnish to the Librarian a list of those taken and his name, and shall be responsible for them; and it shall be the duty of the Librarian to have a book in which to enter the delivery of the books so taken and their return, and it shall be his duty to see that the books in the library are kept in order and in their place at the opening of each morning session.

42. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Documents and his assistants to have the documents and bills promptly placed on the files of the President and Senators in the order of their numbers, and it shall be the duty of the postmaster to see that the mails are punctually delivered.

43. The Senate library, post-office and document rooms shall be opened every morning during the session of the Legislature at 8.30 o'clock and remain open until 5.30 p. m., and shall also be open during all the hours the Senate is in session, except that on Sundays the post-office shall be open from 12 noon to 1 o'clock p. m.

44. A rule of the Senate shall not be altered, suspended or rescinded without a vote of a majority of all the Senators elected; and a motion to suspend, alter or rescind any such rule, or any joint rule of the two Houses, shall not be in order, without the unanimous consent of the Senate, unless one day's previous notice thereof in writing shall be given; specifying the purpose of the proposed suspension, alteration or rescission; provided that nothing in this rule shall limit the provisions of the first and thirty-second rules.

45. Whenever a claim is referred to a committee, and the committee reports that the claim ought not to be allowed, and the report is adopted by the Senate, it shall not be in order to move to take the papers from the files for the purpose of referring them to a subsequent session, unless the claimants shall present a memorial for that purpose, stating in what manner the committee have erred in their report, or that new evidence had been discovered since the report, and setting forth the same in the memorial.

46. All resolutions calling for the expenditure of moneys must be decided by a majority vote of all the members elected to the Senate, upon a call of the roll.

47. For the purpose of securing the attendance of Senators, a call of the Senate may be ordered at any time, but such call shall not be in order after the voting on any question has begun, nor after the third reading of a bill has been completed,

nor after the motion to close debate has been ordered pursuant to Rule 32, unless it shall appear upon an actual count by the President that a quorum is not present.

48. Persons not members of the Senate, or officers or employees thereof, shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate only as follows:

1. The Governor, his secretary and messenger.

2. The members and Clerk of the Assembly, and clerks and messengers of the Assembly in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the Senate.

3. The elected State officers, heads of departments and their deputies.

4. Reporters of the Senate and of the Assembly designated under the rules, unless a designation theretofore given them has been revoked.

5. Ladies, and members of a Senator's family, or of the family of the President of the Senate, on the card of a Senator, or of the President of the Senate.

6. Former members of the Senate.

7. Any person not hereinbefore named may be admitted to the parlor of the Senate.

8. During the sessions of the Senate, no person other than a Senator, shall occupy the chair of a Senator.

49. An officer or employee of the Senate shall not solicit subscriptions, for any purpose, from any other officer or employee thereof, nor from any Senator. Nor shall any person be permitted to solicit or receive subscriptions or contributions for any purpose on the floor, or in the lobby of the Senate.

STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1913.

Senate.

ON FINANCE.

Messrs. Frawley, Ramsperger, Pollock, Murtaugh, Cullen, White, Fitzgerald, Sullivan, McClelland, Heacock, Emerson, Whitney, Wagner, Brown.

ON JUDICIARY.

Messrs. Murtaugh, Stilwell, McClelland, Pollock, Griffin, Torborg, Blauvelt, Foley, Velte, Coats, Thomas, Walters, Bussey, Wagner, Brown.

ON CITIES.

Messrs. Cullen, Frawley, Ramsperger, Foley, Stilwell, Fitzgerald, Sanner, White, Malone, Carroll, Argetsinger, Sage, Thompson, Stivers, Salant, Wagner, Brown.

ON LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

Messrs. Griffin, Fitzgerald, Wende, Carswell, Wagner, Wilson, Coats, Salant.

ON RAILROADS.

Messrs. Foley, Healy, Duhamel, Sullivan, Roosevelt, Malone, Carroll, McKnight, O'Keefe, Hewitt, Ormrod.

ON INSURANCE.

Messrs. Ramsperger, Blauvelt, Foley, Boylan, Duhamel, Velte, Fitzgerald, Herrick, Ormrod, Godfrey, Salant.

ON CONSERVATION.

Messrs. Sanner, Roosevelt, Seeley, Frawley, Patten, Carroll, O'Keefe, Sage, Wilson, Salant.

ON CODES.

Messrs. Stilwell, Griffin, Torborg, Carswell, Herrick, Wende, Roosevelt, Coats, Thompson.

ON TAXATION AND RETRENCHMENT.

Messrs. McClelland, Cullen, Frawley, Boylan, Heffernan, Patten, Wende, Sanner, Hewitt, Godfrey.

ON INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Messrs. White, Murtaugh, Blauvelt, Wheeler, Seeley, Patten, O'Keefe, Hewitt, Palmer.

ON COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

Messrs. Carroll, O'Keefe, Boylan, Torborg, Peckham, McKnight, Wheeler, Wilson, Argetsinger.

ON MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

Messrs. Sullivan, Stilwell, Heffernan, Patten, Torborg, Walters, Bussey.

ON PUBLIC HEALTH.

Messrs. Seeley, Peckham, Griffin, Stilwell, McKnight, Palmer.

ON PUBLIC EDUCATION.

Messrs. Blauvelt, Duhamel, Torborg, Herrick, Boylan, Thomas, Godfrey.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Messrs. Herrick, Griffin, Foley, Ramsperger, Roosevelt, Stivers, Hewitt.

ON AGRICULTURE.

Messrs. Roosevelt, Wheeler, Patten, Velte, McClelland, Healy, Peckham, Wilson, Godfrey, Palmer, Salant.

ON BANKS.

Messrs. Pollock, Peckham, Carswell, Heffernan, Healy, Emerson, Ormrod.

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS.

Messrs. Duhamel, Carswell, Wende, Pollock, Griffin, Walters, Palmer.

ON AFFAIRS OF VILLAGES.

Messrs. Wheeler, Peckham, White, Wende, O'Keefe, Heacock, Emerson.

ON CANALS.

Messrs. Malone, Peckham, McKnight, Heffernan, Healy, Carswell, Whitney, Walters.

ON PUBLIC PRINTING.

Messrs. Heffernan, Healy, Cullen, Stivers, Thomas.

ON REVISION.

Messrs. Wende, Malone, Herrick, Seeley, Carroll, Heacock, Argetsinger.

ON PRINTED AND ENGROSSED BILLS.

Messrs. McKnight, Patten, Sanner, Sage, Ormrod.

ON PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

Messrs. Healy, O'Keefe, Griffin, Murtaugh, Thomas.

ON RULES.

Messrs. Wagner, Cullen, Ramsperger, Sullivan, Brown.

INDIVIDUAL ASSIGNMENTS.

Senators.

The committee chairmanships are indicated thus: (Ch.). Republicans are indicated by a *.

Forty-fifth District.

Argetsinger, George F.* Cities; commerce and navigation; revision.

Twenty-third District.

Blauvelt, George A. (Ch.) Public education; judiciary; insurance; internal affairs.

Fifteenth District.

Boylan, John J. Insurance; taxation and retrenchment; commerce and navigation; public education.

Thirty-First District.

Brown, Elon R.* Finance; judiciary; cities; rules.

Forty-fourth District.

Bussey, Thomas H.* Miscellaneous corporations; judiciary.

Seventh District.

Carroll, Daniel J. (Ch.) Commerce and navigation; cities; railroads; conservation; revision.

Sixth District.

Carswell, William B. Labor and industry; codes; banks; privileges and elections; canals.

Thirty-fourth District.

Coats, Herbert P.* Judiciary; labor and industry; codes.

Third District.

Cullen, Thomas H. (Ch.) Cities; finance; taxation and retrenchment; public printing; rules.

Eighth District.

Duhamel, James F. (Ch.) Privileges and elections; railroads; insurance; public education.

Thirty-third District.

Emerson, James A.* Finance; banks; affairs of villages.

Twelfth District.

Fitzgerald, John C. Finance; cities; labor and industry; insurance.

Fourteenth District.

Foley, James A. (Ch.) Railroads; judiciary; cities; insurance; military affairs.

Twentieth District.

Frawley, James J. (Ch.) Finance; cities; conservation; taxation and retrenchment.

Fifty-first District.

Godfrey, Frank N.* Insurance; taxation and retrenchment; public education; agriculture.

Twenty-second District.

Griffin, Anthony J. (Ch.) Labor and industry; judiciary; codes; public health; military affairs; privileges and elections; penal institutions.

Thirty-second District.

Heacock, Seth G.* Finance; affairs of villages; revision.

Twenty-fourth District.

Healy, John F. (Ch.) Penal institutions; railroads; canals; public printing; agriculture; banks.

Fifth District.

Heffernan, William J. (Ch.) Public printing; taxation and retrenchment; miscellaneous corporations; banks; canals.

Seventeenth District.

Herrick, Walter R. (Ch.) Military affairs; codes; public education; revision; insurance.

Fortieth District.

Hewitt, Charles J.* Railroads; taxation and retrenchment; internal affairs; military affairs.

Thirteenth District.

McClelland, James D. (Ch.) Taxation and retrenchment; finance; judiciary; agriculture.

Twenty-ninth District.

McKnight, John W. (Ch.) Printed and engrossed bills; railroads; commerce and navigation; public health; canals.

Forty-eighth District.

Malone, John F. (Ch.) Canals; cities; railroads; revision.

Forty-first District.

Murtaugh, John F. (Ch.) Judiciary; finance; internal affairs; penal institutions.

First District.

O'Keefe, Thomas H. Railroads; conservation; internal affairs; commerce and navigation; affairs of villages; penal institutions.

Forty-sixth District.

Ormrod, William L.* Railroads; insurance; banks; printed and engrossed bills.

Twenty-seventh District.

Palmer, Abraham J. (Progressive and Republican.) Public health; agriculture; privileges and elections; internal affairs.

Second District.

Patten, Bernard M. Taxation and retrenchment; internal affairs; printed and engrossed bills; conservation; miscellaneous corporations; agriculture.

Thirty-sixth District.

Peckham, William D. Commerce and navigation; public health; agriculture; banks; affairs of villages; canals.

Eighteenth District.

Pollock, Henry W. (Ch.) Banks; finance; judiciary; privileges and elections.

Forty-ninth District.

Ramsperger, Samuel J. (Ch.) Insurance; finance; cities; military affairs; rules.

Twenty-sixth District.

Roosevelt, Franklin D. (Ch.) Agriculture; railroads; conservation; military affairs; codes.

Twenty-eighth District.

Sage, Henry M.* Cities; conservation; printed and engrossed bills.

Ninth District.

Sanner, Felix J. (Ch.) Conservation; cities; printed and engrossed bills; taxation and retrenchment.

Forty-third District.

Seely, John. (Ch.) Public health; conservation; internal affairs; revision.

Nineteenth District.

Salant, Henry (Progressive). Cities; labor and industry; insurance; conservation; agriculture.

Twenty-first District.

Stilwell, Stephen J. (Ch.) Codes; judiciary; cities; miscellaneous corporations; public health.

Twenty-fifth District.

Stivers, John D.* Cities; military affairs; public printing.

Eleventh District.

Sullivan, Christopher D. (Ch.) Miscellaneous corporations; finance; railroads; rules.

Thirty-seventh District.

Thomas, Ralph W.* Judiciary; public education; public printing; penal institutions.

Forty-seventh District.

Thompson, George F.* Cities; codes.

Tenth District.

Torborg, Herman H. Judiciary; codes; commerce and navigation; miscellaneous corporations; public education.

Fourth District.

Velte, Henry P. Judiciary; insurance; agriculture.

Sixteenth District.

Wagner, Robert F. (Ch.) Rules; finance; judiciary; cities; labor and industry.

Thirty-eighth District.

Walters, J. Henry.* Judiciary; miscellaneous corporations; privileges and elections; canals.

Fiftieth District.

Wende, Gottfried H. (Ch.) Revision; labor and industry; codes; taxation and retrenchment; privileges and elections; affairs of villages.

Thirty-ninth District.

Wheeler, Clayton L. (Ch.) Affairs of villages; internal affairs; commerce and navigation; agriculture.

Thirty-first District.

White, Loren H. (Ch.) Internal affairs; finance; cities; affairs of villages.

Thirtieth District.

Whitney, George H.* Finance; canals.

Forty-second District.

Wilson, Thomas B.* Labor and industry; conservation; commerce and navigation; agriculture.

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEES FOR 1913

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. Bush of Chemung; Levy of New York; Gurnett of Schuyler; Patrie of Greene; McDaniels of Tompkins; Evans of Sullivan; Rozan of Erie; Kelly, J. A., of Dutchess; Robinson of Suffolk; Pullman of Herkimer; Seeley of Steuben; Yale of Putnam; Adler of Monroe; Macdonald of Franklin; Shepardson of Chenango.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Goldberg of New York; McElligott of New York; Weil of New York; Cuvillier of New York; Greenberg, M., of New York; Donohue of New York; Gibbs of Bronx; O'Connor of Kings; O'Brien of Westchester; Phillips of Monroe; Sullivan of Chautauqua; Vert of Clinton; Schaap of New York.

On General Laws.—Messrs. McElligott of New York; Yard of Westchester; Silverstein of New York; Geyer of Erie; Eisner of New York; Grimme of Rockland; Hammer of Bronx; Lewis of New York; McCollum of Niagara; Prime of Essex; Smith, J. A., of St. Lawrence; Wood of Fulton-Hamilton; Jude of Chautauqua.

On Codes.—Messrs. McGrath of New York; Schwarz of Rensselaer; Greenberg, A., of New York; Dox of Schoharie; Carroll of New York; Deitz of Kings; Hamilton of Kings; Kelly, J. D., of New York; Cotillo of New York; Pembleton of Tioga; Richardson of Allegany; Knight of Wyoming; Sufrin of New York.

On Affairs of Cities.—Messrs. Caughlin of New York; McGrath of New York; Kennedy of Queens; Heyman of Kings; Madden of Westchester; McKee of Richmond; Kerrigan of New York; Campbell of New York; Daley of Onondaga; Geoghan of Erie; Allen of Oneida; Smith, T. K., of Onondaga; Baumes of Orange.

On Railroads.—Messrs. McCue of New York; Gillen of Kings; Wilmott of Kings; Taylor, T. D., of Rensselaer; Kenney of Ulster; Sutphin of Queens; Fitzgerald of Erie; Dennen of Kings; Kelly, J. J., of Kings; Monahan of Kings; Brereton of Warren; Norton of Washington; Seaker of St. Lawrence.

On Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.—Messrs. Gillen of Kings; Caughlan of New York; McCue of New York; Farrell of Kings; Kerrigan of New York; Oxford of New York; Carver of New York; Larrimer of Kings; Kelly, P. J., of Onondaga; Hearn of Erie; Yale of Putnam; Smith, M., of Dutchess; Malone of Albany.

On Insurance.—Messrs. Walker of New York; Rozan of Erie; Kane of New York; Ward of New York; Kelly, J. D., of New York; Esquirol of Kings; Burr of Kings; Bovie of Westchester; Tudor of New York; Benninger of Queens; Horton of Erie; Pappert of Monroe; Machold of Jefferson.

On Internal Affairs.—Messrs. Evans of Sullivan; Patrie of Greene; Willard of Cattaraugus; Telford of Delaware; Kelly, P. J., of Onondaga; Dorst of Erie; Hughes of Seneca; Gallup of Monroe; Squire of Schenectady; Van Woert of Lewis; Sweet of Oswego; Bryant of Genesee; Hopkins of Monroe.

On Banks.—Messrs. Heyman of Kings; Rozan of Erie; Taylor, T. D., of Rensselaer; Willard of Cattaraugus; Taylor, F. J., of Kings; Knott of New York; Gathright of Ulster; Maloney of Nassau; Ulrich of Kings; Hammer of Bronx; Richardson of Allegany; Norton of Washington; Seelye of Saratoga.

On Taxation and Retrenchment.—Messrs. Weil of New York; Geoghan

of Erie; Kenney of Ulster; Deitz of Kings; Donohue of New York; Fallon of Suffolk; Esquirol of Kings; Burr of Kings; Cotillo of New York; Lane of Bronx; Jones of Jefferson; Magee of Livingston; Baxter of Albany.

On Public Education.—Messrs. McKee of Richmond; Wilmott of Kings; Larrimer of Kings; McMahon of Bronx; Fitzgerald of Erie; Doty of Orange; Grimme of Rockland; Lewis of New York; Hammer of Bronx; Schnirel of Ontario; Edwards of Broome; Webb of Cortland; Schaap of New York.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Cole of Orleans; Pullman of Herkimer; Doty of Orange; Hover of Columbia; Seeley of Steuben; Hughes of Seneca; Gallup of Monroe; Van Woert of Lewis; Maloney of Nassau; Dox of Schoharie; Yeomans of Wayne; Gillett of Yates; Fallett of Madison.

On Public Health.—Messrs. McDaniels of Tompkins; Schifferdecker of Kings; Squire of Schenectady; Telford of Delaware; Kane of New York; Burden of Queens; Kornobis of Kings; Bovie of Westchester; Campbell of New York; Knott of New York; Bradley of Niagara; Webb of Cortland; Fuller of Oneida.

On Affairs of Villages.—Messrs. Butts of Otsego; Gurnett of Schuyler; Grimme of Rockland; Gatright of Ulster; Yard of Westchester; Cole of Orleans; Robinson of Suffolk; Seeley of Steuben; Hover of Columbia; Van Woert of Lewis; Gage of Montgomery; Grace of Cayuga; Pembleton of Tioga.

On Canals.—Messrs. Hearn of Erie; Small of Erie; Dennen of Kings; Finnigan of Kings; McCollum of Niagara; Sutphin of Queens; Squire of Schenectady; Fitzgerald of Erie; Daley of Onondaga; Cronin of Kings; Jones of Jefferson; Brereton of Warren; Seaker of St. Lawrence.

On Excise.—Messrs. Jackson of Erie; McCue of New York; McKeon of Kings; Walker of New York; Schifferdecker of Kings; Oxford of New York; Kiernan of New York; Burden of Queens; Denney of New York; Emden of Oneida; Smith, M., of Dutchess; Pappert of Monroe; Malone of Albany.

On Labor and Industries.—Messrs. Patrie of Greene; Schifferdecker of Kings; Greenberg, M., of New York; Emden of Oneida; Pullman of Herkimer; Butts of Otsego; McMahon of Bronx; Benninger of Queens; Small of Erie; Cronin of Kings; Sullivan of Chautauqua; Phillips of Monroe; Edwards of Broome.

On Revision.—Messrs. Schwarz of Rensselaer; Campbell of New York; Carroll of New York; Cotillo of New York; Denney of New York; Daley of Onondaga; Robinson of Suffolk; Dox of Schoharie; Bovie of Westchester; Smith, T. K. of Onondaga; Baumes of Orange; Knight of Wyoming; Jude of Chautauqua.

On Conservation.—Messrs. Gurnett of Schuyler; Schwarz of Rensselaer; Fallon of Suffolk; Pullman of Herkimer; Hover of Columbia; Brewster of Steuben; Maloney of Nassau; Gathright of Ulster; Ingram of Kings; Sweet of Oswego; Jones of Jefferson; Macdonald of Franklin; Volk of Kings.

On Commerce and Navigation.—Messrs. Farrell of Kings; Wilmot of Kings; Gibbs of Bronx; Taylor, F. J., of Kings; Ingram of Kings; Finnigan of Kings; Kelly, J. A., of Dutchess; Sutphin of Queens; Lane of Bronx; McMahon of Bronx; Seelye of Saratoga; Wood of Fulton-Hamilton; Magee of Livingston.

On Charitable and Religious Societies.—Messrs. Wilmot of Kings; Dennen of Kings; Eisner of New York; Kiernan of New York; O'Brien of Westchester; Emden of Oneida; Kelly, J. D., of New York; Brewster of Steuben; Hearn of Erie; Shepardson of Chenango; Tallett of Madison; Gillett of Yates; Volk of Kings.

On Penal Institutions.—Messrs. Madden of Westchester; Jackson of Erie; McElligott of New York; Carver of New York; Cole of Orleans;

Kelly, J. J., of Kings; Hamilton of Kings; Yard of Westchester; Butts of Otsego; Gibbs of Bronx; Smith, M., of Dutchess; Grace of Cayuga; Vert of Clinton.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Cuvillier of New York; Kennedy of Queens; Knott of New York; Ward of New York; Carver of New York; O'Connor of Kings; Geyer of Erie; McCollum of Niagara; Horton of Erie; Brereton of Warren; Gage of Montgomery.

On Public Printing.—Messrs. Garvey of Kings; Farrell of Kings; Cronin of Kings; Dorst of Erie; Tudor of New York; Greenberg, A., of New York; Robinson of Suffolk; Burden of Queens; Gillett of Yates; Hopkins of Monroe; Schnirel of Ontario.

On Public Institutions.—Messrs. Gallup of Monroe; Kornobis of Kings; Finnigan of Kings; Garvey of Kings; Hughes of Seneca; Taylor, T. D., of Rensselaer; Geoghan of Erie; Kane of New York; Yeomans of Wayne; Smith, J. A., of St. Lawrence; Machold of Jefferson.

On Claims.—Messrs. Kerrigan of New York; Goldberg of New York; Carroll of New York; Ward of New York; Hamilton of Kings; Ingram of Kings; Geyer of Erie; Benninger of Queens; Bradley of Niagara; Bryant of Genesee; Fuller of Oneida.

On Soldiers' Home.—Messrs. Brewster of Steuben; Monahan of Kings; Fallon of Suffolk; Small of Erie; Willard of Cattaraugus; Telford of Delaware; Bryant of Genesee; Baxter of Albany; Bradley of Niagara; Fuller of Oneida; Jude of Chautauqua.

On Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Kennedy of Queens; Silverstein of New York; Lewis of New York; Denney of New York; Garvey of Kings; Finnigan of Kings; Greenberg, A., of New York; Tudor of New York; Allen of Oneida; Prime of Essex; Adler of Monroe.

On Rules.—Messrs. Smith, A. E., of New York; Levy of New York; Bush of Chemung; Jackson of Erie; McKeon of Kings; Hinman of Albany; Yale of Putnam.

On Printed and Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Doty of Orange; Ulrich of Kings; Eisner of New York; Seaker of St. Lawrence; Grace of Cayuga; Sufrin of New York.

INDIVIDUAL ASSIGNMENTS.

Assemblymen.

Democrats, 104; Republicans, 42; Progressives, 4.

New York, 2.

Speaker, Smith, Alfred E., 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, real estate, 25 Oliver street, New York city. Rules.

Monroe, 2.

Adler, Simon L., 1911, 1912, lawyer, 811 Wilder building, Rochester. Ways and means, privileges and elections.

Oneida, 2.

Allen, Herbert E., 1910, 1911, 1912, merchant, Clinton. Cities, privileges and elections.

Orange, 1.

Baumes, Caleb H., 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, lawyer, Newburgh. Cities, revision.

Albany, 3.

Baxter, William C., Coal dealer. Watervliet. Taxation and retrenchment, soldiers' home.

Queens, 3.

Benninger, Albert C., real estate, 115 Foxhall street, Ridgewood. Insurance, labor and industries, claims.

Westchester, 2.

Bovie, Verne M., lawyer, New Rochelle. Insurance, public health, revision.

Niagara, 1.

Bradley, Frank M., farmer, Barker. Public health, claims, soldiers' home.

Warren.

Brereton, Henry E. H., 1911, 1912, farmer, Diamond Point, Lake George. Railroads, canals, military affairs.

Steuben, 1.

Brewster, Charles A., lumber, Addison. Soldiers' home (Ch.), conservation, charitable and religious societies.

Genesee.

Bryant, Clarence, 1911, 1912, treasurer, LeRoy. Internal affairs, claims, soldiers' home.

Queens, 1.

Burden, Samuel J., hotel keeper, 65 Webster avenue, Long Island City. Public health, excise, public printing.

Kings, 9.

Burr, Frederick S., real estate and insurance, 330 80th street, Brooklyn. Insurance, taxation and retrenchment.

Chemung.

Bush, Robert P., 1886, 1887, 1888, 1890, 1891 (Speaker, 1892), 1894, 1911, 1912, physician, Horseheads. Ways and means (Ch.), rules.

Otsego.

Butts, Laverne P., Merchant, Oneonta. Affairs of villages (Ch), labor and industries, penal institutions.

New York, 13.

Campbell, James C., 1912, undertaker, 827 Tenth avenue, New York city. Affairs of cities, public health, revision.

New York, 29.

Carroll, Charles J., lawyer, 106 East 84th street, New York city. Codes, revision, claims.

New York, 27.

Carver, Raymond B., civil engineer, 16 East 37th street, New York city. Electricity, gas and water supply, penal institutions, military affairs.

New York, 1.

Caughlan, Thomas B., 1904, 1905, 1906, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, broker, 81 Varick street, New York city. Affairs of cities (Ch.), electricity, gas and water supply.

Orleans.

Cole, Marc W., farmer, Albion. Agriculture (Ch.), affairs of villages, penal institutions.

New York, 28.

Cotillo, Salvatore A., lawyer, 277 Pleasant avenue, New York city. Codes, taxation and retrenchment, revision.

Kings, 20.

Cronin, Cornelius J., printer, 74A Schaeffer street, Brooklyn. Canals, labor and industries, public printing.

New York, 30.

Cuvillier, Louis A., 1907, 1908, 1909, 1911, 1912, lawyer, 172 East 122d street, New York city. Military affairs (Ch.), judiciary.

Onondaga, 2.

Daley, Stephen G., lawyer, 617 Onondaga Savings Bank building, Syracuse. Affairs of cities, canals, revision.

Kings, 11.

Dietz, Karl S., lawyer, 477 Park place, Brooklyn. Codes, taxation and retrenchment.

Kings, 10.

Dennen, George E., newspaperman, 76 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn. Railroads, canals, charitable and religious societies.

New York, 19.

Denney, Thomas F., salesman, 263 West 114th street, New York city. Excise, privileges and elections, revision.

New York, 19.

Donohue, Charles D., lawyer, 408 West 43d street, New York city. Judiciary, taxation and retrenchment.

Erie, 9.

Dorst, John, Jr., telegraph operator and real estate, Akron. Internal affairs, public printing.

Orange, 2.

Doty, William T., farmer, Circleville. Printed and engrossed bills (Ch.), agriculture, public education.

Schoharie.

Dox, Edward A., lawyer, Richmondville. Codes, agriculture, revision.

Broome.

Edwards, Mortimer B., lumber and farmer, Lisle. Public education, labor and industries.

New York, 17.

Eisner, Mark, lawyer, 170 Broadway, New York city. General laws, charitable and religious societies, printed and engrossed bills.

Oneida, 1.

Emden, Fred F., knitting machine fixer, 62 Erie street, Utica. Excise, labor and industries, charitable and religious societies.

Kings, 18.

Esquirol, Joseph H., real estate, 25 Crooke avenue, Brooklyn. Insurance, taxation and retrenchment.

Sullivan.

Evans, John K., 1910, 1911, 1912, merchant, Bloomingburgh. Internal affairs (Ch.), ways and means.

Suffolk, 1.

Fallon, Stephen A., real estate, Setauket. Taxation and retrenchment, conservation, soldiers' home.

Kings, 7.

Farrell, Daniel F., 1910, 1911, 1912, hatter, 378 17th street, Brooklyn. Commerce and navigation (Ch.), electricity, gas and water supply, public printing.

Erie, 7.

Fitzgerald, Joseph V., railroad clerk, Lancaster. Railroads, public education, canals.

Kings, 13.

Finnigan, James H., agent 183 Skillman avenue, Brooklyn. Canals, public institutions, commerce and navigation, privileges and elections.

Oneida, 3.

Fuller, John B., farmer, Marcy. Public health, claims, soldiers' home.

Montgomery.

Gage, Walter A., 1912, merchant, Canajoharie. Affairs of villages, military affairs.

Monroe, 5.

Gallup, Charles H., farmer, Adams Basin. Public institutions (Ch.), internal affairs, agriculture.

Kings, 14.

Garvey, James J., 1912, cigar dealer, 515 Leonard street, Brooklyn. Public printing (Ch.), public institutions, privileges and elections.

Ulster, 2.

Gathright, Eldridge M., lawyer, Marlborough. Banks, affairs of villages, conservation.

Erie, 8.

Geoghan, George, 1900, 1901, sanitary engineer, 321 East Ferry street, Buffalo. Affairs of cities, taxation and retrenchment, public institutions.

Erie, 3.

Geyer, Albert F., lawyer, 146 Grape street, Buffalo. General laws, military affairs, claims.

New York, 32 (Bronx).

Gibbs, Louis D., lawyer, 846 Beck street, Bronx, New York. Judiciary, commerce and navigation, penal institutions.

Kings, 2.

Gillen, William J., 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, bookkeeper, 12 Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn. Electricity, Gas and water supply (Ch.), railroads.

Yates.

Gillett, Edward C., 1912, farmer and fruit grower, Penn Yan. Agriculture, charitable and religious societies, public printing.

New York, 18.

Goldberg, Mark, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, lawyer, 222 East 72d street, New York city. Judiciary (Ch.), claims.

Cayuga.

Grace, Michael, 1912, building contractor, Weedsport. Affairs of villages, penal institutions, printed and engrossed bills.

New York, 26.

Greenberg, Abraham, 1908, attorney, 1210 Fifth avenue, New York city. Codes, public printing, privileges and elections.

New York, 10.

Greenberg, Meyer, 1912, lawyer, 104 Second avenue, New York city. Judiciary, labor and industries.

Rockland.

Grimme, Frederick G., lawyer, Sparkill. General laws, public education, affairs of villages.

Schuyler.

Gurnett, John W., 1905, 1906, 1911, 1912, merchant, Watkins. Conservation (Ch.), ways and means, affairs of villages.

Kings, 12.

Hamilton, William P., Jr., lawyer, 573 Second street, Brooklyn. Codes, penal institutions, claims.

New York, 35 (Bronx).

Hammer, Ernest E. L., lawyer, 2636 Morris avenue, New York. General laws, banks, public education.

Erie, 5.

Hearn, Richard F., 1910, 1911, 1912, manager, 434 North Division street, Buffalo. Canals (Ch.), electricity, gas and water supply, charitable and religious societies.

Kings, 21.

Heyman, Harry, 1911, 1912, butcher, 321 Lorimer street, Brooklyn. Bank (Ch.), affairs of cities.

Albany, 1.

Hinman, Harold, J., 1910, 1911, 1912, lawyer, 357 Madison avenue, Albany. Rules.

Monroe, 1.

Hopkins, Jared W., 1912, farmer, Pittsford. Internal affairs, public printing.

Erie, 2.

Horton, Clinton T., 1912, lawyer, 905 D. S. Morgan building, Buffalo. Insurance, military affairs.

Columbia.

Hover, Alexander W., farmer and merchant, Germantown. Agriculture, affairs of villages, conservation.

Seneca.

Hughes, Augustus S., merchant, 114 Fall street, Seneca Falls. Internal affairs, agriculture, public institutions.

Kings, 23.

Ingram, Thomas L., painter and decorator, 1966 Fulton street, Brooklyn. Conservation, commerce and navigation, claims.

Erie, 4.

Jackson, Edward D., 1907, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, switchman, 304 Smith street, Buffalo. Excise (Ch.), rules, penal institutions.

Chautauqua, 1.

Jude, George W., lawyer, Jamestown. General laws, revision, soldiers' home.

New York, 21.

Kane, Thomas, salesman, 334 West 124th street, New York city. Insurance, public health, public institutions.

Dutchess, 2.

Kelly, John A., lawyer, 328 Church street, Poughkeepsie. Ways and means, commerce and navigation.

Kings, 1.

Kelly, John J., master horseshoer, 135 Pacific street, Brooklyn. Railroads, penal institutions.

New York, 12.

Kelly, Joseph D., lawyer, 223 East 17th street, New York city. Codes, insurance, charitable and religious societies.

Onondaga, 1.

Kelly, Patrick J., merchant, Marcellus. Electricity, gas and water supply, internal affairs.

Ulster, 1.

Kenney, Lawrence M., blue stone dealer, Saugerties. Railroads, taxation and retrenchment.

Queens, 2.

Kennedy, Alfred J., 1911, 1912, real estate, 27 South Eleventh avenue, Whitestone. Privileges and elections (Ch.), affairs of cities, military affairs.

New York, 11.

Kerrigan, John, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1893, real estate, 342 West 47th street, New York city. Claims (Ch.), affairs of cities, electricity, gas and water supply.

New York, 24.

Kiernan, Owen M., inspector of fuel, 163 East 89th street, New York city. Excise, charitable and religious societies.

Wyoming.

Knight, John, lawyer, Arcade. Codes, revision.

New York, 25.

Knott, David H., apartment hotel, 103 Waverley place, New York city. Banks, public health, military affairs.

Kings, 4.

Kornobis, Harry W., veterinarian, 910 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn. Public health, public institutions.

New York, 33 (Bronx).

Lane, Thomas J., real estate, 535 St. Ann's avenue, New York city. Taxation and retrenchment, commerce and navigation.

Kings, 16.

Larrimer, Jesse P., engineer and contractor, 1533 West Sixth street, Brooklyn. Electricity, gas and water supply, public education.

New York, 4.

Levy, Aaron J., 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, lawyer, 307 East Broadway, New York city. Ways and means, rules.

New York, 23.

Lewis, David C., lawyer, 189 Edgecomb avenue, New York city. General laws, public education, privileges and elections.

Franklin.

Macdonald, Alexander, 1910, 1911, 1912, bank cashier, St. Regis Falls. Ways and means, conservation.

Jefferson, 1.

Machold, H. Edmund, 1912, farmer, Ellisburg. Insurance, public institutions.

Westchester, 1.

Madden, Tracy P., 1912, lawyer, 72 Warburton avenue, Yonkers. Penal institutions (Ch.), affairs of cities.

Livingston.

Magee, Edward M., agriculturist, Groveland Station. Taxation and retrenchment, commerce and navigation.

Albany, 2.

Malone, John G., 1912, electrical contractor, 8 Wendell street, Albany. Electricity, gas and water supply, excise.

Nassau.

Maloney, Thomas B., broker, Great Neck Station, Long Island. Banks, agriculture, conservation.

New York, 16.

McCue, Martin G., 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, laundry supply, 238 East 46th street, New York city. Railroads (Ch.), excise, electricity, gas and water supply.

Niagara, 2.

McCollum, Eugene A., attorney, 55 Main street, Lockport. General laws, canals, military affairs.

Tompkins.

McDaniels, Minor, 1911, 1912, physician, Ithaca. Public health (Ch.), ways and means.

New York, 7.

McElligott, Peter P., 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, lawyer, 428 West 24th street, New York city. General laws (Ch.), judiciary, penal institutions.

New York, 20.

McGrath, Patrick J., 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, lawyer, 300 East 81st street, New York city. Codes (Ch.), affairs of cities.

Richmond.

McKee, Ralph R., 1912, importer, Tompkinsville. Public education (Ch.), affairs of cities.

Kings, 8.

McKeon, John J., 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, real estate, 413 Smith street, Brooklyn. Excise, rules.

New York, 34 (Bronx).

McMahon, Patrick J., inspector of highways, 801 Tremont avenue, New York city. Public education, labor and industries, commerce and navigation.

Kings, 22.

Monahan, Joseph J., conductor, De Sales place, Brooklyn. Railroads, soldiers' home.

Washington.

Norton, Eugene R., 1906, 1907, roofing, slate, Granville. Railroads, banks.

Westchester, 4.

O'Brien, Mortimer C., lawyer, White Plains. Judiciary, charitable and religious societies.

Kings, 5.

O'Connor, Vincent A., attorney-at-law, 698 Decatur street, Brooklyn. Judiciary, military affairs.

New York, 3.

Oxford, Harry E., 1902, 1903, real estate, 41 Third avenue, New York city. Electricity, gas and water supply, excise.

Monroe, 3.

Pappert, August V., 1911, 1912, lawyer, 605 Insurance building, Rochester. Insurance, excise.

Greene.

Patrie, J. Lewis, 1910, 1911, 1912, attorney-at-law, Catskill. Labor and industries (Ch.), ways and means, internal affairs.

Tioga.

Pembleton, John G., 1912, lawyer, Tioga Center. Codes, affairs of villages.

Monroe, 4.

Phillips, Cyrus W., 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, lawyer, 713 Insurance building, Rochester. Judiciary, labor and industries.

Essex.

Prime, Spencer G., 2d, 1912, lawyer, Upper Jay. General laws, privileges and elections.

Herkimer.

Pullman, E. Bert, manufacturer, Fulton Chain. Ways and means, agriculture, labor and industries, conservation.

Allegany.

Richardson, Ransom L., 1912, lawyer, Fillmore. Codes, banks.

Suffolk, 2.

Robinson, John J., lawyer, Centerport. Ways and means, affairs of villages, revision, public printing.

Erie, 6.

Rozan, James M., 1909, 1910, 1912, real estate and insurance, 496 Fillmore avenue, Buffalo. Ways and means, insurance, banks.

New York, 31.

Schaap, Michael, lawyer, 2041 Fifth avenue, New York city. Judiciary, public education.

Kings, 19.

Schifferdecker, Jacob, 1911, 1912, real estate and insurance, 225 Hamburg avenue, Brooklyn. Public health, excise, labor and industries.

Ontario.

Schnirel, Herman F., professor of modern languages, Geneva. Public education, public printing.

Rensselaer, 1.

Schwarz, C. Fred, 1912, lawyer, 174 Fourth street, Troy. Revision (Ch.), codes, conservation.

St. Lawrence, 1.

Seaker, Frank L., 1912, farmer, Gouverneur. Railroads, canals, printed and engrossed bills.

Steuben, 2.

Seely, James L., Jr., cigar manufacturer, Canisteo. Ways and means, agriculture, affairs of villages.

Saratoga.

Seelye, Gilbert T., farmer, Burnt Hills. Banks, commerce and navigation.

Chenango.

Shepardson, Walter A., 1910, 1911, 1912, retired farmer, Norwich. Ways and means, charitable and religious societies.

New York, 6.

Silverstein, Jacob, lawyer, 146 Lewis street, New York city. General laws, privileges and elections.

Erie, 1.

Small, George F., print cutter, 42 Tenth street, Buffalo. Canals, labor and industries, soldiers' home.

St. Lawrence, 2.

Smith, John A., attorney, North Lawrence. General laws, public institutions.

Dutchess, 1.

Smith, Myron, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1912, coal and ice, Millbrook. Electricity, gas and water supply, excise, penal institutions.

Onondaga, 3.

Smith, Thomas K., 1911, 1912, lawyer, 58 Wieting block, Syracuse. Cities, revision.

Schenectady.

Squire, Arthur P., physician, Rotterdam Junction. Internal affairs, public health, canals.

New York, 8.

Svfrin, Solomon, lawyer, 107 Rivington street, New York city. Codes, printed and engrossed bills.

Chautauqua, 2.

Sullivan, John L., 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, lawyer, Dunkirk. Judiciary, labor and industries.

Queens, 4.

Sutphin, Howard, broker, Jamaica. Railroads, canals, commerce and navigation.

Oswego.

Sweet, Thaddeus C., 1910, 1911, 1912, paper manufacturer, Phoenix. Internal affairs, conservation.

Madison.

Tallett, Morell E., 1912, coal and produce, DeRuyter. Agriculture, charitable and religious societies.

Delaware.

Telford, John W., physician, Margaretville. Internal affairs, public health, soldiers' home.

Kings, 3.

Taylor, Frank J., riveter, 50 Van Dyke street, Brooklyn. Banks, commerce and navigation.

Rensselaer, 2.

Taylor, Tracey D., real estate, Berlin. Railroads, banks, public institutions.

New York, 14.

Tudor, Robert L., publisher, 459 Lexington avenue, New York city. Insurance, public printing, privileges and elections.

Kings, 17.

Ulrich, Frederick, designer and draughtsman, 1476A Fulton street, Brooklyn. Banks, printed and engrossed bills.

Lewis.

Van Woert, James B., farmer, Greig. Internal affairs, agriculture, affairs of villages.

Clinton.

Vert, Charles J., 1912, lawyer, Plattsburg. Judiciary, penal institutions.

Kings, 6.

Volk, Lester D., physician, 140½ Floyd street, Brooklyn. Conservation, charitable and religious societies.

New York, 5.

Walker, James J., 1910, 1911, 1912, lawyer, 6 St. Luke's place, New York city. Insurance (Ch.), excise.

New York, 15.

Ward, Theodore H., lawyer, 324 West 83d street, New York city. Insurance, military affairs, claims.

Cortland.

Webb, Niles F., farmer, Cortland, R. F. D. 4. Public education, public health.

New York, 22.

Weil, Edward, 1911, 1912, lawyer, 132 Nassau street, New York city. Taxation and retrenchment (Ch.), judiciary.

Cattaraugus.

Willard, Clare, banker, Allegany. Banks, internal affairs, soldiers' home.

Kings, 15.

Willmott, Thomas E., 1912, piano maker, 194 Russell street, Brooklyn. Charitable and religious societies (Ch.), railroads, public education, commerce and navigation.

Fulton-Hamilton.

Wood, James H., lawyer, Gloversville. General laws, commerce and navigation.

Putnam.

Yale, John R., 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, contractor, Brewster. Ways and means, electricity, gas and water supply, rules.

Westchester, 3.

Yard, Wilson R., lawyer, Pleasantville. General laws, affairs of villages, penal institutions.

Wayne.

Yeomans, Albert, 1911, 1912, fruit grower and farmer, Walworth, Agriculture, public institutions.

SPEAKERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

From 1777 to 1913.

NAMES.	Years of service.
Walter Livingston	1777–8.
Evert Bancker	1779–82.
John Hathon	1784.
John Lansing, Jr	1786, '88.
Richard Varick	1787–8.
Gulian Ver Planck	1789, '96.
John Watts	1791–2.
James Watson	1794–5, 1810.
William North	1795.
Dirck Ten Broeck	1798–1800.
Samuel Osgood	1802.
Thomas Storm	1802–3.
Alexander Sheldon	1804–6, '8, '12.
Andrew McCord	1807.
James W. Wilkins	1808.
Nathan Sanford	1811.
Jacob R. Van Rensselaer	1812.
James Emott	1814, '26.
Samuel Young	1814.
Daniel Cruger	1816.
David Woods	1816–18.
Obadiah German	1819.
John C. Spencer	1820.
Peter Sharp	1820.
Samuel B. Romaine	1822.
Peter R. Livingston	1823.
Richard Goodell	1824.
Clarkson Crolius	1825.
Erastus Root	1827–8, '30.
Peter Robinson	1829.
George R. Davis	1831, '43.
Charles L. Livingston	1832–3.
William Baker	1834.
Charles Humphrey	1835–6.
Edward Livingston	1837.
Luther Bradish	1838.
George W. Patterson	1839–40.
Peter B. Porter, Jr	1841.
Levi S. Chatfield	1842.
Elisha Litchfield	1844.
Horatio Seymour	1845.
William Crain	1846.
William C. Hasbrouck	1847.
Amos K. Hadley	1848–9.
Noble L. Elderkin	1850, '62.
Henry J. Raymond	1851.
J. B. Varnum, Jr. (extra session)	1851.
Jonas C. Heartt	1852.
William H. Ludlow	1853.
Robert H. Pruyn	1854.
DeWitt C. Littlejohn	1855, '57, '59–61.
Orville Robinson	1856.
Thomas G. Alvord	1858, '64, '79.
Theophilus C. Callicot	1863.
George G. Hoskins	1865.
Lyman Tremain	1866.
Edmund L. Pitts	1867.
William Hitchman	1868, '70–71.
Truman G. Younglove	1869.
Henry Smith	1872.
Alonzo B. Cornell	1873.
James W. Husted	1874, '76,'78,'86-7,'90
Jeremiah McGuire	1875.
George B. Sloan	1877.
George H. Sharpe	1880–1.
Charles E. Patterson	1882.
Alfred C. Chapin	1883.
Titus Sheard	1884.
George Z. Erwin	1885.
Fremont Cole	1888–9.
William F. Sheehan	1891.
Robert P. Bush	1892.
William Sulzer	1893.
George R. Malby	1894.
Hamilton Fish	1895–'96.
James M. E. O'Grady	1897–98.
S. Fred. Nixon	1899–1905.
Jas. W. Wadsworth, Jr	1908–10.
Daniel D. Frisbie	1911.
Edwin A. Merritt, Jr	1912.
Alfred E. Smith	1913.

CLERKS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

From 1777 to 1913.

NAMES.	Residences.	Years of service.
John McKesson		1777
Oliver L. Kerr		1794
James Van Ingen		1796, 1810, '12, '13
Solomon Southwick	Albany	1803–6
Gerrit Y. Lansing	Albany	1807
Daniel Rodman		1808–9
Samuel North		1811
Aaron Clark		1814–19
Dirck L. Van Derheyden		1820–1
Edward Livingston		1822–4, '26
Horatio Merchant		1825
Francis Seger	Lyonsdale	1828, '33
Philip Reynolds, Jr.	Fonda	1834–7
Jarvis N. Lake	Little Falls	1838–9
Philander B. Prindle	Norwich	1840–1, '7–9
John O. Cole	Albany	1842
Henry N. Wales	Albany	1843
James R. Rose	Albany	1844–5, '50
William W. Dean	Laurens	1846
Richard U. Sherman	New Hartford	1851–2, '54–6
John S. Nafew	Albany	1853
William Richardson	Albany	1857, '59, '60
David Wilson	Albany	1858
Hanson A. Risley	Dunkirk	1861
Joseph B. Cushman	Utica	1862–6
Luther Caldwell	Elmira	1867
Edward F. Underhill	Brooklyn	1869
Cornelius W. Armstrong	Albany	1868, '70
Cornelius W. Underwood	Auburn	1872
Edward M. Johnson*	Oneonta	1872, '76–82
John O'Donnell	Lowville	1873, '74
Hiram Calkins	New York	1875
Walter H. Bunn	Cooperstown	1883
Charles A. Chickering	Copenhagen	1884–90
Charles R. DeFreest	Troy	1891–93
George W. Dunn	Binghamton	1894
Archie E. Baxter	Elmira	1895
Archie E. Baxter	Elmira	1896–1907
Ray B. Smith	Syracuse	1909–10
Luke McHenry	Chittenango	1911
Fred W. Hammond	Syracuse	1912
George R. Van Namee	Watertown	1913

*Elected in place of Underwood, deceased.

LIST OF MEMBERS

OF THE

Assembly of the State of New York for Year 1913,

WITH POLITICS, RESIDENCE AND POST-OFFICE ADDRESS OF EACH.

ALFRED E. SMITH, OF NEW YORK, *Speaker*. GEORGE R. VAN NAMEE, OF JEFFERSON, *Clerk*.

Home address of Kings County members refers to Brooklyn. Home address of New York County members refers to New York City.

NAME.	Politics.	Post-office Address.	District.	County.	Residence in Albany.
Adler, Simon L.	Rep.	811 Wilder Bldg., Rochester	2	Monroe	Ten Eyck.
Allen, Herbert E.	Rep.	Clinton	2	Oneida	Albany Club.
Baumes, Caleb H.	Rep.	Newburgh	1	Orange	Ten Eyck.
Baxter, William C.	Rep.	Watervliet	3	Albany	
Benninger, Albert C.	Dem.	115 Foxhall St., Brooklyn	3	Queens	91 Eagle St.
Bovie, Verne M.	Dem.	New Rochelle	2	Westchester	6 Madison Pl.
Bradley, Frank M.	Rep.	Barker	2	Niagara	158 Hamilton St.
Brereton, Henry E. H.	Rep.	Diamond Point, Lake George		Warren	Albany Club.
Brewster, Charles A.	Dem.	Addison	1	Steuben	New Kenmore.
Bryant, Clarence	Rep.	LeRoy		Genesee	New Kenmore.
Burden, Samuel J.	Dem.	65 Webster Av., L. I. City	1	Queens	91 Eagle St.
Burr, Frederick S.	Dem.	330 80th St.	9	Kings	Ten Eyck.
Bush, Robert P.	Dem.	Horseheads		Chemung	144 Lancaster St.
Butts, LaVerne P.	Dem.	Oneonta		Otsego	The Hampton.
Campbell, James C.	Dem.	827 Tenth Av.	13	New York	55 Philip St.
Carroll, Charles J.	Dem.	106 E. 84th St.	29	New York	3 Madison Pl.
Carver, Raymond B.	Dem.	16 E. 37th St.	27	New York	The Hampton.
Caughlan, Thomas B.	Dem.	81 Varick St.	1	New York	Ten Eyck.
Cole, Marc W.	Dem.	Albion		Orleans	140 State St.
Cotillo, Salvatore A.	Dem.	273 Pleasant Av.	28	New York	174 State St.
Cronin, Cornelius J.	Dem.	74a Schaeffer St.	20	Kings	72 Philip St.
Cuvillier, Louis A.	Dem.	172 E. 122d St.	30	New York	New Kenmore.
Daley, Stephen G.	Dem.	617 Onondaga Savings Bank Bldg., Syracuse	2	Onondaga	Ten Eyck.
Deitz, Karl S.	Dem.	477 Park Pl.	11	Kings	81 Lancaster St.
Dennen, George E.	Dem.	76 Clermont Ave.	10	Kings	Stanwix Hall.
Denney, Thomas F.	Dem.	263 W. 114th St.	19	New York	The Hampton.
Donohue, Charles D.	Dem.	408 W. 43d St.	9	New York	81 Lancaster St.
Dorst, John Jr.	Dem.	Akron	9	Erie	266 Hamilton St.
Doty, William T.	Dem.	Circleville	2	Orange	Keeler's Hotel.
Dox, Edward A.	Dem.	Richmondville		Schoharie	19 So. Hawk St.
Edwards, Mortimer B.	Rep.	Lisle		Broome	New Kenmore.
Eisner Mark	Dem.	170 Broadway	17	New York	The Hampton.
Emden, Fred F.	Dem.	62 Erie St., Utica	1	Oneida	6 So. Hawk St.
Esquirol, Joseph H.	Dem.	25 Crooke Ave.	18	Kings	New Kenmore.
Evans, John K.	Dem.	Bloomingburg		Sullivan	266 Hamilton St.
Fallon, Stephen A.	Dem.	Setauket	1	Suffolk	4 Chestnut St.
Farrell, Daniel F.	Dem.	378 17th St.	7	Kings	Keeler's Hotel.
Fitzgerald, Joseph V.	Dem.	Lancaster	7	Erie	New Kenmore.
Finnigan, James H.	Dem.	183 Skillman Ave.	13	Kings	Keeler's Hotel.
Fuller, J. Brayton	Rep.	Marcy	3	Oneida	The Hampton.
Gage, Walter A.	Rep.	Canajoharie		Montgomery	The Hampton.
Gallup, Charles H.	Dem.	Adams Basin	5	Monroe	New Kenmore.
Garvey, James J.	Dem.	515 Leonard St.	14	Kings	72 Philip St.
Gathright, Eldridge M.	Dem.	Marlborough	2	Ulster	133 Jay St.
Geoghan, George	Dem.	321 E. Ferry St., Buffalo	8	Erie	Keeler's Hotel.
Geyer, Albert F.	Dem.	146 Grape St., Buffalo	3	Erie	New Kenmore.
Gibbs, Louis D.	Dem.	846 Beck St., Bronx	32	New York	The Hampton.
Gillen, William J.	Dem.	12 Vanderbilt Ave.	2	Kings	Keeler's Hotel.
Gillett, Edward C.	Rep.	Penn Yan		Yates	158 Hamilton St.
Goldberg, Mark	Dem.	222 E. 72d St.	18	New York	Ten Eyck.
Grace, Michael	Rep.	Weedsport		Cayuga	New Kenmore.
Greenberg, Abraham	Dem.	1210 Fifth Ave.	26	New York	Ten Eyck.
Greenberg, Meyer	Dem.	99 Nassau St.	10	New York	21 Jay St.
Gromme, Frederick G.	Dem.	Piermont		Rockland	The Hampton.
Gurnett, John W.	Dem.	Watkins		Schuyler	Ten Eyck.
Hamilton, Wm. Pinkney, Jr.	Dem.	573 2d St.	12	Kings	New Kenmore.
Hammer, Ernest E. L.	Dem.	2636 Morris Ave.	35	New York	180 State St.
Hearn, Richard F.	Dem.	280 S. Division St., Buffalo	5	Erie	New Kenmore.
Heyman, Harry	Dem.	321 Lorimer St.	21	Kings	Keeler's Hotel.
Hinman, Harold J.	Rep.	452 Broadway	1	Albany	452 Broadway.
Hopkins, Jared W.	Rep.	Pittsford	1	Monroe	Albany Club.

Members of Assembly — (*Continued*).

NAME.	Politics.	Post-office Address.	District.	County.	Residence in Albany.
Horton, Clinton T.	Rep.	905 D. S. Morgan Bldg., Buffalo	2	Erie	The Hampton.
Hover Alexander W.	Dem.	Germantown	.....	Columbia	Keeler's Hotel.
Hughes, Augustus S.	Dem.	114 Fall St., Seneca Falls	.....	Seneca	107 S. Swan St.
Ingram, Thomas L.	Dem.	1966 Fulton St.	23	Kings	70 Philip St.
Jackson, Edward D.	Dem.	304 Smith St., Buffalo	4	Erie	New Kenmore.
Jones, John G.	Rep.	Carthage	2	Jefferson	Albany Club.
Jude George W.	Prog.	Jamestown	1	Chautauqua	27 So. Hawk St.
Kane, Thomas	Dem.	39 Hancock Pl.	21	New York	New Kenmore.
Kelly, John A.	Dem.	Poughkeepsie	2	Dutchess	The Hampton.
Kelly, John J.	Dem.	135 Pacific St.	1	Kings	New Kenmore.
Kelly, Joseph D.	Dem.	223 E. 17th St.	12	New York	5 Pine St.
Kelly, Patrick J.	Dem.	Marcellus	1	Onondaga	16 So. Hawk St.
Kenney, Lawrence M.	Dem.	Saugerties	.....	Ulster	4 High St.
Kennedy, Alfred J.	Dem.	27 S. Eleventh Ave., Whitestone, L. I.	2	Queens	New Kenmore.
Kerrigan, John	Dem.	342 W. 47th St.	11	New York	46 Willett St.
Kiernan, Owen M.	Dem.	163 E. 80th St.	24	New York	146 Clinton Ave.
Knight, John	Rep.	Arcade	.....	Wyoming	159 Lancaster St.
Knott, David H.	Dem.	103 Waverly Pl.	25	New York	132 State St.
Kornobis, Harry W.	Dem.	910 Bedford Ave.	4	Kings	The Hampton.
Lane, Thomas J.	Dem.	535 St. Ann's Ave.	33	New York	18 Lancaster St.
Larrimer, Jesse P.	Dem.	1533 W. 6th St.	16	Kings	274 Hamilton St.
Levy, Aaron J.	Dem.	307 E. Broadway	4	New York	Ten Eyck.
Lewis, David C.	Dem.	189 Edgecomb Ave.	23	New York	The Hampton.
Macdonald, Alexander	Rep.	St. Regis Falls	.....	Franklin	132 State St.
Machold, H. Edmund	Rep.	Ellisburg	1	Jefferson	Albany Club.
Madden, Tracy P.	Dem.	87 Warburton Ave., Yonkers	1	Westchester	136 State St.
Magee, Edward M.	Rep.	Groveland Sta.	.....	Livingston	The Hampton.
Malone, John G.	Rep.	8 Wendell St.	2	Albany	8 Wendell St.
Maloney, Thomas B.	Dem.	Great Neck Station, L. I.	.....	Nassau	The Hampton.
McCollum, Eugene L.	Dem.	55 Main St., Lockport	1	Niagara	95 Lancaster St.
McCue, Martin G.	Dem.	238 E. 46th St.	16	New York	New Kenmore.
McDaniels, Minor	Dem.	Ithaca	.....	Tompkins	Ten Eyck.
McElligott, Peter P.	Dem.	428 W. 24th St.	7	New York	180 State St.
McGrath, Patrick J.	Dem.	300 E. 81st St.	20	New York	Ten Eyck.
McKee, Ralph R.	Dem.	Tompkinsville, S. I.	.....	Richmond	Fort Orange Club.
McKeon, John J.	Dem.	413 Smith St.	8	Kings	Keeler's Hotel.
McMahon, Patrick J.	Dem.	801 Tremont Ave.	34	New York	18 Lancaster St.
Monahan, Joseph J.	Dem.	70 Desales Pl.	22	Kings	70 Philip St.
Norton, Eugene R.	Rep.	Granville	.....	Washington	Ten Eyck.
O'Brien, Mortimer C.	Dem.	White Plains	4	Westchester	6 Madison Pl.
O'Connor, Vincent A.	Dem.	698 Decatur St.	5	Kings	The Hampton.
Oxford, Harry E.	Dem.	41 Third Ave.	3	New York	Stanwix Hall.
Pappert, August V.	Rep.	605 German Ins. Bldg., Rochester	3	Monroe	New Kenmore.
Patrie, J. L.	Dem.	Catskill	.....	Greene	98 Chestnut St.
Pemberton, John G.	Rep.	Tioga Center	.....	Tioga	The Hampton.
Phillips, Cyrus W.	Rep.	713 Ins. Bldg., Rochester	4	Monroe	Ten Eyck.
Prime, Spencer G., 2d	Rep.	Upper Jay	.....	Essex	The Hampton.
Pullman, E. Bert	Dem.	Fulton Chain	.....	Herkimer	The Hampton.
Richardson, Ransom L.	Rep.	Fillmore	.....	Allegany	The Hampton.
Robinson, John J.	Dem.	Centreport	2	Suffolk	17 So. Hawk St.
Rozan, James M.	Dem.	496 Fillmore Ave., Buffalo	6	Erie	New Kenmore.
Schaap, Michael	Prog.	55 Liberty St.	31	New York	27 So. Hawk St.
Schifferdecker, Jacob	Dem.	225 Hamburg Ave.	19	Kings	The Hampton.
Schnirel, Herman F.	Rep.	Geneva	.....	Ontario	42 Lancaster St.
Schwarz, C. Fred	Dem.	101 1st St., Troy	1	Rensselaer	
Seaker, Frank L.	Rep.	Gouverneur	1	St. Lawrence	New Kenmore.
Seely, James L. Jr.	Dem.	Canisteo	2	Steuben	85 Lancaster St.
Seelye, Gilbert T.	Rep.	Burnt Hills	.....	Saratoga	
Shepardson, Walter A.	Rep.	Norwich	.....	Chenango	New Kenmore.
Silverstein, Jacob	Dem.	146 Lewis St.	6	New York	Keeler's Hotel.
Small, George F.	Dem.	42 10th St., Buffalo	1	Erie	New Kenmore.
Smith, Alfred E.	Dem.	25 Oliver St.	2	New York	Ten Eyck.
Smith, John A.	Rep.	North Lawrence	2	St. Lawrence	132 State St.
Smith, Myron	Rep.	Millbrook	1	Dutchess	Stanwix Hall.
Smith, Thomas K.	Rep.	58 Wieting Block, Syracuse	3	Onondaga	Ten Eyck.
Squire, Arthur P.	Dem.	Rotterdam Junction	.....	Schenectady	
Sufrin, Solomon	Prog.	107 Rivington St.	8	New York	51 Jay St.
Sullivan, John Leo	Rep.	Dunkirk	2	Chautauqua	New Kenmore.
Sutphin, Howard	Dem.	Jamaica	4	Queens	Stanwix Hall.
Sweet, Thaddeus C.	Rep.	Phoenix	.....	Oswego	Albany Club.
Tallett, Morell E.	Rep.	De Ruyter	.....	Madison	Knickerbocker Apart.
Taylor, Frank J	Dem.	50 Van Dyke St.	3	Kings	Keeler's Hotel.
Taylor, Tracy D.	Dem.	Berlin	2	Rensselaer	
Telford, John W.	Dem.	Margaretville	.....	Delaware	266 Hamilton St.
Tudor, Robert L.	Dem.	159 Lexington Ave.	14	New York	The Hampton.

Members of Assembly — (*Concluded*).

NAME.	Politics.	Post-office Address.	District.	County.	Residence in Albany.
Ulrich, Frederick	Dem.	1476a Fulton St	17	Kings	164 Jay St.
Van Woert, James B	Dem.	Greig		Lewis	Ten Eyck.
Vert, Charles J	Rep.	Plattsburgh		Clinton	180 State St.
Volk, Lester D	Prog.	140a Floyd St	6	Kings	New Kenmore.
Walker, James J	Dem.	6 St. Lukes Pl	5	New York	The Hampton.
Ward, Theodore Hackett	Dem.	324 W. 83d St	15	New York	5 Pine St.
Webb, Niles F	Rep.	Cortland		Cortland	21 High St.
Weil, Edward	Dem.	132 Nassau St	22	New York	Stanwix Hall.
Willard, Clare	Dem.	Allegany		Cattaraugus	New Kenmore.
Willmott, Thomas E	Dem.	194 Russell St	15	Kings	72 Philip St.
Wood, James H	Rep.	Gloversville		Fulton-Hamilton	
Yale, John R	Rep.	Brewster		Putnam	Ten Eyck.
Yard, Wilson R	Dem.	Pleasantville	3	Westchester	The Hampton.
Yeomans, Albert	Rep.	Walworth		Wayne	19 High St.

OFFICERS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

NAME.	Office.	County.	Home Post-office.	Residence in Albany.
George R. Van Namee	Clerk of Assembly	Jefferson	Watertown	4 Pine St.
Joseph P. Zenger	Assistant Clerk	Erie	323 Brisbane Bldg., Buffalo	179 Hamilton St.
William K. Mansfield	Journal Clerk	Saratoga	Waterford	
John E. Stoddard	First Assistant Journal Clerk	Kings	1736 E. 13th St	New Kenmore
Peter O'Neil	Second Asst. Journal Clerk	Suffolk	Bay Shore	New Kenmore
John A. Pachler	Index Clerk	New York	339 E. 155th St	440 Second Ave.
William Collins	First Assistant Index Clerk	Westchester	156 Morningside Pl., Yonkers	Keeler's Hotel.
Edward B. Fowler	Financial Clerk	Queens	Whitestone	134 S. Knox St.
Frank A. Dugro	Assistant Financial Clerk	Kings	889 Lincoln Pl	37 Jay St.
Joseph Grady	Chief Engrossing Room	Kings	110 Norman Ave	55 Philip St.
Edward S. Moore	Chief Revision Room	Chenango	Norwich	126 State St.
Peter M. Oldner	Deputy Clerk	Kings	90 S. 9th St	746 Broadway.
Charles F. Bigler	Deputy Clerk	Chautauqua	Westfield	12 Chestnut St.
Louis Cohen	Deputy Clerk	New York	48 Madison St	Keeler's Hotel.
John J. Kenny	Deputy Clerk	New York	24 Bowery	Keeler's Hotel.
Anthony Dropik	Deputy Clerk	Erie	85 Lombard St., Buffalo	145 Lancaster St.
Frank Grady	Deputy Clerk	New York	988 Washington Ave	5 Pine St.
Philip Roth	Deputy Clerk	New York		
M. V. Fordham	Deputy Clerk	Schuyler	Watkins	12 Washington Ave.
Harry S. Germaine	Deputy Clerk	Queens	214 Shelton Ave., Jamaica, L. I	54 Philip St.
Edwin F. Bailey	Asst. Clerk Engrossed Bills	Tompkins	Ithaca	32 Eagle St.
Patrick J. Hogan	Speaker's Clerk	New York	9 Madison St	36 Lancaster St.
Lee F. Betts	Sergeant-at-Arms	Greene	Catskill	The Hampton.
Charles Durham	Principal Doorkeeper	Schoharie	Blenheim	86 Clinton Ave.
William Dardis	First Asst. Doorkeeper	Kings	91 S. 2d St	Keeler's Hotel.
John W. Doty	Second Asst. Doorkeeper	Erie	690 Elk St., Buffalo	69 Ten Broeck St.
John Nicedemi	Assistant Doorkeeper	Schenectady	554 Summit Ave., Schenectady	
Christopher C. Pontius	Assistant Doorkeeper	Seneca	Romulus	25 High St.
John Raftery	Assistant Doorkeeper	Kings	1003 Putman Ave	
Francis Waters	Assistant Doorkeeper	Kings	1436 70th St	127 Hamilton St.
Wm. B. Wharton	Assistant Doorkeeper	Kings	848 Bushwick Ave	72 Philip St.
Henry A. Tone	Assistant Doorkeeper	New York	2300 Broadway	Keeler's Hotel.
Wm. J. Doran	Assistant Doorkeeper	New York	555 W. 40th St	81 Lancaster St.
Charles Schwarz	Assistant Doorkeeper	Rensselaer	172 4th St., Troy	
John H. Nash	Assistant Doorkeeper	New York	401 E. 156th St	41 Ten Broeck St.
Wm. R. Golbas	Assistant Doorkeeper	Oneida	Utica	The Hampton.
John A. Carroll	Assistant Doorkeeper	Erie	Lackawanna	
Wm. Mesery	Janitor	New York	367 E. 158th., Bronx	Gateway Hotel.
Joseph Brown	Assistant Janitor	New York	134 W. 133d St	18 Congress St.
Barnes Holland	Assistant Janitor	New York	41 W. 99th St	Gateway Hotel.
Silas Brown	Assistant Janitor	New York	1310 Park Ave	81 Orange St.
John B. Scobax	Assistant Janitor	Kings	981 Blake Ave	7 Congress St.
Mortimer S. Kelly	Librarian	Chemung	Elmira	144 Lancaster St.
Antonio M. Caridi	Assistant Librarian	New York	403 Broome St	Stanwix Hall.
Frederick Schmid	Postmaster	Queens	Ridgewood	91 Eagle St.
W. W. Burgett	Assistant Postmaster	Schoharie	Fultonham	32 Eagle St.

Officers of the Assembly — (*Continued*).

NAME.	Office.	County.	Home Post-office.	Residence in Albany.
Francis X. Disney	Clerk Ways and Means Com.	Chemung	Elmira	144 Lancaster St.
T. J. Walsh	Clerk Cities Committee	New York	346 E. 19th St	49 Steuben St.
Timothy Shea	Clerk Judiciary Committee	New York	243 E. 71st St	46 Lancaster St.
Leonard J. Wilson	Clerk Codes Committee	Onondaga	Marcellus	16 S. Hawk St.
Adolph Ehret	Clerk Railroads Committee	New York	896 First Ave	New Kenmore.
George E. Heath	Clerk General Laws	New York	454 Convent Ave	New Kenmore.
Seymour Merritt	Committee Clerk	Sullivan	Liberty	266 Hamilton St.
Edmond Fitzpatrick	Committee Clerk	New York	252 W. 15th St	159 Lancaster St.
Lynn Gale	Committee Clerk	Otsego	Oneonta	81 Lancaster St.
J. C. F. Welsh	Committee Clerk	Greene	62 Green St., Catskill	98 Lancaster St.
Edward A. Bourne, Jr.	Committee Clerk	Richmond	New Brighton	130 Lancaster St.
Harry Petlits	Committee Clerk	New York	48 Rutgers St	185 Hudson Ave.
Julius Oberloskamp	Committee Clerk	New York	506 6th St	21 Jay St.
George R. Kerr	Committee Clerk	New York	317 E. 123d St	Bostwick.
Joseph A. Jordan	Committee Clerk	Niagara	348 Payne Ave., N. Tonawanda	New Kenmore.
John W. Ellis	Committee Clerk	Cattaraugus	Ellicottville	427 Hamilton St.
Thomas F. McGrath	Committee Clerk	Kings	461 Hancock St., Brooklyn	18 S. Hawk St.
Richard Downey	Committee Clerk	Erie	28 O'Connell Ave., Buffalo	49 Second St.
Thomas Duffy	Committee Clerk	New York	601 Tremont Ave	18 Lancaster St.
Henry O'Rourke	Committee Clerk	Richmond	Stapleton	Hotel Navarre.
William L. Lieber	Committee Clerk	Erie	53 Best St., Buffalo	
Harry E. Smith	Committee Clerk	Erie	76 Hoyt St., Buffalo	17 Park St.
Willis Brewer	Committee Clerk	Steuben		
Frank X. White	Committee Clerk	Orleans	Medina	140 State St.
Leon L. Hough	Committee Clerk	Steuben		
James S. Sweeney	Committee Clerk	Erie	210 Efner St., Buffalo	49 Second St.
Martin Eisenmenger	General Clerk	Monroe	Rochester	
Ralph F. Savage	General Clerk	New York	199 E. 17th St	49 Steuben St.
J. E. Robinson	General Clerk	New York	146 E. 47th St	
Jerry J. Sullivan	General Clerk	New York	6 Perry St., N. Y. C	5 Pine St.
Charles F. Boughton	General Clerk	Schoharie	Summit	202 Hudson Ave.
Corbin C. Hornbeck	General Clerk	Delaware	Hartville	252 N. Pearl St.
Thomas A. Broderick	General Clerk	Kings	147 Warren St	Hotel Navarre.
Peter H. Cassidy	General Clerk	Kings	383 Willoughby Ave.	746 Broadway.
James A. Manning	General Clerk	Westchester	New Rochelle	6 Madison Pl.
Martin A. Leach	Official Stenographer	Kings	416 E. 16th St	47 Myrtle Ave.
John F. Morris, Jr	Speaker's Stenographer	New York	150 W. 31st St	36 Lancaster St.
Don Holbrook	Clerk's Stenographer	Jefferson	Watertown	289 Hamilton St.
Edward N. Van Cott	Minority Leader'sStenograph'r	Albany	Albany	115 Livingston Ave
Gertrude D. Reidy	Stenographer	Chemung	Elmira	103 Columbia St.
Stasia G. Delury	Stenographer	New York	51 Varick St	159 Lancaster St.
George Schilling	Stenographer	New York	1277 1st Ave	46 Lancaster St.
Josephine Hogan	Stenographer	Albany	Albany	50 Emmett St.
Henry Mangan	Stenographer	Albany	Albany	212 Elm St.
C. J. Murphy	Stenographer	Erie	591 Prospect Ave., Buffalo	49 2d St.
John Sellman	Stenographer	Herkimer	Little Falls	181 Hamilton St.
Kitty Keough	Stenographer	Albany	Albany	30½ S. Ferry.
Rose McAllister	Stenographer	Tompkins	Ithaca	275 Hamilton St.
Gracia L. Patrie	Stenographer	Greene	Catskill	98 Chestnut St.
Rena E. Collins	Stenographer	Rensselaer	193 2d St., Troy	
Marie Burgess	Stenographer	Albany	Albany	16 S. Ferry St.
Helen M. Lucy	Stenographer	Chemung	Elmira	20 Lancaster St.
Josephine Cox	Stenographer	Albany	Albany	114 Elm St.
John W. Goodrich	Supt. Wrapping Dep't	Orange	Newburgh	Vendome Hotel.
Harry E. Savage	Asst. Supt. Wrapping Dep't	Jefferson	Dexter	Vendome Hotel.
Lewis W. Maul	Asst. Supt. Wrapping Dep't	Kings	438 61st St	Ten Eyck.
James E. Flanagan	Asst. Supt. Wrapping Dep't	Schenectady	801 Lincoln Ave., Schenectady	
John B. Williams	Asst. Supt. Wrapping Dep't	Erie	953 Michigan St., Buffalo	34 Chestnut St.
Philip Gaffney	Asst. Supt. Wrapping Dep't	New York	166 E. 67th St	46 Lancaster St.
C. D. Ferguson	Supt. of Documents	Lewis	Copenhagen	New Kenmore.
Andrew McGowan	Asst. Supt. of Documents	Kings	613 Classon Ave	12 Park St.
William Downs	Asst. Supt. of Documents	Erie	280 S. Division St., Buffalo	
Burtram Hobbs	Asst. Supt. of Documents	Westchester	Pleasantville	231 Madison Ave.
Stephen F. Hogan	Tally Clerk	Westchester	White Plains	6 Madison Pl.
George Nickerson	Mail and Document Carrier	Ulster	Ellenville	32 Eagle St.
Thomas Gordon	Post-Office Messenger	Ulster	Saugerties	711 State St.
A. M. Gaffney	Financial Clerk's Messenger	Kings	19 Kenmore Pl	New Kenmore.
James H. Millard	Messenger to Minority	Albany	Albany	371 Orange St.
Thomas F. McGowan	Messenger	Kings	490 7th Ave	251 Madison Ave.
M. Kiernan	Messenger	New York	302 W. 54th St	Keeler's Hotel.
William Hummel	Messenger	Kings	1267 Madison St	70 Philip St.

Officers of the Assembly — (*Concluded*).

NAME.	Office.	County.	Home Post-office.	Residence in Albany.
Frank D. Kelly	Messenger	Dutchess	Poughkeepsie	49 Ten Broeck.
Fred Bestle	Messenger	Rensselaer	47 Englas Ave., Troy.	
Patrick Broderick	Messenger	Rensselaer	Berlin	
William J. Foley	Messenger	Albany	1000–25 St., Watervliet	
Michael S. Rozenski	Messenger	Erie	85 Moselle St., Buffalo	225 Hudson Ave.
Abraham Saddlemire	Messenger to Committee	Albany	East Berne	32 Eagle St.
James Rodman	Messenger to Committee	Columbia	Hudson	
John J. Johnson	Messenger to Committee	Kings	90 Coffey St	Keeler's Hotel.
Harry White	Messenger to Committee	New York	131 W. 30th St	Gateway Hotel.
George J. Sherwood	Messenger to Committee	Rockland	Suffern	23 High St.
Francis Donnelly	Messenger to Committee	New York		
Felix P. Carroll	Messenger to Committee	New York	2575 Bainbridge Ave.	180 State St.
James Quinn	Messenger to Committee	Ulster	Kingston	94 Lancaster St.
James Callahan	Messenger to Committee	Nassau		
Vivany Moore	Chief Messenger	Schoharie	Cobleskill	71 Clinton Ave.
Daniel Fleming	Page	Albany	Albany	235 Orange St.
Wesley Ostrander	Page	Rensselaer	Rensselaer	
Charles J. Galaise	Page	Schenectady	308 Summit Ave., Schenectady	2 Park St.
Reuben Lazarus	Page	Albany	Albany	86 N. Allen St.
Harry Ives	Page	Rensselaer	209 Liberty St., Troy.	
Oliver R. Clapp	Page	Albany	Albany	40 S. Hawk St.
Joseph Wise	Page	Albany	Albany	22 1st St.
Frank J. McGouldrick	Page	Albany	Albany	23 Hulbert St.
William F. Flynn	Page	Albany	Albany	118 Clinton Ave.
Daniel J. Casey	Page	New York	102 Charlton St	84 Dove St.
John P. Ogden, Jr	Page	Albany	Watervliet	
Joseph F. Gallagher	Page	Albany	Albany	73 Elm St.
Albert S. Nussbaum	Page	Albany	Albany	865 Washington Ave.
John Hughes	Page	Albany	Albany	30 Catherine St.
Joseph Cassidy	Page	Albany	Albany	657 State St.
Peter Grant	Page	Albany	Albany	17 Park Ave.
Thomas J. Maloney	Page	Albany	Albany	71 Morton Ave.
Walter J. Burke	Page	Albany	Green Island	
Stephen J. Brennan	Page	Oneida	Clinton	74 Chestnut St.
John Merrigan	Page	Albany	Albany	762 Broadway.
Henry Sullivan	Page	Albany	Albany	531 Clinton Ave.

Previous Service in the Legislature of the Members of Assembly for 1913.

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	YEARS.
Adler, Simon L	Monroe	1911, 1912.
Allen, Herbert E	Oneida	1910, 1911, 1912.
Baumes, Caleb H	Orange	1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.
Brereton, Henry H. E	Warren	1911, 1912.
Bryant, Clarence	Genesee	1911, 1912.
Bush, Robert P	Chemung	1886, '87, '88, '89, '90, '91, (Speaker '92), '94, 1911, 1912.
Campbell, James C	New York	1912.
Caughlan, Thomas B	New York	1904, '05, '06, '08, '09, '10, '11, 1912.
Cuvillier, Louis A	New York	1907, '08, '09, '11, '12.
Evans, John K	Sullivan	1910, 1911, 1912.
Farrell, Daniel F	Kings	1910, 1911, 1912.
Gage, Walter A	Montgomery	1912.
Garvey, James J	Kings	1912.
Geoghan, George	Erie	1900, 1901.
Gillen, William J	Kings	1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.
Gillett, Edward C	Yates	1912.
Goldberg, Mark	New York	1907, '08, '09, '10, '11, '12.
Grace, Michael	Cayuga	1912.
Greenberg, Abraham	New York	1908.
Greenberg, Meyer	New York	1912.
Gurnett, John W	Schuyler	1905, 1906, 1911, 1912.
Hearn, Richard F	Erie	1910, 1911, 1912.
Heyman, Harry	Kings	1911, 1912.
Hinman, Harold J	Albany	1910, 1911, 1912.
Hopkins, Jared W	Monroe	1912.
Horton, Clinton T	Erie	1912.
Jackson, Edward D	Erie	1907, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.
Jones, John G	Jefferson	1911, 1912.

Previous Service — (*Concluded*).

NAMES.	COUNTIES.	YEARS.
Kennedy, Alfred J.	Queens.	1911, 1912.
Kerrigan, John.	New York.	1889, 1890, 1891, 1893.
Levy, Aaron J.	New York.	1908, '09, '10, '11, '12.
Macdonald, Alexander.	Franklin.	1910, 1911, 1912.
Machold, H. Edmund.	Jefferson.	1912.
Madden, Tracy P.	Westchester.	1912.
Malone, John G.	Albany.	1912.
McCue, Martin G.	New York.	1907, '08, '09, '10, '11, 1912.
McElligott, Peter P.	New York.	1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.
McDaniels, Minor.	Tompkins.	1911, 1912.
McGrath, Patrick J.	New York.	1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.
McKee, Ralph R.	Richmond.	1912.
McKeon, John J.	Kings.	1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.
Norton, Eugene R.	Washington.	1906, 1907.
Oxford, Harry E.	New York.	1902, 1903.
Pappert, August V.	Monroe.	1911, 1912.
Patrie, J. Lewis.	Greene.	1910, 1911, 1912.
Pembleton, John G.	Tioga.	1912.
Phillips, Cyrus W.	Monroe.	1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.
Prime, Spencer G., 2d.	Essex.	1912.
Richardson, Ransom L.	Allegany.	1912.
Rozan, James M.	Erie.	1909, 1910, 1912.
Schifferdecker, Jacob.	Kings.	1911, 1912.
Schwarz, C. Fred.	Rensselaer.	1912.
Seaker, Frank L.	St. Lawrence.	1912.
Shepardson, Walter A.	Chenango.	1910, 1911, 1912.
Smith, Alfred E.	New York.	1904, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, 1912.
Smith, Myron.	Dutchess.	1906, '07, '08, '09, '10, 1912.
Smith, Thomas K.	Onondaga.	1911, 1912.
Sullivan, John Leo.	Chautauqua.	1909, 1910, 1911, 1912.
Sweet, Thaddeus C.	Oswego.	1910, 1911, 1912.
Tallett, Morell E.	Madison.	1912.
Vert, Charles J.	Clinton.	1912.
Walker, James J.	New York.	1910, 1911, 1912.
Waring, Samuel C.	Ulster.	1911, 1912.
Weil, Edward.	New York.	1911, 1912.
Willmott, Thomas E.	Kings.	1912.
Yale, John R.	Putnam.	1902, '03, '04, '05, '06, '07, '08, '09, '10, '11, 1912.
Yeomans, Albert.	Wayne.	1911, 1912.

OFFICIAL REPORTERS OF THE ASSEMBLY, 1913.

Designated by the Clerk upon the Certificate of the Legislative Correspondents' Association.

NAME.	Paper representing.	Albany address.
John F. Tremain.	Manager Associated Press.	247-D Hamilton St.
Joseph L. McEntee.	The New York Sun.	122 S. Allen St.
Harry W. Smith.	Albany Argus.	28 N. Allen St.
William H. Brainerd.	Albany Evening Journal.	314 Western Ave.
James J. Montague.	New York American.	Ten Eyck.
Charles S. Hand.	New York World.	Ten Eyck.
Edward C. Cuyler.	Utica Press.	24 S. Hawk St.
John C. Crary.	New York Tribune.	29 Irving St.
Fred W. Wose.	New York World.	212 State St.
Jacob C. Knauber.	Syracuse Journal.	74 Washington Ave.
Albert E. Dale.	New York Evening Sun.	69 Elm St.
Walter S. Green.	Rochester Evening Times.	132 State St.
Samuel J. T. Coe.	New York Evening Journal.	563 Myrtle Ave.
George W. Franklin.	Troy Record.	326 8th St., Troy.
John D. Whish.	Manager United Press Association.	Box 39, Capitol P. O.
George W. Herrick.	New York Telegraph.	247 A Hamilton St.
Gustave Miller.	Brooklyn Freie-Presse.	132 State St.
John MacM. Stuart.	Albany Times-Union.	157 Lancaster St.
Victor T. Holland.	Syracuse Herald and Associated Press.	23 Lancaster St.
Thomas Peck.	Knickerbocker Press.	
Wm. B. Osborne.	National News.	Box 15, Capitol P. O.
Jacob Gramer.	New York Staat-Zeitung.	132 State St.
John M. O'Hanlon.	Legislative Labor News.	Troy.
Harold J. Hichman.	The Evening Times, Little Falls and Herkimer Telegram.	240 Quail St.
Theodore P. Wilsnack.	The Flushing Daily Times.	

ASSEMBLY RULES FOR 1913.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair each day at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned. He shall call to order, and, except in the absence of a quorum, shall proceed to business in the manner prescribed by these rules.

2. He shall possess the powers and perform the duties herein prescribed, viz.:

1. He shall preserve order and decorum, and, in debate, shall prevent personal reflections and confine members to the question under discussion. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

2. He shall decide all questions of order subject to appeal to the House. On every appeal he shall have the right, in his place, to assign his reason for his decision. In case of such appeal no member shall speak more than once.

3. He shall appoint all committees, except where the House shall otherwise order.

4. He may substitute any member to perform the duties of the Chair for a period not exceeding two consecutive legislative days, but for no longer period, except by special consent of the House.

5. He shall designate the persons who shall act as reporters for the public press, not exceeding thirty in number; but no reporter shall be admitted to the floor who is not an authorized representative of a daily paper. Such reporters, so appointed, shall be entitled to such seats as the Speaker shall designate, and shall have the right to pass to and fro from such seats in entering or leaving the Assembly Chamber.

6. He shall not be required to vote in ordinary legislative proceedings, except where his vote would be decisive.

7. He shall have general control, except as provided by rule or law, of the Assembly Chamber, lobbies and rooms and of the corridors and passages in that part of the Capitol assigned to the use of the Assembly. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries, corridors or passages, he shall have power to order the same to be cleared, and may cause any person guilty of such disturbance or disorderly conduct to be brought before the bar of the House. In all such cases the members present may take such measures as they shall deem necessary to prevent a repetition of such misconduct, either by the infliction of censure or pecuniary penalty, as they may deem best, on the parties thus offending.

8. He shall be ex-officio member and chairman of the Committee on Rules.

9. The Speaker shall appoint a majority leader, who shall be a member of the Ways and Means Committee and the Committee on Rules, and who, in addition thereto, shall be a member ex-officio of all other committees of the House and entitled to the same rights and privileges as other members of said committees of which he is an ex-officio member, except the right to vote.

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

3. Subject to the direction of the Speaker, the Sergeant-at-Arms shall enforce the rules of the House, enforce order in the Assembly Chamber, lobbies and rooms and exclude all persons from the floor except such as are entitled to the privileges of the same.

STENOGRAPHER.

4. It shall be the duty of the Stenographer of the Assembly to be present at every session of the House. He shall take stenographic notes of the debates in the House, and shall furnish a copy of the same, written out in long-hand, to any member applying therefor, upon the payment to said Stenographer of ten cents for each folio, which charge said Stenographer may receive in addition to his fixed compensation. The stenographic notes of the debates shall be filed with the Clerk, and shall form a portion of the archives of the House. The Clerk of the Assembly is authorized to furnish said Stenographer with proper stenographic blank books in which to record said debates, not to exceed fifty dollars for an annual session of the Legislature.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

5. The first business of each day's session shall be the reading of the Journal of the preceding day, and the correction of any errors that may be found to exist therein. Immediately thereafter, except on days and at times set apart for the consideration of special orders, the order of business, which shall not be departed from, except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, to be determined by a call of the roll, shall be as follows:

1. Messages from the Governor and from the Senate, communications from State officers, reports from State institutions and reports from the Committees on Revision and Printed and Engrossed Bills.
2. First reading of a bill by its title and reference of the same.
3. Reports of standing committees in their order. (See Rule 18.)
4. Reports of select committees.

After the foregoing orders have been finished, the following shall be the order of the day:

For Mondays:

1. Bills on second reading.
2. Bills on third reading.
3. Original resolutions during the months of January and February only.
4. Unfinished business (other than bills) may be considered.

For each other legislative day:

1. Bills on second reading.
2. Bills on third reading.

But messages from the Governor and Senate, communications and reports from State officers, reports from the Committee on Privileges and Elections involving the right of a member to his seat, reports from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, on Revision and on Rules shall be received at any time.

When the regular orders for any day shall be gone through the following shall be the order of business:

1. Bills on second reading.
2. Bills on third reading.

When the consideration of the orders of the day is not finished, those not acted upon shall be the orders for the next and each succeeding day until disposed of, and shall be entered first in the calendar without change in their order.

OF BILLS.

6. Concurrent resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State and concurrent resolutions proposing or ratifying amendments to the Constitution of the United States shall, for all legislative purposes, be deemed to be and be treated as bills. No bill shall be introduced in the House except in one of the following modes, viz.:

1. Bills may be deposited, at any time during the session, in a box to be known as the "bill box," which shall be under the immediate charge of the Clerk, and which shall be kept securely locked until all bills so deposited are removed by him, or by a deputy clerk authorized by him. Every bill shall be in duplicate, and both shall be indorsed with a statement of the title, accompanied by the name of the member introducing it.

At the close of each day's session one of said bills so deposited shall be handed by the Clerk to the Speaker for his examination after due record thereof has been entered in a book which shall be kept for that purpose. At the next regular session, as provided in subdivision 2 of Rule 5, the Speaker shall announce the introduction of all bills thus received by him for their first reading, and thereupon shall refer them to the appropriate committees with the consent of the House.

The other of said bills having first been entered in the record book shall, on the day of their reception, be filed by the Clerk with the Librarian of the Assembly, who shall keep a record thereof, which, together with the bills, shall, under his supervision, be subject to public inspection during the regular office hours of the library.

2. By report of a committee.

3. By order of the House.

4. By message from the Senate.

7. No private bill shall be introduced, but upon a memorial or petition presented to the House and signed and verified by the party or parties praying for the passage of the same, except by order of the House.

8. Every bill introduced shall, by its title, briefly indicate the purpose of the proposed law.

The subject of every private or local bill shall be expressed in the title as required by section sixteen of article three of the Constitution. The titles of all bills proposing amendments to any of the codes, to the Greater New York charter, to any chapter of the revised or consolidated general laws, or to any act having a short title, shall quote the descriptive name of the code, and may quote the short title of the law, and, except in the case of private or local bills must contain some brief reference to the subject-matter of the proposed amendment.

The title of every bill proposing amendment to any existing law, other than such as is hereinafter enumerated, must contain the number of the chapter, the year in which it was enacted and the title of the statute to be amended, together with some brief reference to the subject-matter of the proposed amendment.

Every bill amending an existing law must state in the first section:

1. If a code amendment, the descriptive name and section of the code proposed to be amended.

2. If an amendment to the Greater New York charter, it shall be described as follows: "Section —— of the Greater New York charter, as re-enacted by chapter four hundred and sixty-six of the Laws of nineteen hundred and one, is hereby amended to read as follows:"

3. If any other law, the section and chapter of the statute proposed to be amended, the year of its enactment and the title of the original, together with the chapter and year of all acts amendatory thereof; provided, however, that where a bill proposes to amend more than one section of such law, each section after the first section shall refer to said chapter proposed to be amended, and shall state the chapter and year of all acts amendatory of such section.

9. Every bill, immediately upon its introduction, shall be printed and placed on the files of the members. It shall retain its original printed number, when reprinted, together with its new number, thereafter, during all stages of its progress.

Every bill amending existing law, upon its introduction, and if reprinted must, in the body of the bill, have all new matter printed in italics, and all matter to be eliminated by amendment from existing law must be printed in its proper place in the bill inclosed in black-faced brackets, and, where a bill is amended by eliminating proposed new matter such new matter shall be omitted in the reprint of the bill. Whenever it shall be called to the attention of the Speaker that any bill introduced is not drawn or printed in accordance with the provisions of this rule, the Speaker may, in his discretion, direct the Clerk to cause such

bill to be immediately amended and reprinted so as to comply therewith, and when reprinted said bill shall be restored to the place it held when such direction was given.

10. All bills, whether introduced in the House or communicated by message from the Senate, shall, after their first reading, be referred to a standing or select committee, to consider and report thereon. Such committee may report any bill, either with or without amendments, or they may report adversely to the same. All bills reported favorably or for consideration, if reported with amendments, shall be immediately reprinted, and the amendments proposed by the committee, if amending existing law, shall be printed in italics in their proper position, except in cases where the committee recommend striking out certain words from existing law, in which case such words shall be printed inclosed in blackfaced brackets. Where a committee amends a bill by eliminating proposed new matter such new matter shall be omitted in the reprint of the bill.

All bills favorably reported shall, if the report be agreed to, be placed on the order of second reading; but where a bill has been reported adversely, and such report shall be agreed to by the House, it shall be considered as rejected. Where a favorable or adverse report is disagreed to, the bill shall be before the House for disposition. No standing committee shall be discharged from the consideration of a bill referred to it, nor shall an adverse report upon a bill be received, until, after such reference, the bill has been printed and placed upon the desks of the members and, subsequent thereto, the committee has held a meeting, or ten days shall have elapsed since the bill was placed upon the desks of the members and no meeting of the committee has been held. A standing committee shall not be discharged from the consideration of a measure except by a vote of a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly.

11. Every message from the Senate communicating an amendment shall be referred to the committee which reported the measure proposed to be amended, with power to report at any time.

12. Bills on the order of second reading shall be subject to debate before the motion to order them to a third reading is entertained; such bills shall be considered section by section. After the bill has been thus read through, one-half hour shall be allowed for debate, but no person shall speak more than fifteen minutes, except by consent of the House. The main question, however, if ordered, shall be on the advancement of the bill; but when amendments are pending the question shall first be taken upon such amendments in their inverse order.

13. Every bill shall receive three separate readings, and on three different days, previous to its passage, except by unanimous consent or when made a special order.

14. Petitions, memorials and remonstrances may be presented to the Clerk at the close of each day's session.

Of Resolutions.

15. The following classes of resolutions shall lie over one day for consideration, after which they may be called up and considered, under their appropriate order of business, upon one week's notice in writing specifying the date for such consideration:

1. All concurrent resolutions, except resolutions in reference to adjournments and those recalling bills from the Governor or Senate, which shall be regarded as privileged.

2. Resolutions containing calls for information from State officers or departments.

3. Resolutions giving rise to debate, except such as relate to the disposition of matters immediately before the House, such as relate to the business of the day on which they were offered, and such as relate to adjournment or taking recess for a day.

16. All resolutions for printing extra copies of documents shall be referred to the Committee on Printing, which shall report on each resolution within seven days after such reference.

17. All other resolutions calling for or leading to expenditures shall be referred to, and reported on, by the Committee on Ways and Means, unless the House shall designate some other committee.

COMMITTEES AND THEIR DUTIES.

18. The standing committees shall be as follows, viz.:

To consist of fifteen members:
Ways and Means.

To consist each of thirteen members:
Judiciary.
Affairs of Cities.
Codes.
General Laws.
Internal Affairs.
Insurance.
Banks.
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply.
Excise.
Affairs of Villages.
Labor and Industries.
Taxation and Retrenchment.
Canals.
Railroads.
Conservation.
Penal Institutions.
Public Education.
Charitable and Religious Societies.
Public Health.
Commerce and Navigation.
Agriculture.
Revision.

To consist each of eleven members:
Public Printing.
Public Institutions.
Military Affairs.
Soldiers' Home.
Claims.

To consist each of nine members:
Privileges and Elections.

To consist of six members each:
Rules.
Printed and Engrossed Bills.

19. The Committee on Revision shall examine and correct the bills which are referred to it, for the purpose of avoiding repetitions and unconstitutional provisions, insuring accuracy in the text and references, and consistency with the language of the existing statutes. It shall also report whether the object sought to be accomplished can be secured without a special act, under existing laws, or without detriment to the public interests, by the enactment of a general law, provided, that any change in the sense or legal effect, or any material change in construction, shall be reported to the House as a recommendation and not as an amendment. All bills other than Senate bills which have not been amended in the House shall be so referred prior to their third reading, except a bill which has been made a special order on second and third reading.

Each bill other than Senate bills, unless otherwise ordered by the House, or endorsed as having been prepared or examined by the legislative bill drafting department, shall, before such bill is sent to the printer, be delivered by the clerk to the revision committee. The revision committee shall examine such bills and shall have the power to correct or redraft the same in accordance with the provisions of this rule and so that the same shall conform to the provisions of rules eight and nine.

20. A report of a committee must contain the name of the committee making the same, the name of the introducer of the bill or other matter reported on; the title, if a bill, with the numbers thereof and the fact as to whether reported favorably, with or without amendments, for the consideration of the House or adversely. If the report be on a resolution, petition, memorial or remonstrance it must contain the recommendations, if any, of the committee thereon.

21. On or before the fifth day of April committees, except the committees on revision and on printed and engrossed bills, shall make final report upon matters referred to them unless further time is granted for cause, and after that date no bill shall be introduced, except by message from the Senate.

Of Special Orders.

22. Any matter may be made a special order for any particular day by the assent of two-thirds of the members present. When so made, a similar vote shall be requisite to rescind or postpone.

Committee on Rules.

23. During the last ten days of the session a notice may be given requesting that any matter be made a special order, or that the rules be suspended for the purpose of reading a bill out of its order, which shall be referred, without debate, to the Committee on Rules. The member making the motion or giving the notice shall submit in writing the reasons for making such special order or suspension, and attach thereto a copy of the bill.

The committee may report at any time, and such report shall stand as the determination of the House, unless otherwise ordered by a vote of a majority of the members elected. The committee shall not, however, report a measure, from the consideration of which a motion to discharge a standing committee has been made and lost, unless so instructed by the House by a vote of a majority of the members elected. The committee shall not be instructed by the House to report any matter as a special order or to report that the rules be suspended for the purpose of reading a bill out of its order, except by a vote of a majority of the members elected.

On Motions and Their Precedence.

24. When a question shall be under consideration, no motion shall be received except as herein specified, which motions shall have precedence in the order stated, viz.:

1. For an adjournment of the House.
2. A call of the House.
3. For the previous question.
4. To lay on the table.
5. To postpone to a certain day.
6. To commit.
7. To amend.
8. To postpone indefinitely.

25. A motion to reconsider any vote must be made on the same day on which the vote proposed to be reconsidered was taken, or on the legislative day next succeeding, and except in the case of a vote on the final passage of a bill, by a member who voted in the majority, providing, however, that the vote upon the final passage of a bill recalled from the Governor, the Senate, or a mayor of a city may be reconsidered at any time after it is returned to the House. Such motion may be made under any order of business, but shall be considered only under the order of business in which the vote proposed to be reconsidered occurred. The motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of any bill shall be privileged to any member, but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the House, unless subsequently recalled by a vote of the House, and in possession of the Clerk.

26. When a motion for reconsideration is decided, that decision shall not be reconsidered, and no question shall be twice reconsidered; nor shall any vote be reconsidered upon either of the following motions:

To adjourn.
To lay on the table.
To take from the table; or
For the previous question.

27. A motion to recall a bill from the Governor for correction may be made by or on behalf of the member who introduced the bill, under any

order of business, and the votes for consideration and amendment of such bill may be taken immediately upon its return.

28. The "previous question" shall be put as follows: "Shall the main question now be put?" and until it is decided, shall preclude all amendments or debate. When, on taking the previous question, the House shall decide that the main question shall not now be put, the main question shall be considered as still remaining under debate. The "main question" shall be the advancement or passage of the bill, resolution or other matter under consideration; but when amendments are pending, the question shall first be taken upon such amendments in their order.

OF THE ASSEMBLY CHAMBER AND ADMISSION TO THE FLOOR THEREOF.

29. The use of the Assembly Chamber by bodies other than the Assembly shall be within the jurisdiction and control of the Speaker, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

30. The following classes of persons shall be entitled to admission to the floor of the House during the session thereof, viz.:

1. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.
2. The members of the Senate.
3. The elected State officers and their deputies.
4. Persons in the exercise of an official duty directly connected with the business of the House.
5. The reporters for the press, as provided by subdivision 5 of Rule 2.
6. Ex-Speakers of the Assembly.

No other person shall be admitted to the floor during the session, except upon the permission of the Speaker or by vote of the House; and persons so admitted shall be allowed to occupy places only in the seats in the rear of the Assembly Chamber. All permits granted by the Speaker may be revoked by him at pleasure, or upon the order of the House.

31. No person shall be entitled to the privileges of the floor of the Assembly as a legislative reporter of a newspaper who is interested in pending or contemplated legislation, or who is employed by or receives compensation from any corporation for influencing legislation.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

32. Every member who shall be within the bar of the House when a question is stated from the Chair shall vote thereon, unless he is excused by the House, or unless he be directly interested in the question; nor shall the roll of absentees be more than once called. The bar of the House shall be deemed to include the entire Assembly Chamber.

33. In all cases of the absence of members during the session of the House, the members present may take such measures as they shall deem necessary to secure their presence, and in addition to suspending them from the service of the House for a given period, may inflict such censure or pecuniary penalty as they may deem just on those who, on being called for that purpose, shall not render a sufficient excuse for their absence.

34. For the purpose of securing the attendance of members, a call of the House may be made, but such call shall not be in order after the main question has been ordered, nor after the voting on the question has commenced, nor after the third reading of a bill has been completed. While a call of the House is in progress no other business shall be transacted except by order of the House.

35. When less than a quorum vote on any subject under the consideration of the House, it shall be in order, on motion, to close the bar of the House, whereupon the roll of members shall be called by the Clerk, and if it is ascertained that a quorum is present, either by answering to their names or by their presence in

the House, the yeas and nays shall again be ordered by the Speaker, and if any member present refuses to vote, such refusal shall be deemed a contempt, and unless purged, the House may order the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove said member or members without the bar of the House, and all privileges of membership shall be refused the person or persons so offending until the contempt be duly purged.

36. Whenever any person shall be brought before the bar of the House for adjudged breach of its privileges, no debate shall be in order, but the Speaker shall proceed to execute the judgment of the House without delay or debate.

37. No person shall have access to or be permitted within or by the Clerk's desk during the session of the House, except officers of the House in the discharge of their official duties. During the sessions of the House no person other than a member shall occupy the chair of a member.

Of Order and Decorum.

38. No member rising to debate, to give notice, make a motion or report, or to present a petition or other paper shall proceed until he shall have addressed the Speaker from his place and have been recognized by him.

39. While a member is speaking, no member shall entertain any private discourse or pass between him and the Chair.

40. While the Speaker is putting a question, or a roll call is in progress, or a count is being had, no member shall speak or leave his place.

41. When a motion to adjourn is carried, the members and officers shall keep their seats and places until the Speaker declares the House adjourned.

Of Order in Debate.

42. No member shall speak, except in his place, nor more than twice on any question, without leave of the House. No member shall speak for more than fifteen minutes at a time except by consent of two-thirds of the members present.

43. If any member, in speaking, transgresses the rules of the House, the Speaker may call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, and shall not rise unless to explain or proceed in order.

44. All questions relating to the priority of one question or subject-matter over another, under the same order of business, shall be decided without debate.

45. When the House shall be equally divided on any question, including the Speaker's vote, the question shall be deemed to be lost.

46. If any question contains several distinct propositions, it shall be divided by the Chair at the request of any member, but a motion to strike out and insert shall be indivisible.

47. In all cases where a bill, order, motion or resolution shall be entered on the Journal, the name of the member introducing or moving the same shall also be entered on the Journal.

48. The yeas and nays may be taken on any question, whenever so required by any ten members (unless a division by yeas and nays be pending), and when so taken shall be entered on the Journal.

49. In all cases where unanimous consent is asked for advancing a bill out of its order, it shall be the duty of the Speaker to order a roll-call for the purpose of determining if such consent will be granted.

50. All questions of order, as they shall occur, with the decisions thereon, shall be entered in the Journal, and, at the close of the session, a statement of all such questions and decisions shall be printed at the close of and as an appendix to the Journal.

51. Any member requesting to be excused from voting upon the final passage of a bill or upon the passage of a resolution requiring the expendi-

ture of money, may make, when his name is called, a brief statement of the reason for making such request, not exceeding two minutes in time, and the House, without debate, shall decide if it will grant such request; but nothing in this rule contained shall abridge the right of any member to record his vote on any question previous to the announcement of the result.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

52. No reporter for the Assembly, who has an appointment as reporter in the Senate, shall receive any order for stationery from the Clerk of Assembly.

53. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, to prevent smoking in the Assembly Chamber.

SUSPENSION OF THE RULES.

54. No standing rule or order of the House shall be changed, suspended or rescinded unless one day's notice shall have been given of the motion therefor; nor shall such change be made unless by a vote of a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly; any such rule, or order, however, may be suspended by unanimous consent. But such notice shall not be necessary on the last day of the session. The notice and motion shall, in all cases, state specifically the object of the suspension, and every case of suspension of a rule under such notice and motion shall be held to apply only to the object specified therein.

Such notice shall be given and such motion made under the order of business in which the matter proposed to be advanced by the suspension shall stand.

ELECTORAL VOTE BY STATES FOR PRESIDENT — 1868 TO 1912 INCLUSIVE.

STATES.	1868.		*1872.		1876.		1880.		1884.		1888.		1892.			1896.		1900.		1904.		1908.		1912.		
	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	‡Hendricks, D.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.	Blaine, Rep.	Cleveland, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Cleveland, Dem.	Harrison, Rep.	Cleveland, Dem.	Weaver, Pop.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Wilson, Dem.	Taft, Rep.	Roosevelt, Nat. Prog.
Alabama	8	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	11	....	11	....	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	12	....	....
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....
Arkansas	5	....	†	†	....	6	....	6	....	7	....	7	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	9	....	9	9	....	....
California	5	....	6	....	6	....	1	5	8	....	8	....	1	8	....	8	1	9	....	10	....	10	....	2	....	11
Colorado	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	5	....	....	5	6	....	....
Connecticut	6	....	6	....	....	6	6	....	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	....
Delaware	....	3	3	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....
Florida	3	....	4	....	4	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	4	....	4	....	5	....	6	6	....	....
Georgia	....	9	....	....	....	11	....	11	....	12	....	12	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	14	....	....
Idaho	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	3	....	3	....	4	....	....
Illinois	16	....	21	....	21	....	21	....	22	....	22	....	....	24	....	24	....	24	....	27	....	27	....	29	....	....
Indiana	13	....	15	....	....	15	15	....	....	15	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	....
Iowa	8	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....
Kansas	3	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	9	....	9	....	....	....	10	....	10	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....
Kentucky	....	11	....	8	....	12	....	12	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	12	1	....	13	....	13	....	13	13	....	....
Louisiana	....	7	†	†	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	9	....	9	10	....	....
Maine	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	....
Maryland	....	7	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	8	....	1	7	2	6	8	....	....
Massachusetts	12	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	14	....	14	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	16	....	16	....	18	....	....
Michigan	8	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	13	....	13	....	9	5	....	4	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	....	....	15
Minnesota	4	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	7	....	7	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	11	....	11	....	....	....	12
Mississippi	....	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	10	....	10	10	....	....
Missouri	11	....	....	6	....	15	....	15	....	16	....	16	....	17	....	....	17	....	17	18	....	18	....	18	....	....
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	3	3	....	3	....	4	....	....
Nebraska	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	5	....	5	....	8	....	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	....
Nevada	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	3	....	3	....	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	3	3	....	....
New Hampshire	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....

New Jersey		7	9			9		9		9		9		10		10		10		12		12		14						
New Mexico																														
New York		33	35			35	35			36	36			36		36		36		39		39		45						
North Carolina	9		10			10		10		11		11		11			11		11		12		12							
North Dakota														1	1	3		3		4		4		5						
Ohio	21		22		22		22		23		23		22	1		23		23		23		23		24						
Oklahoma																									7	10				
Oregon		3	3		3		3		3		3		3		1	4		4		4		4		5						
Pennsylvania	26		29		29		29		30		30		32			32		32		34		34								38
Rhode Island	4		4		4		4		4		4		4			4		4		4		4		5						
South Carolina	6		7		7			7		9		9		9			9		9		9		9							
South Dakota													4				4	4		4		4								5
Tennessee	10			12		12		12		12		12		12			12		12		12		12	12						
Texas				8		8		8		13		13		15			15		15		18		18	20						
Utah																	3	3		3		3					4			
Vermont	5		5		5		5		4		4		4			4		4		4		4					4			
Virginia			11			11		11		12		12		12			12		12		12		12	12						
Washington																	4	4		5		5								7
West Virginia	5		5			5		5		6		6		6		6		6		7		7		8						
Wisconsin	8		10		10		10		11		11			12		12		12		13		13		13						
Wyoming													3				3	3		3		3		3						
Total	214	80	286	42	185	184	214	155	182	219	233	168	145	277	22	271	176	292	155	336	140	321	162	135	8	88				

* 21 scattering. † Rejected. ‡ Horace Greeley, the Democrat and Liberal Republican candidate for President, died before the electoral vote was cast, and the Greeley electors of five States voted for Thomas A. Hendricks.

VOTE FOR ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT IN 1912.

COUNTIES.	Woodrow Wilson, Democrat.	William Howard Taft, Republican.	Eugene V. Debs, Socialist.	Eugene Wilder Chafin, Prohibition.	Theodore Roosevelt, National Progressive.	Arthur Elmer Reimer, Socialist Labor.
Albany	17,235	20,418	625	198	4,487	52
Allegany	2,777	3,668	283	449	2,664	23
Broome	6,533	7,949	355	798	2,586	31
Cattaraugus	4,886	4,820	608	537	3,487	25
Cayuga	4,691	5,788	526	291	2,428	53
Chautauqua	4,954	7,899	1,354	947	6,577	113
Chemung	6,008	3,317	410	494	2,733	23
Chenango	3,341	4,043	98	366	1,609	9
Clinton	3,323	3,903	52	215	1,207	23
Columbia	4,599	3,741	78	90	1,318	15
Cortland	2,283	2,959	70	446	1,629	12
Delaware	4,511	4,731	329	255	1,895	12
Dutchess	8,871	8,916	204	282	2,126	26
Erie	33,518	19,185	4,779	680	26,353	598
Essex	2,070	3,127	68	78	1,720	12
Franklin	2,711	3,930	74	298	1,363	17
Fulton	2,550	3,741	1,043	270	2,173	69
Genesee	2,656	3,231	81	225	2,061	10
Greene	3,647	2,711	93	195	818	7
Hamilton	493	454	7	18	163	.....
Herkimer	5,122	4,665	459	163	3,129	42
Jefferson	6,054	6,692	602	635	3,603	38
Kings	109,748	51,239	11,459	476	71,173	568
Lewis	2,339	2,064	31	139	1,512	8
Livingston	3,203	3,726	51	200	1,786	7
Madison	3,164	3,490	290	245	2,709	32
Monroe	17,863	16,880	2,943	705	14,919	267
Montgomery	4,508	5,040	408	121	1,894	28
Nassau	7,073	4,608	150	142	6,563	10
New York	166,157	63,107	18,124	352	98,985	930
Niagara	7,647	5,654	766	427	4,256	58
Oneida	12,182	11,245	1,267	454	8,332	196
Onondaga	15,827	16,202	2,430	602	10,694	162
Ontario	4,734	4,897	166	191	2,278	13
Orange	9,404	10,364	398	281	3,509	70
Orleans	2,448	2,983	73	268	1,432	8
Oswego	5,256	5,996	149	627	3,950	25
Otsego	5,338	5,138	125	335	1,696	9
Putnam	1,321	1,267	9	20	593	2
Queens	28,076	9,201	3,329	108	14,967	117
Rensselaer	11,684	10,853	859	262	3,735	98
Richmond	8,445	3,035	327	145	3,771	34
Rockland	4,241	2,221	178	87	2,302	19
St. Lawence	5,329	8,404	198	543	4,221	26
Saratoga	5,296	6,401	341	362	2,220	28
Schenectady	5,345	5,230	3,456	245	2,640	111
Schoharie	3,355	2,391	31	272	580	4
Schuyler	1,416	1,649	41	136	527	2
Seneca	2,573	2,336	84	128	1,082	8
Steuben	7,396	5,986	649	813	4,109	27
Suffolk	7,878	5,595	344	319	5,484	35
Sullivan	3,864	3,039	136	79	961	13
Tioga	2,400	2,642	126	199	1,052	13
Tompkins	3,272	2,237	123	377	2,068	26
Ulster	8,510	7,485	151	406	2,951	23
Warren	2,802	3,155	255	127	1,608	21
Washington	3,555	4,593	198	255	2,605	14
Wayne	3,934	4,770	82	461	2,574	8
Westchester	21,160	15,843	1,345	289	15,051	23
Wyoming	2,541	2,838	61	212	2,270	7
Yates	1,456	1,795	83	115	905	13
	655,573	455,487	63,434	19,455	390,093	4,273

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1912.

COUNTIES.	William Sulzer, Democrat.	Job E. Hedges, Republican.	Charles E. Russell, Socialist.	Oscar S. Straus, Ind. L. and Nat. Prog.	T. Alexander Mac-Nicholl, Prohibition.	John Hall, Social Labor.	Blank.	Void.	Scattering.	Whole number of votes.
Albany	17,037	19,617	545	5,167	168	42	1,584	223	2	44,385
Allegany	2,826	3,885	266	2,608	473	23	.....	.....	....	10,081
Broome	6,641	7,494	352	2,367	788	25	8	.....	....	17,675
Cattaraugus	4,887	5,024	577	3,117	554	24	601	67	....	14,851
Cayuga	4,950	6,254	622	2,645	278	51	.....	.....	....	14,800
Chautauqua	4,821	8,155	1,370	6,514	971	101	383	.....	....	22,315
Chemung	5,902	3,035	377	2,456	458	23	.....	.....	....	12,251
Chenango	3,214	4,173	93	1,479	336	14	.....	.....	....	9,309
Clinton	3,078	3,623	51	1,113	194	15	.....	.....	....	8,074
Columbia	4,824	3,672	74	1,346	104	16	.....	.....	....	10,036
Cortland	2,106	3,161	63	1,472	405	9	.....	.....	....	7,216
Delaware	4,341	4,704	266	1,684	229	8	.....	.....	..	11,232
Dutchess	8,784	8,657	176	1,909	243	30	.....	.....	....	19,799
Erie	37,630	22,503	5,072	27,067	726	621	1,596	.....	....	95,215
Essex	2,023	3,032	61	1,701	59	10	.....	.....	....	6,886
Franklin	2,682	4,040	75	1,405	286	18	.....	.....	....	8,506
Fulton	2,805	3,676	1,214	2,314	299	72	.....	.....	....	10,380
Genesee	2,462	3,222	65	2,042	201	15	.....	542	....	8,549
Greene	3,573	2,600	87	742	187	10	382	.....	....	7,581
Hamilton	489	446	5	164	17	.....	.....	.....	....	1,121
Herkimer	5,225	4,921	396	3,210	159	28	.....	289	....	14,228
Jefferson	5,595	6,553	564	3,339	623	33	.....	.....	....	16,707
Kings	106,657	50,245	8,729	67,280	592	544	14,413	.....	....	248,460
Lewis	2,219	2,009	27	1,288	134	5	.....	.....	....	5,682
Livingston	2,925	3,922	43	1,601	178	9	.....	.....	....	8,678
Madison	3,046	3,731	278	2,578	259	40	.....	.....	....	9,932
Monroe	19,612	19,708	3,247	16,110	637	293	.....	.....	....	59,607
Montgomery	4,840	5,211	509	1,889	107	37	.....	.....	....	12,593
Nassau	6,832	4,534	133	5,963	151	15	.....	.....	....	17,628
New York	159,699	49,681	14,193	112,010	430	989	3,576	2,174	10	352,762
Niagara	8,138	6,489	734	3,627	411	49	748	.....	....	20,196
Oneida	11,952	10,757	1,267	8,640	463	189	593	.....	....	33,861
Onondaga	15,158	14,687	2,322	11,418	589	186	2,375	405	....	47,140
Ontario	4,728	5,020	146	2,303	178	11	.....	.....	1	12,387
Orange	9,591	10,557	293	3,291	263	45	.....	.....	....	24,040
Orleans	2,379	2,920	58	1,360	234	9	9	.....	....	6,969
Oswego	5 269	5,930	127	3,427	679	24	.....	.....	....	15,456
Otsego	5,263	5,106	121	1,609	311	12	.....	.....	....	12,422
Putnam	1,196	1,289	16	515	18	1	.....	.....	....	3,035
Queens	20,414	8,892	3,101	11,667	102	140	2,614	.....	1	55,931
Rensselaer	13,307	10,954	663	4,146	221	96	.....	.....	4	29,391
Richmond	8,230	2,812	209	3,522	142	37	.....	.....	1	14,953
Rockland	4,082	2,118	151	2,258	81	23	.....	.....	....	8,713
St. Lawrence	4,927	7,938	181	4,074	482	19	98	4	....	17,723
Saratoga	5,258	6,062	311	2,055	315	35	.....	.....	....	14,036
Schenectady	5,992	5,188	4,343	3,257	264	148	.....	.....	....	19,192
Schoharie	3,190	2,282	34	553	258	5	.....	.....	....	6,322
Schuyler	1,365	1,722	35	415	115	4	.....	.....	....	3,656
Seneca	2,592	2,371	78	1,049	121	6	.....	.....	....	6,217
Steuben	7,091	6,318	598	3,656	766	23	917	.....	....	19,369
Suffolk	7,436	5,574	296	5,115	295	36	.....	.....	....	18,752
Sullivan	3,682	2,985	109	834	72	16	.....	.....	....	7,698
Tioga	2,301	2,708	113	946	187	13	.....	.....	....	6,271
Tompkins	3,227	2,566	143	2,265	373	24	62	.....	1	8,661
Ulster	7,927	7,368	129	2,537	380	23	.....	.....	1	18,365
Warren	2,828	3,016	242	1,522	121	26	.....	.....	....	7,785
Washington	3,527	4,411	176	2,453	284	19	685	88	....	11,643
Wayne	3,654	4,581	78	2,535	434	13	.....	.....	....	11,295
Westchester	20,196	15,116	1,195	14,634	287	93	.....	.....	....	51,521
Wyoming	2,110	2,820	54	2,109	203	9	.....	.....	....	7,605
Yates	1,521	2,030	64	811	95	7	.....	.....	....	4,528
	649,559	444,105	56,917	393,183	18,990	4,461	40,644	3,792	21	1,611,672

VOTE FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR IN 1912.

COUNTIES.	Martin H. Glynn, Dem. and Ind. L.	James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Republican.	Gustave A. Strebel, Socialist.	Clark Allis, Prohibition.	Frederick M. Davenport, Nat. Prog.	Jeremiah D. Crowley, Social Labor.	Blank.	Void.	Scattering.	Whole number of votes.
Albany	17,738	19,702	548	186	4,232	45	1,711	223	....	44,385
Allegany	2,891	3,898	259	497	2,522	23	....	....	....	10,090
Broome	6,627	7,611	363	805	2,154	24	19	....	....	17,603
Cattaraugus	4,971	5,035	586	557	2,955	24	656	67	....	14,851
Cayuga	5,148	6,306	629	301	2,363	50	....	....	....	14,797
Chautauqua	4,876	8,170	1,397	1,021	6,259	102	491	....	....	22,316
Chemung	5,985	3,072	387	473	2,270	24	....	....	....	12,211
Chenango	3,265	4,146	92	359	1,411	12	....	....	....	9,285
Clinton	3,141	3,554	52	204	1,068	13	....	....	....	8,032
Columbia	4,955	3,661	74	106	1,209	19	....	....	....	10,024
Cortland	2,195	3,148	65	427	1,335	9	....	....	....	7,179
Delaware	4,418	4,642	266	239	1,599	8	....	....	....	11,172
Dutchess	8,997	8,586	180	291	1,601	28	....	....	1	19,684
Erie	37,607	24,854	5,270	733	24,646	890	1,215	....	....	95,215
Essex	2,106	3,036	60	16	1,644	10	....	....	....	6,872
Franklin	2,752	3,930	74	281	1,338	17	....	....	....	8,392
Fulton	2,811	3,777	1,239	313	2,139	75	....	....	....	10,354
Genesee	2,512	3,235	68	227	1,920	13	....	574	....	8,549
Greene	3,624	2,593	90	194	633	9	438	....	....	7,581
Hamilton	486	452	6	16	153	....	....	....	....	1,113
Herkimer	5,341	4,936	391	155	3,073	28	....	304	....	14,228
Jefferson	5,725	6,617	561	636	3,026	35	....	....	....	16,600
Kings	109,151	50,399	9,938	522	58,936	508	19,006	....	....	248,460
Lewis	2,231	2,015	27	134	1,263	5	....	....	....	5,675
Livingston	2,927	4,004	45	185	1,494	8	....	....	....	8,663
Madison	3,118	3,726	280	286	2,421	39	....	....	1	9,871
Monroe	20,159	20,391	3,291	682	15,036	288	....	....	....	59,847
Montgomery	4,938	5,363	532	107	1,631	34	....	....	....	12,605
Nassau	6,917	4,546	135	152	5,737	12	....	....	1	17,500
New York	167,174	51,070	15,795	441	94,808	999	20,298	2,174	3	352,762
Niagara	8,218	6,859	740	461	3,012	52	854	....	....	20,196
Oneida	12,344	10,910	1,271	453	8,064	187	632	....	....	33,861
Onondaga	15,442	14,975	2,363	605	10,506	177	2,667	405	....	47,140
Ontario	4,811	5,046	145	207	2,127	10	....	....	....	12,346
Orange	9,718	10,646	296	261	3,018	40	....	....	....	23,979
Orleans	2,413	2,941	62	289	1,234	9	10	....	....	6,958
Oswego	5,269	6,001	129	713	3,227	25	....	....	....	15,364
Otsego	5,325	5,098	122	312	1,509	11	....	....	....	12,377
Putnam	1,215	1,296	14	22	453	1	....	....	....	3,001
Queens	29,552	8,621	3,180	126	11,064	139	3,247	....	2	55,931
Rensselaer	13,434	11,163	676	223	3,769	90	....	....	....	29,355
Richmond	8,339	2,696	298	138	3,361	37	....	....	....	14,869
Rockland	4,141	2,132	158	90	2,109	18	....	....	....	8,648
St. Lawrence	5,018	7,898	182	492	3,942	19	168	4	....	17,723
Saratoga	5,248	6,143	315	339	1,900	36	....	....	....	13,981
Schenectady	6,273	5,325	4,459	285	2,794	150	....	....	....	19,286
Schoharie	3,226	2,272	35	258	512	7	....	....	....	6,310
Schuyler	1,396	1,747	35	117	350	4	....	....	....	3,649
Seneca	2,622	2,392	79	135	967	5	....	....	....	6,200
Steuben	7,211	6,325	602	802	3,434	25	965	....	....	19,364
Suffolk	7,511	5,611	289	310	4,877	37	....	....	....	18,635
Sullivan	3,702	3,000	118	77	729	12	....	....	....	7,638
Tioga	2,335	2,692	112	194	901	13	....	....	....	6,247
Tompkins	3,386	2,651	148	407	1,930	24	95	....	....	8,641
Ulster	8,018	7,363	129	392	2,301	22	....	....	....	18,225
Warren	2,786	3,062	242	127	1,420	25	....	....	....	7,662
Washington	3,587	4,416	164	304	2,324	19	741	88	....	11,643
Wayne	3,720	4,579	75	464	2,405	13	....	....	....	11,256
Westchester	20,721	15,342	1,229	293	13,530	96	....	....	....	51,211
Wyoming	2,442	2,822	53	221	2,026	7	....	....	1	7,572
Yates	1,553	2,040	61	101	756	8	....	....	....	4,519
	665,762	450,539	60,481	19,764	351,427	4,669	53,213	3,839	9	1,609,703

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE IN 1912.

COUNTIES.	Mitchell May, Democrat.	Francis M. Hugo, Republican.	Carrie W. Allen, Socialist.	Homer D. Call, Ind. L. and Nat. Prog.	Ben D. Wright, Prohibition.	Edmund Moonelis, Social Labor.	Blank.	Void.	Scattering.	Whole number of votes.
Albany	17,056	20,063	562	4,480	178	44	1,778	223	1	44,385
Allegany	2,860	3,919	270	2,515	491	22	.....	.....	....	10,077
Broome	6,521	7,758	358	2,071	818	24	20	.....	....	17,570
Cattaraugus	4,890	5,081	579	2,922	597	22	693	67	....	14,851
Cayuga	5,047	6,482	628	2,278	296	47	.....	.....	....	14,778
Chautauqua	4,758	8,263	1,394	6,219	1,003	103	579	.....	....	22,319
Chemung	5,948	3,122	384	2,190	493	20	.....	.....	....	12,157
Chenango	3,233	4,194	93	1,377	363	13	.....	.....	....	9,273
Clinton	3,099	3,596	52	1,044	204	13	.....	.....	....	8,008
Columbia	4,839	3,746	80	1,198	110	18	.....	.....	....	9,991
Cortland	2,134	3,205	67	1,309	429	9	.....	.....	....	7,153
Delaware	4,369	4,712	319	1,435	281	8	.....	.....	....	11,124
Dutchess	8,877	8,755	185	1,549	264	27	.....	.....	....	19,657
Erie	37,233	25,429	5,254	24,526	755	596	1,422	.....	....	95,215
Essex	2,007	3,059	60	1,649	62	7	.....	.....	....	6,844
Franklin	2,688	3,959	76	1,333	288	17	.....	.....	....	8,361
Fulton	2,754	3,789	1,252	2,110	311	72	.....	.....	....	10,288
Genesee	2,456	3,305	67	1,906	220	14	.....	581	....	8,549
Greene	3,596	2,636	89	589	197	9	465	.....	....	7,581
Hamilton	486	452	5	149	17	.....	.....	.....	....	1,109
Herkimer	5,277	5,061	394	2,982	154	27	.....	333	....	14,228
Jefferson	5,523	7,006	556	2,869	614	33	.....	.....	....	16,601
Kings	105,565	52,383	10,331	59,865	622	527	19,167	.....	....	248,460
Lewis	2,214	2,040	27	1,237	138	5	.....	.....	....	5,661
Livingston	3,007	3,830	46	1,544	193	11	.....	.....	....	8,631
Madison	3,072	3,826	282	2,346	287	39	.....	.....	....	9,852
Monroe	19,649	20,754	3,293	15,219	681	283	.....	.....	....	59,879
Montgomery	4,836	5,533	542	1,522	120	34	.....	.....	....	12,587
Nassau	6,743	4,619	134	5,804	154	13	.....	.....	....	17,467
New York	161,800	52,484	16,231	97,137	480	997	21,455	2,174	4	352,762
Niagara	8,008	7,018	740	2,947	505	54	924	.....	....	20,196
Oneida	12,071	11,301	1,291	7,878	468	183	669	.....	....	33,861
Onondaga	14,953	15,329	2,335	10,630	610	176	2,702	405	....	47,140
Ontario	4,735	5,176	145	2,076	188	10	.....	.....	....	12,321
Orange	9,542	10,834	302	2,917	269	37	.....	.....	....	23,901
Orleans	2,371	2,970	59	1,252	260	9	12	.....	....	6,933
Oswego	5,169	6,123	131	3,193	696	24	.....	.....	....	15,336
Otsego	5,275	5,209	124	1,419	327	11	.....	.....	....	12,365
Putnam	1,181	1,312	16	455	19	1	.....	.....	....	2,984
Queens	28,806	8,877	3,198	11,166	217	142	3,525	.....	....	55,931
Rensselaer	13,260	11,321	676	3,768	228	89	.....	.....	....	29,342
Richmond	8,201	2,720	299	3,395	153	37	.....	.....	....	14,805
Rockland	4,049	2,177	158	2,122	88	17	.....	.....	....	8,611
St. Lawrence	4,924	7,978	180	3,935	491	17	194	4	....	17,723
Saratoga	5,147	6,240	320	1,861	335	36	.....	.....	....	13,939
Schenectady	6,002	5,507	4,532	2,805	294	149	.....	.....	....	19,289
Schoharie	3,135	2,295	35	514	259	5	.....	.....	....	6,303
Schuyler	1,377	1,764	39	336	108	3	.....	.....	....	3,627
Seneca	2,581	2,441	79	963	130	5	.....	.....	....	6,199
Steuben	7,107	6,418	600	3,345	835	70	984	.....	....	19,359
Suffolk	7,395	5,714	298	4,832	308	37	.....	.....	....	18,584
Sullivan	3,692	3,014	123	703	80	13	.....	.....	....	7,625
Tioga	2,313	2,717	110	890	195	13	.....	.....	....	6,238
Tompkins	3,323	2,730	149	1,959	397	24	46	.....	....	8,628
Ulster	7,888	7,492	131	2,204	406	21	.....	.....	1	18,142
Warren	2,737	3,113	247	1,388	130	24	.....	.....	....	7,639
Washington	3,478	4,491	175	2,247	364	19	781	88	....	11,643
Wayne	3,645	4,647	75	2,401	448	13	.....	.....	....	11,229
Westchester	20,162	15,729	1,251	13,467	307	87	.....	.....	....	51,003
Wyoming	2,421	2,870	54	1,989	206	8	.....	.....	....	7,548
Yates	1,538	2,063	66	739	99	8	.....	.....	....	4,513
	649,073	460,651	61,548	353,170	20,240	4,396	55,416	3,875	6	1,608,375

VOTE FOR COMPTROLLER IN 1912.

COUNTIES.	William Sohmer, Dem. and Ind. L.	William D. Cunningham, Republican.	Olin H. Smith, Socialist.	Bernard Clausen, Prohibition.	Horatio C. King, National Progressive.	Robert Downs, Social Labor.	Blank.	Void.	Scattering.	Whole number of votes.
Albany	17,493	20,091	557	185	4,034	43	1,759	223	....	44,385
Allegany	2,853	3,958	270	491	2,485	21	.....	.....	....	10,078
Broome	6,574	7,769	356	834	1,986	24	20	.....	....	17,563
Cattaraugus	4,938	5,088	582	558	2,905	22	691	67	....	14,851
Cayuga	5,083	6,351	631	298	2,210	48	.....	.....	....	14,621
Chautauqua	4,803	8,298	1,395	999	6,155	101	570	.....	....	22,321
Chemung	5,971	3,140	387	493	2,189	19	.....	.....	....	12,199
Chenango	3,285	4,165	93	369	1,344	13	.....	.....	....	9,269
Clinton	3,112	3,610	49	204	1,035	13	.....	.....	....	8,023
Columbia	4,836	3,781	77	108	1,174	18	.....	.....	....	9,994
Cortland	2,134	3,247	68	433	1,264	11	.....	.....	....	7,157
Delaware	4,405	4,731	268	235	1,504	9	.....	.....	....	11,152
Dutchess	8,876	8,854	180	271	1,440	27	.....	.....	....	19,648
Erie	37,380	25,607	5,281	750	24,186	595	1,416	.....	....	95,215
Essex	2,022	3,076	59	63	1,619	7	.....	.....	....	6,846
Franklin	2,726	3,958	78	286	1,317	16	.....	.....	....	8,381
Fulton	2,795	3,868	1,252	310	2,049	72	.....	.....	....	10,346
Genesee	2,475	3,327	67	218	1,868	13	.....	581	....	8,549
Greene	3,576	2,689	89	191	576	9	451	.....	....	7,581
Hamilton	46	452	5	17	149	.....	.....	.....	....	1,109
Herkimer	5,292	5,090	394	156	2,946	27	.....	323	....	14,228
Jefferson	5,655	6,724	562	639	2,935	34	.....	.....	....	16,549
Kings	107,666	51,863	10,202	574	58,194	594	19,367	.....	....	248,460
Lewis	2,167	2,086	29	140	1,233	5	.....	.....	....	5,660
Livingston	3,001	3,867	46	193	1,511	13	.....	.....	....	8,631
Madison	3,085	3,867	283	285	2,295	37	.....	.....	....	9,852
Monroe	19,926	20,819	3,301	662	14,882	284	.....	.....	....	59,874
Montgomery	4,830	5,579	548	116	1,477	34	.....	.....	....	12,584
Nassau	6,831	4,636	135	152	5,703	12	.....	.....	....	17,469
New York	166,550	52,904	16,228	447	92,482	961	21,014	2,174	2	352,762
Niagara	8,100	7,141	736	425	2,825	53	916	.....	....	20,196
Oneida	12,245	11,325	1,292	460	7,700	178	661	.....	....	33,861
Onondaga	15,281	15,291	2,361	616	10,282	173	2,731	405	....	47,140
Ontario	4,717	5,226	135	202	2,024	10	.....	.....	....	12,314
Orange	9,369	11,139	308	276	2,799	37	.....	.....	....	23,928
Orleans	2,419	2,989	59	251	1,209	9	12	.....	....	6,948
Oswego	5,255	6,097	127	696	3,122	25	.....	.....	....	15,322
Otsego	5,314	5,207	124	345	1,362	11	.....	.....	....	12,363
Putnam	1,182	1,335	15	19	435	1	.....	.....	....	2,987
Queens	29,247	8,957	3,187	128	10,771	141	3,500	.....	....	55,931
Rensselaer	13,357	11,319	678	228	3,675	88	.....	.....	....	29,345
Richmond	8,287	2,735	295	142	3,297	37	.....	.....	....	14,793
Rockland	4,058	2,231	160	89	2,067	16	.....	.....	1	8,622
St. Lawrence	4,932	8,025	180	488	3,875	18	200	4	1	17,723
Saratoga	5,192	6,276	322	329	1,792	36	.....	.....	....	13,947
Schenectady	6,160	5,516	4,548	288	2,611	148	.....	.....	....	19,271
Schoharie	3,208	2,299	35	259	497	5	.....	.....	....	6,303
Schuyler	1,410	1,770	35	134	283	3	.....	.....	....	3,635
Seneca	2,606	2,438	77	128	941	5	.....	.....	....	6,195
Steuben	7,063	6,518	604	821	3,280	25	1,046	.....	....	19,357
Suffolk	7,459	5,747	300	309	4,765	36	.....	.....	....	18,616
Sullivan	3,620	3,131	120	78	679	13	.....	.....	....	7,641
Tioga	2,326	2,720	114	197	870	13	.....	.....	....	6,240
Tompkins	3,345	2,756	149	397	1,911	23	45	.....	....	8,626
Ulster	6,816	9,171	161	377	1,776	22	.....	.....	....	18,323
Warren	2,764	3,129	244	132	1,350	24	.....	.....	....	7,643
Washington	3,519	4,502	173	247	2,309	19	786	88	....	11,643
Wayne	3,663	4,692	75	447	2,344	13	.....	.....	....	11,234
Westchester	20,683	15,760	1,253	299	13,015	94	.....	.....	....	51,104
Wyoming	2,430	2,880	54	209	1,967	7	.....	.....	....	7,547
Yates	1,539	2,084	64	100	726	8	.....	.....	....	4,521
	658,392	463,901	61,457	19,793	341,706	4,373	55,185	3,865	4	1,608,676

VOTE FOR TREASURER IN 1912.

COUNTIES.	John J. Kennedy, Democrat.	William Archer, Republican.	Frank Ehrenfried, Socialist.	John Davis, Ind. League.	Arthur A. Amidon, Prohibition.	Ernest Cawcroft, National Progressive.	Henry Kuhn, Socialist Labor.	Blank.	Void.	Scattering.	Whole number of votes.
Albany	17,071	20,048	559	425	208	4,019	43	1,789	223	...	44,385
Allegany	2,872	3,918	268	24	493	2,489	23	.....	.....	...	10,087
Broome	6,521	7,777	355	49	815	1,991	24	21	.....	...	17,553
Cattaraugus	4,899	5,064	581	60	558	2,908	22	692	67	...	14,851
Cayuga	5,039	6,378	627	57	298	2,208	48	.....	.....	...	14,655
Chautauqua	4,698	8,005	1,357	57	1,119	6,448	101	535	.....	...	22,320
Chemung	5,946	3,161	385	38	491	2,171	20	.....	.....	...	12,212
Chenango	3,246	4,188	93	24	362	1,343	14	.....	.....	...	9,270
Clinton	3,110	3,596	49	7	205	1,034	14	.....	.....	...	8,015
Columbia	4,840	3,749	77	13	109	1,181	18	.....	.....	...	9,987
Cortland	2,162	3,402	63	23	431	1,259	32	.....	.....	...	7,172
Delaware	4,307	4,714	266	29	238	1,509	8	.....	.....	...	11,071
Dutchess	8,887	8,785	178	61	267	1,466	27	.....	.....	...	19,671
Erie	38,683	24,393	5,339	314	749	23,693	590	1,454	.....	...	95,215
Essex	2,020	3,054	60	13	63	1,630	7	.....	.....	...	6,847
Franklin	2,718	3,966	76	19	282	1,319	17	.....	.....	...	8,397
Fulton	2,759	3,869	1,255	39	312	2,059	72	.....	.....	...	10,365
Genesee	2,163	3,317	65	21	219	1,865	13	.....	586	...	8,549
Greene	3,600	2,644	88	11	189	578	10	461	.....	...	7,581
Hamilton	486	452	5	.....	17	149	...	.....	.....	...	1,109
Herkimer	5,278	5,067	395	26	157	2,953	27	.....	325	...	14,228
Jefferson	5,668	6,675	561	36	633	2,911	33	.....	.....	...	16,547
Kings	105,288	51,574	10,136	2,929	527	57,776	517	19,713	.....	...	248,460
Lewis	2,223	2,027	27	6	140	1,232	5	.....	.....	...	5,660
Livingston	3,015	3,828	46	21	190	1,519	14	.....	.....	...	8,633
Madison	3,082	3,835	279	40	284	2,296	38	.....	.....	...	9,854
Monroe	19,666	20,772	3,299	307	679	14,882	283	.....	.....	...	59,888
Montgomery	4,849	5,523	546	37	116	1,485	35	.....	.....	...	12,591
Nassau	6,727	4,649	133	122	150	5,676	12	.....	.....	...	17,469
New York	161,107	52,278	16,174	5,498	396	92,582	934	21,617	2,174	2	352,762
Niagara	8,120	7,042	743	121	426	2,815	54	905	.....	...	20,196
Oneida	12,128	11,201	1,295	128	467	7,694	181	677	.....	...	33,861
Onondaga	15,166	15,210	2,366	182	620	10,279	175	2,737	405	...	47,140
Ontario	4,710	5,178	147	32	187	2,022	10	.....	.....	...	12,286
Orange	9,542	10,855	298	74	268	2,841	36	.....	.....	...	23,914
Orleans	2,373	2,986	60	40	251	1,209	9	12	.....	...	6,940
Oswego	5,217	6,076	133	58	698	3,115	23	.....	.....	...	15,320
Otsego	5,278	5,209	123	29	348	1,363	11	.....	.....	...	12,361
Putnam	1,183	1,319	13	14	20	436	1	.....	.....	...	2,986
Queens	28,999	8,694	3,202	393	174	10,909	140	3,420	.....	...	55,931
Rensselaer	13,263	11,332	676	90	227	3,674	87	.....	.....	...	29,349
Richmond	8,221	2,718	295	95	148	3,284	38	.....	.....	...	14,799
Rockland	4,056	2,184	158	45	137	2,020	16	.....	.....	...	8,616
St. Lawrence	4,928	7,956	179	57	494	3,884	17	204	4	...	17,723
Saratoga	5,175	6,246	320	27	333	1,796	37	.....	.....	...	13,934
Schenectady	6,011	5,513	4,546	132	280	2,659	147	.....	.....	...	19,297
Schoharie	3,197	2,295	35	10	258	500	5	.....	.....	1	6,301
Schuyler	1,377	1,768	36	16	110	317	4	.....	.....	...	3,628
Seneca	2,586	2,439	79	20	128	939	5	.....	.....	...	6,196
Steuben	7,118	6,394	591	56	794	3,303	24	1,046	.....	...	19,356
Suffolk	7,394	5,726	301	74	306	4,743	35	.....	.....	...	18,579
Sullivan	3,088	3,014	123	19	79	694	13	.....	.....	...	7,625
Tioga	2,314	2,716	110	18	195	869	13	.....	.....	...	6,235
Tompkins	3,338	2,727	147	37	398	1,939	24	47	.....	...	8,627
Ulster	7,939	7,531	152	73	416	2,042	22	.....	.....	...	18,155
Warren	2,735	3,117	244	24	139	1,361	24	.....	.....	...	7,635
Washington	3,192	4,487	172	31	248	2,309	19	797	88	...	11,643
Wayne	3,653	4,647	75	50	447	2,353	13	.....	.....	...	11,238
Westchester	20,090	16,086	1,253	394	302	12,887	93	.....	.....	...	51,105
Wyoming	2,428	2,871	53	15	208	1,968	7	.....	.....	...	7,550
Yates	1,539	2,069	64	12	99	726	7	.....	.....	...	4,516
	650,513	458,174	61,311	12,672	19,902	341,581	4,291	56,127	3,872	3	1,608,446

VOTE FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL IN 1912.

COUNTIES.	Thomas Carmody, Democrat.	Meier Steinbrink, Republican.	Henry L. Slobodin, Socialist.	John Palmieri, Ind. L. and Nat. Prog.	Ernest H. Woodruff, Prohibition.	John Joss, Socialist Labor.	Blank.	Void.	Scattering.	Whole number of votes.
Albany	17,141	19,986	565	4,449	187	47	1,786	223	1	44,385
Allegany	2,870	3,910	270	2,511	494	22	.....	.....	....	10,077
Broome	6,543	7,741	355	2,041	825	25	20	.....	....	17,550
Cattaraugus	4,902	5,065	582	2,949	576	21	689	67	....	14,851
Cayuga	5,081	6,312	624	2,253	299	47	.....	.....	....	14,616
Chautauqua	4,805	8,206	1,392	6,225	1,002	98	589	.....	....	22,317
Chemung	5,996	3,090	375	2,200	494	20	.....	.....	....	12,175
Chenango	3,246	4,184	93	1,369	362	15	.....	.....	....	9,269
Clinton	3,115	3,593	49	1,042	209	13	.....	.....	....	8,021
Columbia	4,856	3,734	78	1,191	109	18	.....	.....	....	9,986
Cortland	2,182	3,187	67	1,283	438	27	.....	.....	....	7,184
Delaware	4,385	4,705	267	1,535	237	8	.....	.....	....	11,137
Dutchess	8,940	8,707	177	1,548	270	20	.....	.....	1	19,669
Erie	37,442	25,259	5,273	24,443	784	603	1,411	.....	....	95,215
Essex	2,027	3,063	59	1,630	62	7	.....	.....	....	6,848
Franklin	2,710	3,956	76	1,333	286	16	.....	.....	....	8,377
Fulton	2,774	3,836	1,239	2,094	318	72	.....	.....	....	10,333
Genesee	2,474	3,306	63	1,893	223	13	.....	577	....	8,549
Greene	3,632	2,610	88	587	190	9	465	.....	....	7,581
Hamilton	486	452	5	149	17	.....	.....	.....	....	1,109
Herkimer	5,302	5,037	393	2,981	157	29	.....	329	....	14,228
Jefferson	5,705	6,641	563	2,978	640	34	.....	.....	....	16,561
Kings	105,174	52,483	10,220	60,355	707	551	18,970	.....	....	248,460
Lewis	2,221	2,025	27	1,240	141	5	.....	.....	....	5,659
Livingston	3,042	3,805	45	1,535	194	12	.....	.....	....	8,633
Madison	3,105	3,716	279	2,332	287	38	.....	.....	....	9,757
Monroe	19,855	20,660	3,308	15,101	684	285	.....	.....	....	59,893
Montgomery	4,860	5,453	544	1,564	125	41	.....	.....	....	12,587
Nassau	6,740	4,647	135	5,771	155	12	.....	.....	....	17,460
New York	161,344	52,793	16,190	98,021	515	984	20,737	2,174	4	352,762
Niagara	8,125	6,998	734	2,922	437	54	926	.....	....	20,196
Oneida	12,175	11,181	1,283	7,893	473	188	668	.....	....	33,861
Onondaga	15,207	15,103	2,360	10,565	635	178	2,687	405	....	47,140
Ontario	4,940	5,047	143	2,001	191	10	.....	.....	....	12,332
Orange	9,657	10,755	297	2,890	265	36	.....	.....	1	23,901
Orleans	2,379	2,925	58	1,298	253	10	12	.....	....	6,935
Oswego	5,235	6,071	133	3,169	695	24	.....	.....	....	15,327
Otsego	5,299	5,189	123	1,392	349	11	.....	.....	....	12,363
Putnam	1,189	1,309	14	451	21	1	.....	.....	....	2,985
Queens	28,996	8,681	3,197	11,470	135	142	3,310	.....	....	55,931
Rensselaer	13,275	11,320	679	3,758	227	87	.....	.....	....	29,346
Richmond	8,217	2,699	296	3,419	148	35	.....	.....	....	14,814
Rockland	4,062	2,165	156	2,129	89	16	.....	.....	1	8,618
St. Lawrence	4,948	7,954	178	3,929	491	17	202	4	....	17,723
Saratoga	5,186	6,222	320	1,829	340	37	.....	.....	....	13,934
Schenectady	6,033	5,429	4,528	2,861	300	149	.....	.....	....	19,300
Schoharie	3,202	2,291	35	507	259	5	.....	.....	1	6,300
Schuyler	1,453	1,723	32	317	114	2	.....	.....	....	3,641
Seneca	2,623	2,424	79	942	128	5	.....	.....	....	6,201
Steuben	7,260	6,319	597	3,311	802	21	1,037	.....	....	19,347
Suffolk	7,473	5,703	298	4,830	312	37	.....	.....	....	18,653
Sullivan	3,686	3,023	121	715	79	13	.....	.....	....	7,637
Tioga	2,325	2,707	110	886	195	13	.....	.....	....	6,236
Tompkins	3,406	2,694	144	1,913	405	24	47	.....	....	8,633
Ulster	7,951	7,491	133	2,182	393	23	.....	.....	....	18,173
Warren	2,778	3,092	242	1,377	131	24	.....	.....	....	7,644
Washington	3,533	4,463	175	2,329	252	19	784	88	....	11,643
Wayne	3,703	4,610	74	2,385	448	12	.....	.....	....	11,232
Westchester	20,065	15,543	1,233	13,589	322	97	.....	.....	....	50,849
Wyoming	2,451	2,857	54	1,975	207	7	.....	.....	....	7,551
Yates	2,088	1,688	57	613	92	8	1	.....	....	4,547
	651,875	457,838	61,284	354,450	20,175	4,403	54,341	3,867	9	1,608,242

VOTE FOR STATE ENGINEER IN 1912.

COUNTIES.	John A. Bensel, Democrat.	Frank M. Williams, Republican.	Charles L. Furman, Socialist.	Ors Miner Leland, Ind. L. and Nat. Prog.	Van Cleve C. Mott, Prohibition.	Thomas J. DeLee, Socialist Labor.	Blank.	Void.	Scattering.	Whole number of votes.
Albany	17,119	20,105	560	4,375	173	43	1,787	223	....	44,385
Allegany	2,883	3,912	268	2,497	491	22	.....	.....	....	10,073
Broome	6,523	7,784	357	2,029	815	24	21	.....	....	17,553
Cattaraugus	4,887	5,095	580	2,948	556	22	696	67	....	14,851
Cayuga	5,027	6,373	628	2,252	294	47	.....	.....	....	14,621
Chautauqua	4,747	8,306	1,396	6,185	1,005	101	582	.....	....	22,322
Chemung	5,960	3,137	387	2,201	494	18	.....	.....	....	12,197
Chenango	3,245	4,204	93	1,354	366	20	.....	.....	....	9,282
Clinton	3,108	3,604	49	1,038	205	13	.....	.....	....	8,017
Columbia	4,837	3,759	79	1,185	108	18	.....	.....	....	9,986
Cortland	2,164	3,221	69	1,269	430	11	.....	.....	....	7,164
Delaware	4,373	4,726	267	1,530	235	8	.....	.....	....	11,139
Dutchess	8,928	8,762	176	1,499	262	27	.....	.....	....	19,654
Erie	37,164	25,674	5,294	24,292	777	587	1,427	.....	....	95,215
Essex	2,019	3,066	59	1,631	62	7	.....	.....	....	6,844
Franklin	2,708	3,960	76	1,273	348	15	.....	.....	....	8,380
Fulton	2,758	3,876	1,254	2,047	328	71	.....	.....	....	10,334
Genesee	2,454	3,328	63	1,883	220	13	.....	588	....	8,549
Greene	3,601	2,647	85	582	189	9	468	.....	....	7,581
Hamilton	485	453	5	149	17	.....	.....	.....	....	1,109
Herkimer	5,302	5,105	391	2,933	153	27	.....	317	....	14,228
Jefferson	5,660	6,696	563	2,964	635	34	.....	.....	....	16,552
Kings	105,142	51,947	10,181	60,357	553	528	19,752	.....	....	248,460
Lewis	2,219	2,042	27	1,230	141	5	.....	.....	....	5,664
Livingston	3,003	3,830	48	1,541	188	13	.....	.....	....	8,623
Madison	2,976	4,153	275	2,166	278	38	.....	.....	....	9,886
Monroe	19,654	20,786	3,312	15,189	689	285	.....	.....	....	59,915
Montgomery	4,881	5,521	549	1,496	115	34	.....	.....	....	12,596
Nassau	6,726	4,655	135	5,774	150	13	.....	.....	....	17,453
New York	161,357	52,656	16,312	97,171	469	1,024	21,596	2,174	3	352,762
Niagara	8,068	7,117	727	2,890	430	52	912	.....	....	20,196
Oneida	12,184	11,478	1,294	7,593	458	175	679	.....	....	33,861
Onondaga	15,289	15,320	2,356	10,259	609	180	2,722	405	....	47,140
Ontario	4,708	5,208	149	2,060	187	11	.....	.....	....	12,323
Orange	9,435	11,074	298	2,828	261	38	.....	.....	1	23,935
Orleans	2,396	2,974	58	1,247	250	9	3	.....	....	6,937
Oswego	5,585	5,955	129	3,076	687	23	.....	.....	....	15,455
Otsego	5,278	5,219	122	1,403	326	11	.....	.....	1	12,360
Putnam	1,182	1,321	14	452	18	1	.....	.....	....	2,988
Queens	28,977	8,785	3,295	10,972	315	186	3,401	.....	....	55,931
Rensselaer	13,288	11,328	674	3,742	227	91	.....	.....	....	29,350
Richmond	8,217	2,737	294	3,364	144	38	.....	.....	1	14,795
Rockland	4,043	2,197	158	2,111	87	16	.....	.....	1	8,613
St. Lawrence	4,941	7,962	181	3,929	487	17	202	4	....	17,723
Saratoga	5,189	6,247	322	1,814	332	36	.....	.....	....	13,940
Schenectady	6,041	5,532	4,548	2,744	288	146	.....	.....	....	19,299
Schoharie	3,198	2,303	35	597	256	5	.....	.....	....	6,304
Schuyler	1,364	1,806	35	311	116	3	.....	.....	....	3,635
Seneca	2,621	2,437	78	931	125	6	.....	.....	....	6,198
Steuben	7,152	6,408	598	3,335	800	22	1,040	.....	....	19,355
Suffolk	7,373	5,745	309	4,802	309	36	.....	.....	....	18,574
Sullivan	3,671	3,031	123	707	78	12	.....	.....	....	7,622
Tioga	2,312	2,723	109	884	193	13	.....	.....	....	6,234
Tompkins	3,369	2,685	144	1,962	394	24	51	.....	....	8,629
Ulster	7,940	7,555	132	2,137	384	23	.....	.....	....	18,171
Warren	2,744	3,127	242	1,374	128	25	.....	.....	....	7,340
Washington	3,562	4,471	180	2,286	264	19	773	88	....	11,643
Wayne	3,649	4,678	77	2,385	444	14	.....	.....	....	11,247
Westchester	20,209	15,860	1,246	13,366	300	90	.....	.....	....	51,071
Wyoming	2,117	2,880	56	1,978	206	8	.....	.....	....	7,545
Yates	1,527	2,276	66	737	101	7	.....	.....	....	4,714
	649,839	461,822	61,587	351,226	19,950	4,414	55,433	4,545	7	1,608,823

VOTE FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS IN 1912.

COUNTIES.	William H. Cuddeback, Dem. and Ind. League.	John W. Hogan, Democrat.	Frank H. Hiscock, Republican.	Emory A. Chase, Republican.	Jessie Ashley, Socialist.	Leon A. Malkiel, Socialist.	Erwin J. Baldwin, Prohibition.	Gilbert Elliott, Prohibition.
Albany	17,304	16,892	20,315	20,315	563	566	173	177
Allegany	2,878	2,863	3,927	3,923	268	270	489	489
Broome	6,549	6,451	7,824	7,796	356	353	817	813
Cattaraugus	4,940	4,860	5,079	5,064	580	604	53	560
Cayuga	5,229	4,968	6,401	6,265	728	625	291	287
Chautauqua	4,780	4,709	8,323	8,268	1,397	1,377	1,002	999
Chemung	5,937	5,928	3,137	3,118	385	384	497	483
Chenango	3,258	3,231	4,209	4,196	93	91	362	362
Clinton	3,101	3,106	3,615	3,605	51	50	205	203
Columbia	4,829	4,807	3,788	3,784	78	79	105	103
Cortland	2,157	2,154	3,247	3,206	64	64	427	428
Delaware	4,403	4,362	4,729	4,711	266	266	239	234
Dutchess	8,902	8,823	8,856	8,796	180	177	263	257
Erie	37,656	36,951	25,460	25,712	5,278	5,287	730	742
Essex	2,025	2,011	3,083	3,076	59	59	65	65
Franklin	2,713	2,661	3,955	3,911	76	74	300	283
Fulton	2,966	2,744	3,838	3,878	1,251	1,270	312	312
Genesee	2,466	2,458	3,344	3,334	64	64	216	216
Greene	3,521	3,148	2,773	3,272	85	84	188	169
Hamilton	485	485	453	453	5	5	17	17
Herkimer	5,278	5,256	5,138	5,108	395	395	155	153
Jefferson	5,659	5,668	6,775	6,708	564	565	631	632
Kings	106,646	103,502	53,808	53,435	10,241	10,000	535	555
Lewis	2,216	2,226	2,052	2,038	27	27	139	138
Livingston	3,011	2,993	3,850	3,819	46	47	190	188
Madison	3,091	3,057	3,917	3,872	282	281	286	283
Monroe	19,868	19,607	20,955	20,902	3,297	3,306	673	675
Montgomery	4,871	4,830	5,561	5,554	546	549	115	115
Nassau	6,711	6,610	4,844	4,818	138	133	154	149
New York	163,522	158,388	56,359	55,681	16,216	16,100	421	392
Niagara	8,127	7,994	7,155	7,074	739	742	425	428
Oneida	12,155	12,082	11,553	11,477	1,296	1,297	460	463
Onondaga	14,656	15,582	16,727	15,226	2,370	2,350	603	607
Ontario	4,735	4,717	5,132	5,203	146	147	182	174
Orange	9,716	9,482	10,610	10,866	298	296	266	263
Orleans	2,410	2,368	2,998	2,981	59	58	248	249
Oswego	5,222	5,204	6,167	6,105	134	133	695	695
Otsego	5,269	5,258	5,244	5,227	124	121	329	326
Putnam	1,186	1,164	1,329	1,312	14	13	19	18
Queens	29,197	28,778	9,067	8,995	3,200	3,183	224	114
Rensselaer	13,310	13,220	11,410	11,406	678	676	223	226
Richmond	8,203	8,082	2,975	2,862	293	296	140	140
Rockland	4,055	4,009	2,246	2,243	161	159	86	86
St. Lawrence	4,970	4,913	7,991	7,975	180	178	491	490
Saratoga	5,165	5,121	6,301	6,248	322	317	328	326
Schenectady	6,082	5,947	5,619	5,605	4,561	4,570	291	293
Schoharie	3,201	3,189	2,302	2,302	36	36	258	258
Schuyler	1,387	1,368	1,793	1,782	33	33	112	113
Seneca	2,588	2,576	2,481	2,450	80	79	127	126
Steuben	7,156	7,104	6,466	6,414	598	596	796	794
Suffolk	7,406	7,309	5,828	5,769	305	294	204	302
Sullivan	3,685	3,658	3,040	3,034	128	120	76	77
Tioga	2,328	2,309	2,723	2,717	112	112	192	191
Tompkins	3,340	3,323	2,820	2,773	148	147	399	397
Ulster	7,922	7,823	7,606	7,535	132	130	386	382
Warren	2,761	2,725	3,136	3,112	242	239	128	126
Washington	3,514	3,468	4,494	4,483	173	176	250	245
Wayne	3,681	3,650	4,689	4,665	76	76	445	446
Westchester	20,251	19,885	16,366	16,259	1,253	1,249	297	302
Wyoming	2,430	2,414	2,893	2,879	54	54	207	207
Yates	1,546	1,533	2,083	2,076	66	65	100	100
	654,626	642,064	470,895	467,743	61,588	61,094	19,537	19,443

VOTE FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS IN 1912 — *Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	Carlos C. Alden, National Progressive.	George W. Kirchwey, Ind. L. and. Nat. Prog.	Edmund Seidel, Socialist Labor.	Carl A. Luedecke, Socialist Labor.	Blank.	Void.	Scattering.	Whole number of votes.
Albany	3,906	4,344	46	45	3,639	446	3	88,770
Allegany	2,491	2,510	22	22	.....	.....	.....	20,152
Broome	1,958	1,995	25	24	231	.....	.....	35,192
Cattaraugus	2,841	2,901	23	22	1,541	134	.....	29,702
Cayuga	2,169	2,229	49	75	.....	.....	.....	29,316
Chautauqua	6,116	6,125	102	101	1,344	.....	.....	44,643
Chemung	2,206	2,275	20	20	.....	.....	.....	24,460
Chenango	1,334	1,360	13	12	.....	.....	.....	18,521
Clinton	1,035	1,042	13	13	.....	.....	.....	16,039
Columbia	1,169	1,191	17	19	.....	.....	.....	19,969
Cortland	1,239	1,259	10	10	.....	.....	.....	14,265
Delaware	1,496	1,534	8	8	.....	.....	.....	22,556
Dutchess	1,432	1,490	27	27	.....	.....	.....	39,230
Erie	24,263	24,198	599	596	2,958	.....	.....	190,450
Essex	1,612	1,625	7	7	.....	.....	.....	13,694
Franklin	1,304	1,302	16	14	.....	.....	.....	16,609
Fulton	2,025	2,264	73	73	.....	.....	.....	21,006
Genesee	1,862	1,871	14	13	.....	1,177	.....	17,099
Greene	536	474	9	9	894	.....	.....	15,162
Hamilton	149	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,218
Herkimer	2,918	2,940	27	28	.....	.....	.....	27,791
Jefferson	2,890	2,938	35	33	.....	.....	.....	33,098
Kings	56,826	59,487	520	500	40,864	.....	1	496,920
Lewis	1,218	1,223	5	5	.....	.....	1	11,315
Livingston	1,523	1,526	13	13	.....	.....	.....	17,219
Madison	2,247	2,304	37	37	.....	.....	.....	19,694
Monroe	14,826	15,112	282	281	.....	.....	.....	119,784
Montgomery	1,464	1,489	34	34	.....	.....	.....	25,162
Nassau	5,609	5,715	12	13	.....	.....	.....	34,906
New York	91,268	96,354	984	937	44,549	4,348	5	705,524
Niagara	2,765	2,823	53	51	2,016	.....	.....	40,392
Oneida	7,555	7,679	80	181	1,444	.....	.....	67,722
Onondaga	9,535	9,995	176	176	5,467	810	.....	94,280
Ontario	1,905	2,000	10	10	.....	.....	.....	24,361
Orange	2,773	2,823	38	36	.....	.....	.....	47,467
Orleans	1,206	1,246	9	9	24	.....	.....	13,865
Oswego	3,085	3,145	24	25	.....	.....	.....	30,634
Otsego	1,380	1,397	11	10	.....	.....	.....	24,696
Putnam	433	440	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5,930
Queens	10,548	11,256	181	130	6,989	.....	.....	111,862
Rensselaer	3,632	3,708	89	90	.....	.....	.....	58,668
Richmond	3,241	3,312	38	36	.....	.....	.....	29,618
Rockland	2,050	2,083	16	16	.....	.....	1	17,211
St. Lawrence	3,861	3,910	17	17	445	8	.....	35,446
Saratoga	1,781	1,773	36	37	.....	.....	.....	27,755
Schenectady	2,606	2,730	147	146	.....	.....	.....	38,597
Schoharie	500	507	5	5	.....	.....	.....	12,599
Schuyler	306	345	2	2	.....	.....	.....	7,276
Seneca	913	934	6	5	.....	.....	.....	12,365
Steuben	3,282	3,324	24	21	2,153	.....	.....	38,728
Suffolk	4,682	4,716	36	36	.....	.....	.....	36,887
Sullivan	680	705	13	13	.....	.....	.....	15,227
Tioga	867	879	14	13	.....	.....	.....	12,457
Tompkins	1,854	1,907	24	24	96	.....	.....	17,252
Ulster	2,080	2,086	24	22	.....	.....	.....	36,128
Warren	1,348	1,352	24	24	.....	.....	.....	15,217
Washington	2,286	2,306	20	18	1,677	176	.....	23,286
Wayne	2,327	2,384	14	14	.....	.....	.....	22,167
Westchester	12,821	13,189	91	91	.....	.....	.....	102,054
Wyoming	1,963	1,974	9	8	.....	.....	1	15,093
Yates	721	733	7	7	.....	.....	.....	9,037
	336,918	348,887	4,281	4,265	116,331	7,099	12	3,214,723

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT IN 1912.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

COUNTY.	Thomas F. Donnelly, Dem. and Ind. League.	Edward G. Whitaker, Democrat.	Benjamin W. B. Brown, Republican.	Abraham S. Gilbert, Rep. and Ind. League.	S. John Block, Socialist.	Jacob Hillquit, Socialist.	George K. Hinds, Prohibition.	Alvah Williamson, Prohibition.
New York.....	165,589	159,060	54,199	62,162	16,272	16,181	464	419

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT — (*Concluded*).

COUNTY.	Hector M. Hitchings, National Progressive.	James J. Fitzgerald, National Progressive.	Michael L. Hiltner, Socialist Labor.	Herman Deutsch, Socialist Labor.	Blank.	Void.	Scattering.	Whole number of votes.
New York..... ...	90,228	89,985	987	966	44,661	4,348	3	705,524

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Almet F. Jenks, Dem., Rep., and Nat. Prog.	David F. Manning, Democratic.	Lewis L. Fawcett, Rep., Ind. L. and Pro.	John J. Flanagan, Socialist.	Louis B. Boudin, Socialist.	Herman N. Hansen, Independence League.
Kings.....	211,957	89,447	82,275	10,402	10,059	2,980
Nassau.....	11,406	6,560	5,394	140	139	114
Queens.....	48,153	27,210	12,192	3,202	3,173	378
Richmond.....	14,155	7,957	3,349	300	295	88
Suffolk.....	17,716	7,224	6,459	304	298	67
	303,387	138,398	109,669	14,348	13,964	3,627

VOTE FOR JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT IN 1912 — *Concluded.*

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT — (*Concluded*).

COUNTIES.	Coleridge A. Hart, Prohibition.	George A. Green, National Progressive.	Blank.	Void.	Scattering.	Whole number of votes.
Kings	632	47,868	41,300	.....	.....	496,920
Nassau	5,727	5,376	.....	.....	.....	34,856
Queens	177	9,761	7,614	.....	2	111,862
Richmond	144	3,130	.....	.....	.....	29,418
Suffolk	304	4,414	.....	.....	.....	36,786
	6,984	70,549	48,914	.....	2	709,842

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	John J. Linson, Democrat.	Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck, Republican.	William Nugent, Socialist.	John J. Linson, Prohibition.	Gilbert D. B. Hasbrouck, National Progressive.	Blank, scattering, defective and void.	Whole number of votes.
Albany	17,363	20,041	587	497	3,342	2,555	44,385
Columbia	4,881	3,750	79	125	1,118	20	9,973
Greene	3,626	2,675	85	194	516	485	7,581
Rensselaer	13,622	14,866	685	.....	.....	.....	29,173
Schoharie	3,205	2,298	36	266	482	1	6,288
Sullivan	3,701	3,015	124	81	662	3	7,586
Ulster	8,366	7,532	157	467	1,704	2	18,228
	54,764	54,177	1,753	1,630	7,824	3,066	123,214

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

COUNTIES.	Randolph Horton, Democratic.	Michael H. Kiley, Republican.	Hezekiah D. Wilcox, Socialist.	Cassius J. Phillips, Prohibition.	Alfred Hayes, Jr., National Progressive.	Blank, scattering, defective and void.	Whole number of votes.
Broome	6,671	7,772	358	800	1,908	39	17,548
Chemung	5,904	3,269	383	498	2,098	1	12,153
Chenango	3,243	4,247	92	357	1,313	10	9,262
Cortland	2,207	3,289	67	418	1,170	.....	7,151
Delaware	4,433	4,673	264	222	1,436	.....	11,028
Madison	2,525	5,019	280	249	1,800	19	9,892
Otsego	5,233	5,307	124	317	1,340	.....	12,321
Schuyler	1,397	1,781	45	116	245	.....	3,584
Tioga	2,360	2,691	110	195	859	.....	6,215
Tompkins	3,715	2,519	150	370	1,797	85	8,636
	37,688	40,567	1,873	3,542	13,966	154	97,790

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMAN, NEW YORK STATE, IN 1912.

First District.

Lathrop Brown, Dem	16,505
Frederick C. Hicks, Rep	11,753
Harry W. Paine, Soc	389
William S. Hotine, Ind. L	106
Smith A. Sands, Pro	455
W. Bourke Cockran, Nat. Prog	11,306

Second District.

Denis O'Leary, Dem	23,090
Frank E. Hopkins, Rep	6,941
William Danmar, Soc	2,918
George Traeger, Ind. L	318
George H. Miller, Pro	43
Felix Fritsche, Nat. Prog	7,175

Third District.

Frank E. Wilson, Dem	12,658
Frank F. Schulz, Rep	6,633
John H. Jennings, Soc	1,801
David Hunter, Ind. L	325
James B. Davie, Pro	48
Westervelt Prentice, Nat. Prog.	4,918

Fourth District.

Harry Howard Dale, Dem	9,059
William Liebermann, Rep. and Ind. L	3,574
Robert J. Nolan, Soc	1,441
Conrad H. Palmateer, Pro	33
Samuel Greenblatt, Nat. Prog.	5,139

Fifth District.

James P. Maher, Dem	12,504
John S. Gaynor, Rep	7,677
Hugh O'Malley, Soc	922
William N. Morrison, Ind. L.	239
Preston E. Terry, Pro	59
Charles J. Ryan, Nat. Prog.	5,794

Sixth District.

Robert H. Roy, Dem	13,290
William M. Calder, Rep	21,691
Browne C. Hammond, Soc	838
Jesse Fuller, Jr., Ind. L. and Nat. Prog	9,310
John Berry, Pro	113

Seventh District.

John J. Fitzgerald, Dem	16,082
John E. Brady, Rep	5,021
Henry Crygier, Soc	522
Michael A. Fitzgerald, Ind. L.	5,513
John McKee, Pro	66

Eighth District.

Daniel J. Griffin, Dem	17,403
Ernest P. Seelman, Rep	6,027
Fred L. Lackemacher, Soc	1,078
Albert H. T. Banzhof, Ind. L. and Nat. Prog	8,867
Frank C. Foster, Pro	101

Ninth District.

James H. O'Brien, Dem	15,903
Oscar W. Swift, Rep	10,122
William Koenig, Soc	2,027
Robert Strahl, Ind. L	417
John F. Kennedy, Nat. Prog.	10,362

Tenth District.

Herman A. Metz, Dem	7,459
Reuben L. Haskell, Rep. and Ind. L	5,174
Barnet Wolff, Soc	1,785
George Millard Davison, Pro.	35
Jacob L. Holtzmann, Nat. Prog.	5,889
John O. Nelson, Workingmen's Party	15

Eleventh District.

Daniel J. Riordan, Dem	15,417
William G. Rose, Rep	4,078
John H. W. Nagle, Soc	437
Wm. Wirt Mills, Ind. L. and Nat. Prog	5,570
William T. Magrath, Pro	150

Twelfth District.

Henry M. Goldfogle, Dem. and Ind. L	4,592
Alexander Wolf, Rep	839
Meyer London, Soc	3,646
Howard G. Myers, Pro	8
Henry Moskowitz, Nat. Prog.	2,602

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

Timothy D. Sullivan, Dem...	5,697
John B. G. Rinehart, Rep. and Ind. L.....	1,151
Joshua Wauhope, Soc.....	790
Richard G. Green, Pro.....	8
Sigmund S. Rotter, Nat. Prog.	3,615

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Jefferson M. Levy, Dem.....	8,950
E. Crosby Kindleberger, Rep.	3,468
Marie MacDonald, Soc.....	958
James W. Conners, Ind. L...	202
Charles H. Simmons, Pro....	14
Abraham H. Goodman, Nat. Prog.....	4,457
Henry B. Martin, Jefferson Party.....	73

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Michael F. Conry, Dem.....	16,791
Francis A. O'Neill, Rep.....	4,721
John Mullen, Soc.....	632
Frederick O. Lacey, Ind. L..	232
Alonzo A. Hopkins, Pro.....	43
James H. Hickey, Nat. Prog.	4,791

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Peter J. Dooling, Dem.....	15,036
Francis C. Dale, Rep. and Ind. L.....	5,929
Thomas O'Byrne, Soc.....	681
Charles E. Manierre, Pro....	39
Timothy Healy, Nat. Prog..	5,019

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

John F. Carew, Dem.....	12,350
Ogden L. Mills, Rep.....	4,891
John A. Wall, Soc.....	1,074
Lindon Bates, Jr., Ind. L. and Nat. Prog.....	5,516
John B. Stark, Pro.....	20

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Thomas G. Patten, Dem.....	13,704
S. Walter Kaufman, Rep. and Ind. L.....	4,943
Algernon Lee, Soc.....	2,085
Elzey E. Meacham, Pro.....	21
Amos R. E. Pinchot, Nat. Prog.....	6,644

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Franklin Leonard, Jr., Dem..	13,684
Alexander Brough, Rep.....	7,104
Jeremiah C. Frost, Soc.....	873
Walter M. Chandler, Ind. L. and Nat. Prog.....	13,987
John G. Tait, Pro.....	43

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Francis Burton Harrison, Dem.....	5,221
Abram Goodman, Rep. and Ind. L.....	1,596
Nicholas Aleinikoff, Soc.....	996
Herbert D. Burnham, Pro....	7
Julius H. Reiter, Nat. Prog..	4,694

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Henry George, Jr., Dem. and Ind. L.....	13,189
Martin C. Ansorge, Rep.....	5,265
Miles B. Bartholemew, Soc..	1,164
Edward A. Packer, Pro.....	37
Jerome F. Reilly, Nat. Prog..	8,384

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Henry Bruckner, Dem.....	15,886
Rufus P. Johnson, Rep.....	6,098
Charles Gall, Soc.....	1,835
William M. Hess, Pro.....	40
Irving M. Crane, Nat. Prog..	9,462

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Joseph A. Goulden, Dem.....	19,320
Peter Wynne, Rep. and Ind. L.	8,779
Fred. Paulitsch, Soc.....	2,351
Hans P. Freece, Pro.....	64
Edward J. L. Raldiris, Nat. Prog.....	13,150

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Woodson R. Oglesby, Dem...	17,681
Barton E. Kingman, Rep....	8,219
Allan L. Benson, Soc.....	1,767
Woodson R. Oglesby, Ind. L..	123
Peter Lindemann, Pro.....	130
Alfred E. Smith, Nat. Prog..	12,496

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Benjamin Irving Taylor, Dem.	15,870
James W. Husted, Rep.....	12,522
Herman Kobbé, Soc.....	785
Benjamin I. Taylor, Ind. L..	298
Louis W. Elliott, Pro.....	320
John C. Bucher, Nat. Prog..	8,559

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

John K. Sague, Dem	20,191
Edmund Platt, Rep	20,618
H. Schefer, Soc	483
Luther Brooks, Ind. L	118
Mitchell Downing, Pro	511
Augustus B. Gray, Nat. Prog.	4,418

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

George McClellan, Dem	23,743
Charles B. Ward, Rep	19,125
Eugene Daurner, Soc	453
Platt N. Chase, Pro	1,061
Horatio Seymour Manning, Nat. Prog.	4,779

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Peter G. Ten Eyck, Dem	23,193
Daniel H. Prior, Rep	23,076
Fred L. Arland, Soc	787
Abram J. Negus, Pro	215
Joseph F. McLaughlin, Nat. Prog.	4,918
Jay W. Forrest, Independent Party	404

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Milton K. Huppuch, Dem	18,180
James S. Parker, Rep	22,348
John Q. Reynolds, Soc	1,219
George H. Northup, Pro	898
Frederick E. Draper, Jr., Nat. Prog.	8,163

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

R. E. Lee Reynolds, Dem	13,881
Samuel Wallin, Rep	14,194
George R. Lunn, Soc	9,468
Lyman B. Thompson, Pro	645
Edward Everett Hale, Nat. Prog.	4,721

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Dennis B. Lucey, Dem	12,995
Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., Rep	18,458
John R. Burnham, Nat. Prog.	7,971

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Robert E. Gregg, Dem	15,848
Luther W. Mott, Rep	20,492
Oliver Curtis, Soc	1,034
Luther W. Mott, Pro	1,115
William W. Kelley, Nat. Prog.	8,926

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Charles A. Talcott, Dem	17,855
Homer P. Snyder, Rep	16,703
A. L. Byron Curtis, Soc	1,679
Benjamin Thorne Gilbert, Ind. L	151
Frank B. Severance, Pro	637
Benjamin Thorne Gilbert, Nat. Prog	9,914

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

James J. Bayard, Jr., Dem	20,251
George W. Fairchild, Rep	22,072
John Evans Scudder, Soc	801
James J. Bayard, Jr., Ind. L.	71
Frank Dewitt Reese, Pro	1,647
Jared C. Estleow, Nat. Prog	5,572

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

John R. Clancy, Dem	18,009
Michael E. Driscoll, Rep	17,874
Fred Sander, Soc	2,423
John Richards, Pro	1,015
Giles H. Stilwell, Nat. Prog	11,626

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Richard C. S. Drummond, Dem	17,900
Sereno E. Payne, Rep	20,604
John H. Vanden Bosch, Sr., Soc	1,026
J. J. Tillapaugh, Pro	1,127
Wilson M. Gould, Nat. Prog.	8,151

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Edwin S. Underhill, Dem	19,526
Thomas F. Fennell, Rep	18,335
Joseph P. Burris, Soc	1,241
Martin A. Tuttle, Pro	1,923
Wiley W. Capron, Nat. Prog.	7,891

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

George P. Decker, Dem	14,440
Thomas B. Dunn, Rep	15,776
Kendrick P. Shedd, Soc	2,657
D. Marvin Filkins, Pro	466
A. Emerson Babcock, Nat. Prog.	11,202

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Charles Ward, Dem	15,529
Henry G. Danforth, Rep	17,881
John E. O'Rourke, Soc	926
Perry A. Carpenter, Pro	1,023
Silas L. Strivings, Nat. Prog.	10,416

FORTIETH DISTRICT.

Robert H. Gittins, Dem.....	16,065
James S. Simmons, Rep.....	14,450
James F. Ryan, Soc.....	1,811
W. Van R. Blighton, Pro....	610
Frank C. Ferguson, Nat. Prog.	9,889

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT..

Charles B. Smith, Dem.....	14,866
George A. Davis, Rep.....	9,578
Edward Simon, Jr., Soc.....	2,528
James H. Allen, Pro.....	285
Henry Kobler, Nat. Prog....	9,471

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Daniel A. Driscoll, Dem.....	14,851
Willard H. Ticknor, Rep.....	8,613
Samuel Leary, Soc.....	1,613
Vernon M. Stone, Pro.....	259
L. Bradley Dorr, Nat. Prog..	7,161

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Manton M. Wyvell, Dem.....	12,479
Charles M. Hamilton, Rep...	17,346
Fred T. Williams, Soc.....	2,146
C. E. Welch, Pro.....	2,082
Samuel A. Carlson, Nat. Prog.	11,709

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS FOR 1912-1913.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Thomas H. O'Keefe, Dem....	13,628
George L. Thompson, Rep....	11,273
John A. Duryea, Pro.....	455
Alexander G. Blue, Nat. Prog.	10,233

SECOND DISTRICT.

Bernard M. Patten, Dem....	28,557
Christian Weiland, Rep.....	9,326
Peter J. Flanagan, Soc.....	3,123
Daniel J. Collins, Ind. L.....	431
Frank Baldwin, Nat. Prog...	10,970

THIRD DISTRICT.

Thomas H. Cullen, Dem.....	11,925
George W. Gibbons, Rep.....	3,641
Charles McGowan, Soc.....	411
Frederick W. Moore, Ind. L. and Nat. Prog.....	4,001
Gustave A. Malm, Pro.....	44

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Henry P. Velte, Dem.....	10,799
Henry R. Ritch, Rep. and Ind. L.	7,792
Barnett Feinberg, Soc.....	1,195
Charles A. Bredin, Pro.....	66
George Hamilton McClelland, Nat. Prog.	7,443

FIFTH DISTRICT.

William J. Heffernan, Dem..	16,246
Levi M. Gallagher, Rep., Ind. L. and Nat. Prog.....	12,140
William Hourigan, Soc.....	912
Edward H. Brown, Jr., Pro..	91

SIXTH DISTRICT.

William Brown Carswell, Dem.	13,422
Eugene M. Travis, Rep.....	10,897
Bernard J. Farrell, Soc.....	546
James J. Donovan, Ind. L...	292
Charles Cederholm, Pro.....	69
Henry A. Smith, Nat. Prog..	5,934

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Daniel J. Carroll, Dem.....	12,206
Henry Lissner, Rep.....	3,771
Paul Muller, Jr., Soc.....	879
John Reilly, Ind. L.....	201
Arthur Vail, Pro.....	38
William Stanley Miller, Nat. Prog.	4,201

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

James F. Duhamel, Dem. and Ind. L.	18,105
Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr., Rep.	12,806
William Mackenzie, Soc.....	1,054
George H. MacEathron, Pro..	156
George A. Hann, Nat. Prog...	12,709

NINTH DISTRICT.

Felix J. Sanner, Dem.....	9,569
Robert R. Lawson, Rep.....	4,658
Joseph A. Weil, Soc.....	2,085
Jack Ferst, Ind. L.....	348
Thomas Roberts, Pro.....	31
Alexander F. Wacker, Nat. Prog.	4,963

TENTH DISTRICT.

Herman H. Torborg, Dem....	12,346
Charles J. Moore, Rep.....	8,041
Benjamin Feigenbaum, Soc..	3,192
Frederick G. Morand, Ind. L.	640
William Miln, Pro.....	61
Sigismund J. Trapani, Nat. Prog.	9,333

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Christopher D. Sullivan, Dem. and Ind. L.....	8,330
Jacob Shapiro, Rep.....	1,090
Jekiel Weintraub, Soc.....	1,709
Matthew T. Lindsay, Pro....	14
Nathan Ratnoff, Nat. Prog..	5,130

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

John C. Fitzgerald, Dem. and Ind. L.....	9,063
Edward Tannenbaum, Rep...	2,397
Henry Muller, Soc.....	1,284
Fred. H. Carpenter, Pro.....	23
George J. Schneider, Nat. Prog.	5,750

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

James D. McClelland, Dem...	13,225
Alexander J. Lindsay, Rep...	2,946
Harry J. Newman, Soc.....	322
Joseph Wilkinson, Ind. L...	151
James P. McKay, Pro.....	34
Joseph A. Durkin, Nat. Prog	3,434

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

James A. Foley, Dem.....	13,303
Thomas Rock, Rep.....	3,270
John Guttman, Soc.....	795
James P. Cullen, Ind. L.....	192
John S. Conroy, Pro.....	23
Laurence J. McMahon, Nat. Prog.	3,356

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

John J. Boylan, Dem.....	12,232
Thomas F. Devine, Rep. and Ind. L.	7,757
John McComish, Soc.....	510
George Weber, Pro.....	40

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Robert F. Wagner, Dem. and Ind. L.	12,733
Max Greenberger, Rep.....	2,652
Henry Ortland, Soc.....	2,243
Nathan E. Badgley, Pro.....	15
John Bozzuffi, Nat. Prog.....	4,453

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Walter R. Herrick, Dem.....	10,123
Edward K. Baird, Rep.....	7,520
George R. Kirkpatrick, Soc..	415
John M. Harding, Ind. L....	371
James F. Gillespie, Pro.....	22
Victor Barcas, Nat. Prog....	5,903

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Henry W. Pollock, Dem.....	15,304
John F. Yawger, Rep.....	8,701
Austin D. L. Montayne, Soc..	715
Wm. M. Bennett, Ind. L. and Nat. Prog.	11,746
Aaron R. Lewis, Pro.....	68

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

George W. Simpson, Dem....	18,681
Josiah T. Newcomb, Rep.....	8,910
Joseph Sauter, Soc.....	1,337
Henry Salant, Ind. L. and Nat. Prog.	18,717
Robert E. Neidig, Pro.....	72

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

James J. Frawley, Dem.....	7,998
August Bauer, Rep.....	1,911
Simon Berlin, Soc.....	1,515
George Munro, Pro.....	13
Jeremiah Kelleher, Nat. Prog.	6,206

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Stephen J. Stilwell, Dem....	16,504
Morris S. Schector, Rep. and Ind. L.	5,531
Martin Siegel, Soc.....	1,973
August W. Pfluger, Pro.....	53
William J. O'Gorman, Nat. Prog.	9,884

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Anthony J. Griffin, Dem. and Ind. L.	23,504
Paul C. Hunter, Rep.....	8,360
Christopher A. Kerker, Soc..	3,462
Walter L. Pfluger, Pro.....	96
William Henry Beers, Nat. Prog.	14,502

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

George A. Blauvelt, Dem....	12,054
Walter W. Price, Rep.....	5,353
Charles J. Nelson, Ind. L....	188
William A. White, Pro.....	240
Albert Howe McGeehan, Nat. Prog.	5,244

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

John F. Healy, Dem	20,370
George A. Slater, Rep	16,155
John Hagerty, Soc	1,249
John F. Healy, Ind. L	353
Clarence M. Lyon, Pro	304
John A. Goodwin, Nat. Prog	12,654

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Thomas Watts, Dem	13,054
John D. Stivers, Rep	14,351
C. L. Dedrick, Soc	467
John D. Stivers, Ind. L	99
Thomas Taft, Pro	340
A. Elwood Corning, Nat. Prog.	3,230

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dem	15,590
Jacob G. Southard, Rep	13,889
Jacob G. Southard, Ind. L	70
George A. Vossler, Nat. Prog.	2,628

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

John L. McGrath, Dem	12,015
Abraham J. Palmer, Rep	9,995
Samuel J. Minkler, Soc	217
David T. Slater, Pro	559
Abraham J. Palmer, Nat. Prog.	2,506

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Douglass A. Hinman, Dem	17,171
Henry J. M. Sage, Rep	20,007
James C. Sheahan, Soc	588
Frank Boomhower, Pro	176
Henry J. Crawford, Nat. Prog.	3,977

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

John W. McKnight, Dem	13,154
John F. Knaupp, Rep	11,294
Thomas A. Richards, Soc	683
H. Q. Eldridge, Pro	220
John L. Clymer, Nat. Prog	3,820

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

A. Marshall Burt, Dem	8,511
George H. Whitney, Rep	11,033
G. Elmer Robinson, Soc	485
Orren B. Wilbur, Pro	542
Clarence E. Parker, Nat. Prog.	4,103

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Loren H. White, Dem	14,393
William S. Hamlin, Rep	12,922
Charles W. Wood, Soc	5,320
Stillman T. Clossen, Pro	617
E. Watson Gardiner, Nat. Prog.	4,567

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

John T. Morrison, Dem	10,765
Seth G. Heacock, Rep	11,403
Park J. Dills, Soc	1,662
Fred O. Harter, Pro	601
Theodore Douglas Robinson, Nat. Prog.	6,319

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

George L. Brown, Dem	8,067
James A. Emerson, Rep	9,775
George Wood, Pro	402
Daniel T. Keeffe, Nat. Prog	3,907

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

John C. Brennan, Dem	7,753
Herbert P. Coats, Rep	11,669
Henry A. McIlmoyl, Pro	777
George W. Sisson, Jr., Nat. Prog.	5,401

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

George C. Sherman, Dem	11,975
Elon R. Brown, Rep	12,158
Andrew Bolger, Soc	708
Charles F. Simpson, Pro	1,302
Frank A. Place, Nat. Prog	5,735

THIRTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

William D. Peckham, Dem	12,007
Charles W. Wicks, Rep	11,831
Edward Stansfield, Soc	1,295
Silas F. Potter, Ind. L	148
George W. Halwig, Pro	449
Silas F. Potter, Nat. Prog	7,288

THIRTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Charles C. Flaesch, Dem	11,774
Ralph W. Thomas, Rep	13,563
David S. Watson, Pro	929
Herbert H. Hawkins, Nat. Prog.	4,683

THIRTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

John H. Cahill, Dem	15,099
J. Henry Walters, Rep	15,452
Frank Heck, Soc	2,336
Henry C. Hodgkins, Ind. L	166
Andrew J. Eaton, Pro	630
Louis Will, Nat. Prog	10,267

THIRTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Clayton L. Wheeler, Dem	12,080
William T. Black, Rep	11,986
John Turner, Soc	560
Clayton L. Wheeler, Ind. L	28
Albert L. Willey, Pro	1,004
Oscar S. Nichols, Nat. Prog	3,106

FORTIETH DISTRICT.

Arthur H. Brooks, Dem.....	9,482
Charles J. Hewitt, Rep.....	12,031
Geo. H. Devonshire, Soc.....	814
Harry W. Chaplin, Nat. Prog.	4,894

FORTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

John F. Murtaugh, Dem....	14,144
Bertrand W. Nye, Rep.....	9,840
Joseph G. Roth, Soc.....	658
William Burns, Jr., Ind. L...	56
Willis L. Hopkins, Pro.....	1,169
Byram L. Winters, Nat. Prog.	4,731

FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Edward E. Rigney, Dem.....	9,919
Thomas B. Wilson, Rep.....	12,073
Hoyt F. Hill, Soc.....	303
Earle S. Warner, Nat. Prog..	5,060

FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

John Seeley, Dem.....	10,893
Frank C. Platt, Rep.....	9,979
George C. Myers, Soc.....	604
Clinton J. Taft, Pro.....	945
Clinton W. Richardson, Nat. Prog.	4,512

FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Warner M. Sweet, Dem.....	8,059
Thomas H. Bussey, Rep.....	9,880
Albert Wayman, Pro.....	862
Fred B. Keeney, Nat. Prog...	6,385

FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Ephraim J. Fisk, Dem.....	9,324
George F. Argetsinger, Rep..	10,062
John Schidakowitz, Soc.....	1,749
Willard G. Rich, Pro.....	359
Frank T. Ellison, Nat. Prog..	7,500

FORTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

William A. Buckley, Dem....	10,507
William L. Ormrod, Rep.....	10,759
Joel Moses, Soc.....	1,573
Freeman H. Bettys, Pro.....	314
Seth J. T. Bush, Nat. Prog...	7,205

FORTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

William H. Earl, Dem.....	10,396
George F. Thompson, Rep....	10,557
Lawrence B. Thurlow, Soc...	785
George Hull, Pro.....	654
A. H. G. Hardwicke, Nat. Prog.	3,777

FORTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

John F. Malone, Dem.....	11,711
Alexander Taylor, Rep.....	10,188
William G. Roberts, Soc.....	1,557
Robert A. Willard, Pro.....	211
Parton Swift, Nat. Prog.....	8,602

FORTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Samuel J. Ramsperger, Dem.	12,275
Edward J. Frank, Rep.....	6,168
Michael Roll, Soc.....	1,559
Bordon J. Cole, Pro.....	157
Anthony Glinski, Nat. Prog..	5,370

FIFTIETH DISTRICT.

Gottfried H. Wende, Dem....	13,138
Clarence MacGregor, Rep....	10,231
Charles Bauman, Soc.....	2,087
William R. Sutton, Pro.....	356
Wallace Thayer, Nat. Prog...	9,196

FIFTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Albert F. French, Dem.....	9,673
Frank N. Godfrey, Rep.....	13,392
J. W. Walquist, Soc.....	1,965
Andrew Y. Freeman, Pro....	1,555
George H. Pierce, Nat. Prog..	8,990

VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT, 1912

STATEMENT of votes cast in relation to the proposition, "Shall chapter two hundred and ninety-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, entitled, 'An act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed fifty million dollars for the purpose of constructing and improving state and county highways, and providing for a submission of the same to the people to be voted upon at the next general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and twelve,' be approved?" at a general election held in the said state on the 5th day of November, in the year 1912, wherein the several counties in which the said votes were given are distinguished:

Albany County.	
For	22,789
Against	6,691
Allegany County.	
For	5,937
Against	1,756
Broome County.	
For	10,326
Against	4,491
Cattaraugus County.	
For	6,488
Against	3,923
Cayuga County.	
For	5,775
Against	2,653
Chautauqua County.	
For	10,190
Against	4,564
Chemung County.	
For	8,797
Against	2,539
Chenango County.	
For	5,343
Against	3,158
Clinton County.	
For	5,074
Against	1,209
Columbia County.	
For	3,527
Against	2,747
Cortland County.	
For	4,915
Against	1,836
Delaware County.	
For	6,998
Against	2,860
Dutchess County.	
For	9,740
Against	4,441
Erie County.	
For	13,735
Against	8,029
Essex County.	
For	4,591
Against	1,777
Franklin County.	
For	5,331
Against	1,977
Fulton County.	
For	3,754
Against	1,277
Genesee County.	
For	4,766
Against	2,107
Greene County.	
For	4,353
Against	1,675
Hamilton County.	
For	855
Against	129
Herkimer County.	
For	6,610
Against	1,920
Jefferson County.	
For	10,427
Against	4,938
Kings County.	
For	113,380
Against	64,502
Lewis County.	
For	2,815
Against	2,119
Livingston County.	
For	6,070
Against	1,800
Madison County.	
For	5,158
Against	2,631
Monroe County.	
For	16,468
Against	4,182
Montgomery County.	
For	4,896
Against	2,188

Nassau County.	
For	7,449
Against	4,949

New York County.	
For	30,211
Against	28,139

Niagara County.	
For	10,025
Against	2,377

Oneida County.	
For	10,585
Against	4,315

Onondaga County.	
For	31,387
Against	9,603

Ontario County.	
For	6,800
Against	2,766

Orange County.	
For	11,221
Against	4,226

Orleans County.	
For	5,276
Against	1,247

Oswego County.	
For	12,144
Against	2,265

Otsego County.	
For	7,297
Against	3,519

Putnam County.	
For	1,627
Against	747

Queens County.	
For	27,278
Against	13,552

Rensselaer County.	
For	9,109
Against	3,381

Richmond County.	
For	6,823
Against	4,245

Rockland County.	
For	4,950
Against	2,137

St. Lawrence County.	
For	11,040
Against	3,916

Saratoga County.	
For	8,784
Against	2,922

Schenectady County.	
For	3,922
Against	1,267

Schoharie County.	
For	3,852
Against	1,694

Schuyler County.	
For	2,227
Against	1,085

Seneca County.	
For	4,085
Against	842

Steuben County.	
For	11,497
Against	3,845

Suffolk County.	
For	9,879
Against	5,330

Sullivan County.	
For	4,846
Against	2,022

Tioga County.	
For	4,389
Against	1,340

Tompkins County.	
For	4,324
Against	1,407

Ulster County.	
For	10,831
Against	4,044

Warren County.	
For	4,096
Against	2,288

Washington County.	
For	6,508
Against	2,633

Wayne County.	
For	7,114
Against	2,590

Westchester County.	
For	32,886
Against	9,603

Wyoming County.	
For	4,722
Against	2,025

Yates County.	
For	2,256
Against	825

Total.	
For	637,548
Against	281,265

VOTE FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY FOR 1913.

Election Held November 5, 1912.

ALBANY COUNTY.

First District.

Robert W. Fivey, Dem	5,519
H. J. Hinman	7,549
James C. Swartwout, Soc	124
Eugene Wilsey, Pro	77
Peter H. Flagler, Nat. Prog.	1,729

Second District.

William J. Martin, Dem	6,277
John G. Malone, Rep	7,057
Frank E. Smith, Soc	226

Third District.

Daniel P. Quinn, Dem	5,453
William C. Baxter, Rep	5,610
William Waddell, Soc	234
James Wagoner, Pro	92
Willis H. Manning, Nat. Prog.	1,108

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

Fred Litchard, Dem	3,129
Ransom L. Richardson, Rep.	3,769
Martin Moogan, Soc	278
J. L. Davies, Pro	449
Dawson D. Dickson, Nat. Prg.	2,443

BROOME COUNTY.

Arthur J. Ruland, Dem	6,940
Mortimer B. Edwards, Rep.	7,591
Philip Evans, Soc	348
Charles Dibble, Pro	778
Henry M. Beecher, Nat. Prog.	1,888

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

Clare Willard, Dem	5,341
Robert E. Congdon, Rep	4,976
James Harding, Soc	571
A. J. Smith, Pro	521
William W. Waring, N. Prog.	2,672

CAYUGA COUNTY.

John G. Langham, Dem	4,853
Michael Grace, Rep	6,609
John W. Dennis, Soc	649
Alfred S. Dillingham, Pro	290
Charles A. Wright, Nat. Prog.	2,189

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

First District.

Edgar W. Custin, Dem	1,968
A. Morelle Cheney, Rep	4,067
Axel Johnson, Soc	875
Charles A. Hanvey, Pro	761
George W. Jude, Nat. Prog.	4,239

Second District.

Peter G. Schwartz, Dem	2,740
John Leo Sullivan, Rep	4,453
George W. Hysner, Soc	513
Edgar T. Welch, Pro	309
William A. Campbell, N. Prg.	1,751

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Robert P. Bush, Dem	6,507
Edwin D. Burgess, Rep	2,826
John T. Young, Soc	366
Edward H. Mead, Pro	481
Edwin D. Burgess, N. Prg.	1,978

CHENANGO COUNTY.

George L. Church, Dem.....	3,446
Walter A. Shepardson, Rep..	4,084
M. Hunter Reid, Pro.....	347
Ward N. Truesdell, N. Prg..	1,309

CLINTON COUNTY.

John H. Moore, Dem.....	3,151
Charles J. Vert, Rep.....	3,676
Fred E. Sheffield, Pro.....	186
Jefferson G. McKinney, N. Pg.	994

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Alexander W. Hover, Dem...	4,905
Ransom H. Gillet, Rep.....	3,694
George Rogers, N. Prg.....	1,205

CORTLAND COUNTY.

Edgar L. Adams, Dem.....	2,303
Niles F. Webb, Rep.....	3,270
Myron J. Muncy, Soc.....	71
Niles F. Webb, Pro.....	401
James H. Starin, N. Prg....	1,123

DELAWARE COUNTY.

John W. Telford, Dem.....	4,739
Edwin A. Mackey, Rep.....	4,540
Henry D. Wakeman, Soc.....	257
Manton H. Maynard, Pro....	212
Stephen E. Churchill, N. Prg.	1,482

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

First District.

Ferdinand A. Hoyt, Dem....	4,078
Myron Smith, Rep.....	4,426
Elbert Knapp, Pro.....	135
John B. Waldo, N. Prg.....	596

Second District.

John A. Kelly, Dem.....	4,846
Madison R. Aldrich, Rep....	4,709
Philip C. Klein, Soc.....	135
Solon R. Hankinson, Pro....	125
Leonard A. Wales, N. Prg....	624

ERIE COUNTY.

First District.

George F. Small, Dem.....	3,927
Charles C. Page, Rep.....	3,316
Domonic De Sio, Soc.....	352
Garner M. S. Guy, Pro.....	82
William B. Kennedy, N. Prg.	2,766

Second District.

William F. Arlt, Dem.....	3,697
Clinton T. Horton, Rep.....	4,136
George Rushbridge, Soc.....	660
Jesse G. Stevens, Pro.....	85
Oscar F. Georgi, N. Prg.....	3,609

Third District.

Albert F. Geyer, Dem.....	4,131
Henry J. Rahl, Rep.....	2,746
Louis Weintraub, Soc.....	506
Charles R. Mair, Pro.....	45
Thomas W. Mitchell, N. Prg.	2,196

Fourth District.

Edward D. Jackson, Dem....	5,295
Will Mosher Clark, Rep.....	2,160
Samuel A. Fawkes, Soc.....	680
James I. Veach, Pro.....	59
William Jaeger, N. Prg.....	2,073

Fifth District.

Richard F. Hearn, Dem.....	4,016
Robert M. Hodgson, Rep.....	1,940
George W. Reader, Soc.....	450
William Hoffman, Pro.....	64
William J. Kohler, N. Prg...	1,908

Sixth District.

James M. Rozan, Dem.....	3,049
Michael J. Rubach, Rep.....	1,843
Rudolph Rexin, Soc.....	426
Frank W. Thurber, Pro.....	38
Peter C. Jezewski, N. Prg....	1,500

Seventh District.

Joseph V. Fitzgerald, Dem...	4,459
James L. Nixon, Rep.....	2,811
John Vogel, Soc.....	1,083
Fred L. Vogel, N. Prg.....	2,359

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

George Geoghan, Dem.....	4,288
Washington A. Russell, Rep..	3,782
William Phillips, Soc.....	776
John Reeves, Pro.....	117
Pierre De La Franier, N. Prg.	4,036

NINTH DISTRICT.

John Dorst, Jr., Dem.....	4,118
Frank Bret Thorn, Rep.....	3,820
George D. Jones, Soc.....	266
Elton K. De Graff, Pro.....	182
Reginald F. Penton, N. Prg..	2,853

ESSEX COUNTY.

Leo P. Collins, Dem.....	2,113
Spencer G. Prime, 2d, Rep...	2,983
Henry H. Lawrence, N. Prg..	1,657

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Seaver A. Miller, Dem.....	2,858
Alexander Macdonald, Rep...	3,903
George B. Humphrey, Pro...	289
Charles Dickert, N. Prg.....	1,241

FULTON AND HAMILTON COUNTIES.

Josiah H. Danforth, Dem....	3,097
James H. Wood, Rep.....	3,747
Leo R. Grinnell, Soc.....	1,243
Morton C. Collister, Pro.....	303
Hubert J. Clifford, N. Prg...	1,850

GENESEE COUNTY.

John Clark, Dem.....	2,505
Clarence Bryant, Rep.....	3,357
Harry H. Norman, Pro.....	219
Homer A. Weeks, N. Prg....	1,827

GREENE COUNTY.

J. Lewis Patrie, Dem.....	3,778
Frank D. Cole, Rep.....	2,670
Marshall C. Smith, Soc.....	83
John D. Howard, Pro.....	178
Cyrus M. Cartwright, N. Prg.	473

HERKIMER COUNTY.

E. Bert Pullman, Dem.....	5,483
H. Leslie Wilbur, Rep.....	4,974
Charles Williams, Soc.....	375
Alfred L. Hines, Pro.....	149
Matthew Small, N. Prg.....	2,893

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

William H. Consaul, Dem....	2,844
Henry E. Machold, Rep.....	3,282
Levi Carpenter, Soc.....	229
Edward A. Gilmore, Pro.....	227
Adelbert A. Daniels, N. Prg..	1,155

SECOND DISTRICT.

William M. Riley, Dem.....	3,018
John G. Jones, Rep.....	3,514
Thomas Burns, Soc.....	344
Sylvanus Barker, Pro.....	371
Frank D. Planck, N. Prg.....	1,585

KINGS COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

John J. Kelly, Dem.....	3,671
Richmond L. Brown, Rep....	2,331
Nicholas T. Herbst, Soc.....	161
William K. Ward, I. L. & Pg.	1,715
Lewis C. Brown, Pro.....	32

SECOND DISTRICT.

William J. Gillen, Dem.....	3,942
Edw. W. C. Cunningham, Rep.	735
William Dinger, Jr., Soc.....	142
George M. Perry, Ind. Le....	41
William H. Spears, Jr., N. Pg.	1,193

THIRD DISTRICT.

Frank J. Taylor, Dem.....	4,250
Wm. J. F. Zimmerman, Rep.	959
Camille, Collins, Soc.....	88
John R. W. Dannatt, Ind. Le.	72
Peder Olsen, Pro.....	6

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Harry W. Kornobis, Dem. and Ind. Le.	3,776
George Langhorst, Rep.	2,276
Ed. Hechchel, Soc.	308
Charles E. Gildersleeve, Pro.	19
James C. Wilson, N. Prg.	1,892

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Vincent A. O'Connor, Dem.	4,376
Abraham F. Lent, Rep. and Ind. Le.	3,699
Henry J. Hener, Soc.	212
Francis E. Hallock, Pro.	38
Robert C. Shephard, N. Prg.	2,728

SIXTH DISTRICT.

John H. Gerken, Dem.	2,713
George Heiberger, Rep. and Ind. Le.	1,938
Harry Slavin, Soc.	681
Hollis H. Terry, Pro.	11
Lester D. Volk, N. Prg.	2,738

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Daniel F. Farrell, Dem.	4,011
John Olsen, Rep., Ind. Le. and N. Prg.	2,821
Charles Brash, Soc.	213
William W. Snelling, Pro.	25

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

John J. McKeon, Dem.	3,969
Charles A. Walter, Rep.	1,038
George Lewis, Soc.	136
James F. O'Rourke, Ind. Le. and N. Prg.	1,626
Max Schimpf, Pro.	14

NINTH DISTRICT.

Frederick S. Burr, Dem.	7,875
Charles I. Engel, Rep.	2,700
Cortes W. Cavanaugh, Soc.	569
Morris Alfred Vogel, Ind. Le. and N. Prg.	4,165
Joseph Bowler, Pro.	46

TENTH DISTRICT.

George E. Dennen, Dem.	4,154
Fred M. Ahern, Rep and I. Le.	3,439
William W. Passage, Soc.	166
Ralph R. King, Pro.	26
Everett F. Warrington, N. Pg.	1,985

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

Karl S. Deitz, Dem.	3,830
William W. Colne, Rep.	3,257
John A. Behringer, Soc.	164
Harry A. Crosby, Ind. Le.	1,458
Leroy S. Zider, Pro.	19
Henry A. Crosby, N. Prg.	890

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

William P. Hamilton, Jr., Dem.	5,040
Frederick W. Singleton, Rep.	3,667
John A. Leue, Soc.	198
Sydney W. Fry, Ind. Le., Pro. and N. Prg.	2,943

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

James H. Finnigan, Dem.	3,519
Chas. Schmitt, Rep.	1,732
Louis Ehle, Soc.	326
Martin E. Healy, Ind. Le.	45
George L. Hunt, Pro.	10
Ernest Gilmore Gardner, N. Prg.	1,479

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

James J. Garvey, Dem.	3,789
Frederick Clarkson, Rep.	834
Albert Pauly, Soc.	239
Henry B. Schilling, Jr., Ind. Le. and N. Prg.	1,610

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Thomas E. Willmott, Dem.	4,302
John K. Weigand, Rep.	1,905
Geo. Stamer, Soc.	307
George W. Rider, Ind. Le. and N. Prg.	1,275
Otto Nelson, Pro.	19

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Jesse P. Larrimer, Dem.....	7,079
Robert R. Rehm, Rep.....	3,984
Rudolph H. Knudsen, Soc....	516
Charles I. Stengle, Ind. Le...	412
Wallace I. Stock, Pro.....	41
Samuel Kheel, N. Prg.....	4,924

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Frederick Ulrich, Dem. and Ind. Le.	3,552
Levi W. Naylor, Rep.....	3,316
H. W. Laidler, Soc.....	189
Thomas T. Bostwick, Pro....	35
George H. Babcock, N. Prg...	2,662

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Joseph H. Esquirol, Dem....	6,710
Almeth W. Hoff, Rep.....	6,257
Bernard J. Riley, Soc.....	355
Martin L. Willard, Ind. Le...	189
Charles H. Ridgeway, Pro...	43
John A. Anderson, N. Prg....	4,753

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Jacob Schifferdecker, Dem...	3,514
Walter H. Kreiner, Rep.....	1,282
Emil Muller, Soc.....	839
Anthony L. Palma, Ind. Le...	335
Herman Martin, N. Prg.....	1,337

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Cornelius J. Cronin, Dem....	4,069
Frank Bennett, Rep.....	2,708
Joseph Jonke, Soc.....	617
Henry C. Berryman, Ind. Le.	107
George H. Warwick, Pro....	14
Herman Schwickart, N. Prg.	1,858

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Harry Heyman, Dem.....	2,000
Elias B. Desatnek, Rep.....	850
Morris Wolfman, Soc.....	607
Henry C. Karpen, Ind. Le. and N. Prg.....	1,674
Amos E. Smith, Pro.....	34

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Joseph J. Monahan, Dem....	8,220
Edward R. W. Karutz, Rep. and Ind. Le.....	5,579
Harry Uswald, Soc.....	1,573
Francis Meyer, Pro.....	35
Jacob M. Kornfeld, N. Prg...	4,834

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Thomas L. Ingram, Dem....	4,226
Jacob A. Freedman, Rep. and Ind. Le.	3,674
Chas. Vanderporten, Soc....	1,591
Adolph Van Dessauer, Pro...	31
Richard Lynster, N. Prg.....	4,144

LEWIS COUNTY.

James B. Van Woert, Dem..	2,351
Humphrey E. Slocum, Rep...	2,015
Perry D. Weller, Pro.....	136
Orrin F. Ross, N. Prg.....	1,164

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

William D. Burt, Dem.....	3,022
Edward M. Magee, Rep.....	3,797
W. R. Marsh, Pro.....	169
Fitch M. Davis, N. Prg.....	1,617

MADISON COUNTY.

Henry T. Lewis, Dem.....	3,351
Morrell E. Tallett, Rep.....	3,841
George A. Deering, Pro.....	261
John L. Robertson, N. Prg...	2,102

MONROE COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

James G. Perry, Dem.....	3,406
Jared W. Hopkins, Rep.....	3,655
Edward C. Merkle, Soc.....	541
Charles W. Parks, Pro.....	187
Martin S. Mindnich, N. Prg..	2,778

SECOND DISTRICT.

Frank J. Myers, Dem.....	3,036
Simon L. Adler, Rep.....	3,563
James Sullivan, Soc.....	662
Albert Clement, Pro.....	92
Cogswell Bentley, N. Prg....	2,764

THIRD DISTRICT.

Joshua Egelson, Dem	2,790
August V. Pappert, Rep	2,826
Peter Bucher, Soc	527
Ross R. Winans, Pro	85
Morris F. Clark, N. Prg	1,959

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Joseph Adams, Dem	5,190
Cyrus W. Phillips, Rep	5,695
William Lippelt, Soc	883
A. A. Smith, Pro	115
Fred Baetzel, N. Prg	3,688

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Charles H. Gallup, Dem	5,333
William T. Keys, Rep	5,112
George Weber, Soc	701
William A. Whittier, Pro	193
Lloyd S. Tenny, N. Prg	3,456

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Menzo England, Dem	4,889
Walter A. Gage, Rep	5,873
Charles Rowe, Soc	709
Edgar Moyer, Pro	142

NASSAU COUNTY.

Thomas B. Maloney, Dem	6,412
Jeremiah Wood, Rep	4,853
C. W. Stewart, Soc	142
George H. Gregory, Pro	151
Elvin N. Edwards, N. Prg	5,882

NEW YORK COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Thomas B. Caughlan, Dem	3,576
Chester A. Vette, Rep	1,006
Henry Feindt, Soc	60
James Allen, Pro	15
John Comeroy, N. Prg	1,051

SECOND DISTRICT.

Alfred E. Smith, Dem	3,251
Morris Cohen, Rep	422
Abraham Caspe, Soc	436
Joshua Sprayregen, Ind. Le. and N. Prg	1,674
James F. McFarlin, Pro	5

THIRD DISTRICT.

Harry E. Oxford, Dem	5,055
John Santimauro, Rep	449
Banjamin Fieldman, Soc	191
Crecenzo Caggiano, N. Prg	1,505

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Aaron J. Levy, Dem. and Ind. Le.	2,729
Lewis Nadel, Rep	383
Samuel P. Kraemer, Soc	635
Jacob Stutsky, N. Prg	1,414

FIFTH DISTRICT.

James J. Walker, Dem	5,078
Byron O. Horton, Rep	944
Charles Turk, Soc	122
Elias Jones, Ind. Le	91
Herbert H. Brown, Pro	9
Patrick T. Canavan, N. Prg	1,106

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Jacob Silverstein, Dem	1,852
Harry Kopp, Rep	1,524
Isidore Phillips, Soc	569
George F. Carr, Pro	5
Albert Geissler, N. Prg	1,706

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Peter P. McElligott, Dem	4,503
Edwin T. Barclay, Rep. and Ind. Le.	1,083
Christopher Falkenburgh, Soc.	132
Fred A. Loomis, Pro	17
Frank A. McCarthy, N. Prg.	1,309

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Sidney Scharlin, Dem	1,885
George Louis Livingston, Rep. and Ind. Le.	576
William Karlin, Soc	739
Solomon Sufrin, N. Prg	2,298

NINTH DISTRICT.

Charles D. Donohue, Dem	3,569
Charles H. Hussey, Rep., Ind. Le. and N. Prg	2,624
John A. Mansfield, Soc	181

TENTH DISTRICT.

Meyer Greenberg, Dem. and Ind. Le.	2,275
Herman Weiss, Rep	772
Edward Meyer, Soc	530
Maxim Birnkrant, N. Prg	2,247

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

John Kerrigan, Dem	4,720
John L. Henry, Rep., Ind. Le. and N. Prg	1,769
Ferdinand Neusisus, Soc	194
Robert McAusland, Pro	12

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Joseph D. Kelly, Dem	4,825
Henry Bossert, Rep	600
John Stock, Soc	267
Oscar W. Naeher, Ind. Le	56
Alfred D. Anderson, Pro	8
Jos. F. Freibley, N. Prg	1,091

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.

James C. Campbell, Dem	3,904
James J. Ryan, Rep., Ind. Le. and N. Prg	2,533
Albert Weber, Soc	137

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.

Robert L. Tudor, Dem	4,348
Daniel D. Thompson, Rep	1,746
Bert Kirkman, Soc	247
Fred P. Beaudry, Ind. Le. and N. Prg	1,125
James Jeffrey, Pro	12

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.

Theodore Hackett Ward, Dem.	4,470
Henry J. Crawford, Rep. and Ind. Le.	3,542
John J. Flanagan, Soc	134
Harvey S. Lewis, Pro	22
Albert H. Dyett, N. Prg	3,028

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.

Martin G. McCue, Dem	3,844
Henry H. Frieder, Rep	980
Louis Egerter, Soc	289
James J. Murray, Ind. Le. and N. Prg	1,591

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.

Mark Eisner, Dem. & Ind. Le.	4,503
Martin Bourke, Rep	2,774
John Wilkins, Soc	213
George W. Salinger, N. Prg	2,957

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.

Mark Goldberg, Dem	3,855
Arnold Loeffel, Rep	1,040
Elias Wolf, Soc	558
Michael A. Broderick, Ind. Le. and N. Prg	1,896

NINETEENTH DISTRICT.

Thomas F. Denney, Dem	6,264
Charles H. Wilson, Rep	3,083
Edward A. Ury, Soc	369
Samuel I. Hartman, Ind. Le. and N. Prg.	5,096
Albert H. Leeming, Pro	25

TWENTIETH DISTRICT.

Patrick J. McGrath, Dem	4,084
Julius Hallheimer, Rep	810
William Kohn, Soc	688
John D. Kahrs, Ind. Le. and N. Prg.	1,520

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Thomas Kane, Dem	4,595
Dean Nelson, Rep	2,664
Jean Jaques Coronel, Soc	327
Robert Hougton, Pro	22
Horace W. Palmer, N. Prg	4,313

TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Edward Weil, Dem. & Ind. Le.	3,971
George Francis O'Neill, Rep	947
Ernest Ramm, Soc	986
John McNichel, Pro	4
Benjamin E. Morre, N. Prg	1,869

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

David C. Lewis, Dem	10,644
Sidney Clinton Crane, Rep	5,123
John Edward Russell, Soc	673
Henry S. Mansfield, Ind. Le. and N. Prg.	8,552
John C. Wallace, Pro	39

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Owen M. Kiernan, Dem.....	2,828
Benjamin Swartz, Rep. and Ind. Le.	615
Morris Stelzer, Soc.....	548
Thomas Simpson, N. Prg....	1,357

TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

David H. Knott, Dem.....	3,312
Francis R. Stoddard, Jr., Rep. and Ind. Le.	2,800
John Sloan, Soc.....	145
George L. Hammond, Pro....	8
Erskine B. Essig, N. Prg.....	1,664

TWENTY-SIXTH DISTRICT.

Abraham Greenberg, Dem. and Ind. Le.	3,043
Max E. Sanders, Rep.....	1,169
Samuel Benaim, Soc.....	675

TWENTY-SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Raymond B. Carver, Dem. and Ind. Le.	3,021
Joseph W. Spencer, Rep.....	2,397
Leroy Scott, Soc.....	112
Thomas D. Stetson, Pro.....	9
Schuyler M. Meyer, N. Prg...	1,750

TWENTY-EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Salvatore A. Cotillo, Dem....	2,176
Charles Novello, Rep. and Ind. Le.	722
John Parr, Soc.....	263
George E. Findlater, N. Prg..	1,756

TWENTY-NINTH DISTRICT.

Charles J. Carroll, Dem.....	3,817
Bruce M. Falconer, Rep. and Ind. Le.	2,733
Louis Lichtschein, Soc.....	158
Wm. C. Baldwin, N. Prg.....	2,493

THIRTIETH DISTRICT.

Louis A. Cuvillier, Dem.....	5,256
William Duggan, Rep. and Ind. Le.	2,452
Ludwig Schmidt, Soc.....	622
Theo. L. Larson, Pro.....	12
Henry Barnett, N. Prg.....	3,271

THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Isaac Steinberg, Dem.....	3,384
Alfred B. Jaworower, Rep...	1,726
Arthur E. Marsh, Soc.....	355
Michael Schaap, Ind. Le. and N. Prg.	5,392
George Tabor, Pro.....	23

THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

Louis D. Gibbs, Dem.....	11,280
Louis P. Grimler, Rep.....	3,045
Marion H. Lang, Soc.....	1,368
William Wachtel, Ind. Le. and N. Prg.....	6,675
Albert Stillman, Pro.....	41

THIRTY-THIRD DISTRICT.

Thomas J. Lane, Dem.....	5,201
James S. Leslie, Rep. and Ind. Le.	2,159
Harry Paley, Soc.....	874
William Millar, Pro.....	13
Edward Krieger, N. Prg.....	2,973

THIRTY-FOURTH DISTRICT.

Patrick J. McMahon, Dem...	9,367
Charles I. Fleck, Rep. and Ind. Le.	3,204
John I. Cohn, Soc.....	1,627
William V. Doty, Pro.....	37
Otto Henschel, N. Prg.....	7,167

THIRTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Ernest E. L. Hammer, Dem..	8,747
John Yule, Rep. and Ind. Le.	3,511
Meyer Bogno, Soc.....	922
Max Lehmann, Pro.....	56
Max Gross, N. Prg.....	4,327

NIAGARA COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Eugene L. McCollum, Dem...	4,103
Karl S. Brong, Rep.....	3,086
George A. Till, Soc.....	291
Arthur B. Hull, Pro.....	192
Herman U. Doebler, N. Prg..	1,186

SECOND DISTRICT.

John W. Williams, Dem.....	4,138
Frank M. Bradley, Rep.....	4,247
Henry S. Tompkins, Soc.....	455
Eugene W. Loomis, Pro.....	203
George Charles Jones, N. Prg.	1,341

ONEIDA COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Fred F. Emden, Dem.....	4,250
Ralph Entwistle, Rep.....	3,770
Otto L. Endres, Soc.....	672
Owen L. Evans, Pro.....	60
Howell D. Crim, N. Prg.....	1,964

SECOND DISTRICT.

A. Warren Smith, Dem.....	3,880
Herbert E. Allen, Rep.....	4,052
N. H. Henderson, Soc.....	327
Howard D. Holmes, Pro.....	190
Clarence M. Champion, N. Pg.	2,986
James L. Dempsey, Anti Graft Party	730

THIRD DISTRICT.

William J. Bennett, Dem....	3,573
J. Brayton Fuller, Rep.....	3,705
Albert Wilson, Soc.....	293
John R. Foot, Pro.....	202
Thomas J. McNamara, N. Pg.	2,317

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Patrick J. Kelly, Dem.....	5,196
Charles R. Milford, Rep.....	5,142
Henry Guth, Soc.....	712
Henry E. Rossman, Ind. Le..	46
Frank V. Whitbeck, Pro.....	205
Frederick A. Brown, N. Prg.	2,608

SECOND DISTRICT.

S. Gay Daley, Dem. and Ind. Le.	5,624
Maurice A. Phelps, Rep.....	4,751
Thomas Pearson, Soc.....	792
Wilbur M. Waite, Pro.....	227
Grant G. Hitchings, N. Prg..	4,224

THIRD DISTRICT.

William G. Lapham, Dem....	4,782
Thomas K. Smith, Rep.....	5,457
Henry Hotze, Soc.....	844
William M. Strom, Ind. Le...	65
Raymond D. Swift, Pro.....	167
Roderick C. McLennan, N. Pg.	3,196

ONTARIO COUNTY.

George W. Salisbury, Dem...	4,987
Herman F. Schnirel, Rep....	5,105
Fred J. Bullock, Soc.....	156
Thomas D. Whitney, Pro....	178
Allen B. Katkamier, N. Prg..	1,899

ORANGE COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Cornelius V. Cronin, Dem....	4,073
Caleb H. Baumes, Rep.....	5,860
Jacob Lenord, Soc.....	99
Louis W. Robinson, Pro.....	142
Harold T. Pulsifer, N. Prg..	1,399

SECOND DISTRICT.

William T. Doty, Dem.....	5,481
Henry Hallock, Jr., Rep.....	5,250
Herbert Bircher, Soc.....	208
Albert Youmans, Ind. Le.....	30
James C. Rider, Pro.....	106
Andrew Schriver, N. Prg....	1,250

ORLEANS COUNTY.

Marc W. Cole, Dem.....	2,808
William W. Phipps, Rep....	2,651
Harry E. Wellman, Pro.....	258
George E. Snyder, N. Prg....	1,164

OSWEGO COUNTY.

Robert J. Prendergast, Dem.	5,236
Thaddeus C. Sweet, Rep.....	6,364
Wilbur T. Clemens, Pro.....	682
Albert L. Hall, N. Prg.....	2,925

OTSEGO COUNTY.

LaVern P. Butts, Dem.....	5,798
Willard G. Bullion, Rep.....	4,930
Lumen E. Brownson, Pro....	293
Robert Homan, N. Prg.....	1,282

PUTNAM COUNTY.

Duncan C. Segur, Dem. and N. Prg.	1,336
John R. Yale, Rep.....	1,509
David C. Nichols, Pro.....	17

QUEENS COUNTY.

First District.

Samuel J. Burden, Dem.....	6,122
John A. Porter, Rep.....	1,750
William Krueger, Soc.....	1,668
Joseph Huber, Ind. Le.	71
Conrad Bernhard, N. Prg....	1,454

Second District.

Alfred J. Kennedy, Dem.....	6,135
Frank C. Zimmerly, Rep.....	1,271
George Arzt, Soc.....	466
Richard Linihan, Ind. Le....	79
Joseph E. Carlin, Pro.....	62
A. Melrose Simpson, N. Prg..	2,048

Third District.

Albert C. Benninger, Dem....	9,667
Charles F. Connolly, Rep....	3,371
George Sieburg, Soc.....	1,715
Nicholas Bock, Sr., Ind. Le..	143
John Barger, Pro.....	21

Fourth District.

Howard Sutphin, Dem.....	6,857
Theodore P. Wilsnack, Rep...	3,063
Timothy Walsh, Soc.....	381
George Strassner, Ind. Le....	116
Henry L. Holt, Pro.....	43
John Kochendorfer, N. Prg..	4,565

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

First District.

C. Frederick Schwarz, Dem..	6,254
Abraham L. Payton, Rep....	5,049
Alwin Page, Sr., Soc.....	435
F. J. M. Appleman, Pro.....	65
Warren E. Lisle, N. Prg.....	1,899

Second District.

Tracey D. Taylor, Dem.....	6,935
Clinton W. Scriven, Rep.....	6,266
Walter B. Corbin, Soc.....	267
Ralph E. Myers, Pro.....	157
William J. Coulson, N. Prg..	1,834

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Ralph McKee, Dem.....	8,051
William W. Bryan, Rep.....	2,828
N. T. Donegan, Ind. Le.....	214
John Anderson, Pro.....	144
Garland Nelson Whistler, N. Prg.....	3,280
Otto Eichele, Soc. Lab.....	295

ROCKLAND COUNTY.

Frederick G. Grimme, Dem..	3,981
Rutledge I. Odell, Rep.....	2,372
Oscar Wolf, Soc.....	167
Perry E. Demarest, Pro.....	88
Julian S. Eaton, N. Prg.....	1,997

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

First District.

Nathan T. Lovejoy, Dem.....	2,871
Frank L. Seaker, Rep.....	3,526
O. A. Babcock, Soc.....	112
Franklin D. Wallace, Pro....	293
Cyrus W. Hewitt, N. Prg....	2,209

Second District.

Henry J. Corbitt, Dem.....	2,288
John A. Smith, Rep.....	4,360
William H. Cubley, Pro.....	175
Arthur A. Atwood, N. Prg...	1,596

SARATOGA COUNTY.

William H. Manning, Dem...	5,599
Gilbert T. Seelye, Rep.....	6,081
Edward A. Kernan, Soc.....	320
T. E. Bullard, Pro.....	309
John W. Huff, N. Prg.....	1,639

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

Arthur P. Squire, Dem.....	5,920
Wesley McDougall, Rep.....	5,524
Herbert M. Merrill, Soc.....	4,866
Adson J. Haight, Pro.....	283
John A. Ennis, N. Prg.....	2,450

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

Edward A. Dox, Dem.....	3,275
Elbert J. Eckerson, Rep.....	2,347
Grant L. Bice, Pro.....	263

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

John W. Gurnett, Dem.....	1,810
Lafayette W. Argetsinger, Rep.....	1,598
Homer Lattin, Pro.....	117

SENECA COUNTY.

Augustus S. Hughes, Dem...	2,681
Henry M. Glenn, Rep.....	2,489
John M. Payne, Pro.....	129
Abram M. Feltus, N. Prg....	847

STEUBEN COUNTY.

First District.

Charles A. Brewster, Dem....	3,903
Thomas Shannon, Rep.....	3,679
William H. Warns, Soc.....	316
Fred J. Townsend, Pro.....	253
Frank E. Fisk, N. Prg.....	1,290

Second District.

James L. Seely, Jr., Dem....	3,610
William G. Kellogg, Rep....	2,847
Charles H. Holbrook, Soc....	283
George H. Crozier, Pro.....	497
A. F. White, N. Prg.....	1,653

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

First District.

Stephen A. Fallon, Dem.....	3,872
Dewitt C. Talmage, Rep.....	3,632
Vincent Klein, Soc.....	143
Fred P. Howland, Pro.....	170
Willis D. Van Brunt, N. Prg.	2,526

Second District.

John J. Robinson, Dem.....	3,375
Charles Warta, Jr., Rep.....	2,423
Joseph W. Burchard, Soc....	136
Clarence B. Simrell, Pro.....	115
Abraham L. Field, N. Prg...	2,184

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

John K. Evans, Dem.....	4,479
John Townsend, Rep.....	2,617
Dwight O. Whedon, Soc.....	88
Cyrus Gray, Pro.....	129
A. B. Findley, N. Prg.....	51

TIOGA COUNTY.

Cornelius O. Seabring, Dem..	2,519
John G. Pembleton, Rep.....	2,654
Arthur P. Chaffee, Soc.....	106
Richard J. Smith, Pro.....	178
Gilbert E. Purple, N. Prg...	788

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Minor McDaniels, Dem.....	3,685
J. D. Ross, Rep.....	2,594
Wm. P. S. Clapp, Soc.....	148
Murray E. Poole, Ind Le....	33
F. M. Willis, Pro.....	380
Thomas Tree, N. Prg.....	1,743

ULSTER COUNTY.

First District.

Lawrence M. Kenney, Dem...	4,707
Walter G. Geroldsek, Rep...	3,880
George W. Terpening, Pro...	153

Second District.

Eldridge M. Gathright, Dem.	3,774
Samuel C. Waring, Rep.....	3,765
Edward A. Smiley, Pro.....	292

WARREN COUNTY.

Gersham B. McIntosh, Dem..	2,693
Henry E. H. Brereton, Rep..	3,194
Gilbert Weaver, Soc.....	250
Ingals L. Prouty, Pro.....	130
Truman R. Temple, N. Prg..	1,361

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Harry Gray, Dem.....	3,923
Eugene R. Norton, Rep.....	4,380
George W. Race, Pro.....	227
Russel C. Paris, N. Prg.....	2,128

WAYNE COUNTY.

Frank L. Waldorf, Dem....	3,834
Albert Yeomans, Rep.....	4,572
Delos J. Cotton, Pro.....	428
Claude N. Jagger, N. Prg...	2,309

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Tracy P. Madden, Dem.....	5,995
Clarence A. Alexander, Rep..	3,611
Robert Pearson, Soc.....	394
Theodore F. Silkman, Ind. Le.	83
Fred A. Victor, Pro.....	33
Theodore F. Silkman, N. Prg.	3,523

SECOND DISTRICT.

Verne Bovie, Dem.....	5,330
George Henry Mahlstedt, Rep.	3,935
Thomas F. Doyle, Soc.....	362
Peter N. Johnson, Pro.....	44
William Menkel, N. Prg.....	3,874

THIRD DISTRICT.

Wilson R. Yard, Dem.....	5,054
Walter W. Law, Jr., Rep....	4,797
Don H. York, Soc.....	263
Wilson R. Yard, Ind. Le....	76
Gilbert H. Anderson, Pro....	117
Oscar D. Simmons, N. Prg..	2,490

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Mortimer C. O'Brien, Dem..	3,026
Floy D. Hopkins, Rep.....	2,824
Andrew J. Holmes, Soc.....	175
Mortimer C. O'Brien, Ind. Le.	93
Lewis H. Miller, Pro.....	81
Chauncey Ives, N. Prg.....	1,416

WYOMING COUNTY.

Robert J. Watson, Dem.....	2,587
John Knight, Rep.....	3,828
George H. Stevens, Pro.....	235

YATES COUNTY.

William A. Scoon, Dem.....	1,663
Edward C. Gillett, Rep.....	2,149
Hans P. Hansen, Soc.....	75
William C. Almy, Pro.....	97

COMMISSIONERS OF DEEDS

For the State of New York Residing in Other States and Territories and Foreign Countries.

LIST REVISED TO JANUARY 15, 1913.

STATE.	Name.	Residence.	Term expires.
California	W. W. Healey	San Francisco	May 11, 1914
	John McDonald	Pasadena	Sept. 29, 1914
	Richard H. Norton	Los Angeles	Jan. 27, 1914
	J. D. Brown	San Francisco	Feb. 9, 1915
	Henry B. Denson	San Francisco	May 17, 1915
	Robert Mitchell	Los Angeles	June 8, 1915
	James M. Ellis	San Francisco	Jan. 31, 1916
	Robert R. Russ	San Francisco	Mar. 11, 1916
	M. V. Collins	San Francisco	May 21, 1916
	Julius Calmann	San Francisco	Dec. 30, 1916
Colorado	David Mitchell	Denver	Feb. 9, 1913
	Thomas J. Fisher	Colorado Springs	April 28, 1914
	Clarence S. Nettles	Denver	Jan. 31, 1916
Connecticut	Adrian D. Keep	South Norwalk	Feb. 9, 1913
	Livingston W. Cleaveland	New Haven	April 9, 1914
	Albert R. Stillman	Stonington	May 24, 1914
	Ernest Chadwick	New London	Aug. 5, 1914
	William L. Ferris	Greenwich	Sept. 29, 1914
	Nathaniel R. Bronson	Waterbury	Oct. 1, 1915
	Henry C. Scofield	Stamford	Jan. 31, 1916
	Sylvester Barbour	Hartford	Aug. 6, 1916

Commissioners of Deeds—*Continued.*

STATE.	Name.	Residence.	Term expires.
Delaware	Alexander A. Lissner	Wilmington	Mar. 26, 1916
Florida	Philip D. Cassidey	Jacksonville	May 26, 1915
Georgia	Joseph J. Carr	Savannah	June 20, 1916
Illinois	Frederic G. W. Cooper	North Chicago	Jan. 29, 1914
Kentucky	Newton G. Rogers	Louisville	Feb. 13, 1913
Louisiana	Clifford M. Eustis	New Orleans	Nov. 26, 1913
Maine	Luere B. Deasy	Bar Harbor	Aug. 6, 1916
Maryland	John F. Neuschaefer	Baltimore	Sept. 29, 1914
	Sidney Hall	Baltimore	Feb. 9, 1915
	Charles H. Hesse	Baltimore	Aug. 21, 1916
Massachusetts	Marshall Putnam Thompson	Boston	Mar. 9, 1913
	Thomas Post	Lenox	May 27, 1913
	Sanborn G. Tenney	Williamstown	Dec. 3, 1914
	Curtis Chipman	Boston	Feb. 11, 1913
	Augustine H. Read	Boston	April 24, 1914
	Frank W. Herrick	Boston	Aug. 8, 1914
	George R. Swasey	Boston	Sept. 19, 1914
	Blanche I. Brackett	Boston	Nov. 23, 1914
	David F. Slade	Fall River	Jan. 23, 1915
	Vincent Farnsworth	Boston	Jan. 24, 1915
	Charles Hall Adams	Boston	April 22, 1915
	John W. Sherman	Boston	April 26, 1915
	Joseph P. Baptiste	Boston	Jan. 31, 1916
Michigan	Charles M. Woodruff	Detroit	July 27, 1915
New Jersey	Leon R. Taylor	Asbury Park	Jan. 25, 1913
	Samuel A. Patterson	Asbury Park	Feb. 17, 1913
	Eli H. Chandler	Atlantic City	Mar. 1, 1913
	Louis Sherwood	Jersey City	Mar. 1, 1913
	Charles L. Adolph	Newark	Mar. 1, 1913
	Robert B. Harris	Montclair	April 19, 1913
	James Joseph Teeling	Newark	May 11, 1913
	George Whyte Smith	Mountainside	Aug. 2, 1913
	Edward J. Brown	Erskine	Feb. 16, 1914
	Frank A. Morehouse	Atlantic Highlands	Feb. 24, 1914
	Frederick A. Pope	Somerville	Mar. 5, 1914
	Leo Goldberger	Perth Amboy	Mar. 11, 1914
	Albert C. Stephany	Atlantic City	Aug. 5, 1914
	George W. Pettinger	Asbury Park	Aug. 8, 1914
	Charles R. Zacharias	Asbury Park	Aug. 15, 1914
	Walter C. O'Leary	Lakewood	Sept. 6, 1914
	Hugh B. Reed	Newark	Sept. 6, 1914
	John O. Rhone	Asbury Park	Sept. 6, 1914
	George W. W. Porter	Newark	Sept. 19, 1914
	Russell F. Randolph	Bernardsville	Dec. 29, 1914
	William L. Dill	Paterson	Mar. 3, 1915
	Charles B. Storrs	Orange	Mar. 15, 1915
	Herman Roth	Jersey City	Mar. 28, 1915
	William J. Kearns	Newark	April 30, 1915
	George A. Elvins	Atlantic City	May 17, 1915
	Walter E. Schmidt	Jersey City	May 17, 1915
	George Clair	Paterson	May 17, 1915
	Frank H. Taylor	East Orange	June 1, 1915
	P. Hall Packer	Sea Bright	June 27, 1915
	Walter Williams	Jersey City	Oct. 1, 1915
	John W. Hughes	Atlantic City	Nov. 4, 1915
	Robert N. Crane	Plainfield	Jan. 31, 1916
	J. Chauncey Van Horn	Trenton	Jan. 31, 1916
	Ernest C. Stahl	Trenton	Feb. 20, 1916
	Israel G. Adams	Atlantic City	Feb. 9, 1916
	Levy Bilder	Paterson	Mar. 23, 1916
	Frederick Robertson	Woodcliff-on-Hudson	Mar. 26, 1916
	William F. Kraus	Jersey City	Sept. 10, 1916
Ohio	Herman Eckhardt	Columbus	Feb. 26, 1914
	Joseph Harrison	Cincinnati	Feb. 17, 1915
Oregon	Charles J. Schnabel	Portland	April 24, 1916
	Arthur P. Tifft	Portland	Nov. 7, 1914
Pennsylvania	Wilbur Alrich	Philadelphia	Mar. 29, 1913
	Howard A. Darling	Philadelphia	June 14, 1913
	Henry Glaser, Jr	Philadelphia	Nov. 6, 1913
	Anne G. Taylor	Chester	Jan. 25, 1914
	Albert E. Claney	Pittsburgh	April 5, 1914
	William C. Stolver	Philadelphia	April 10, 1914
	Edward H. Cloud	Philadelphia	July 11, 1914
	Samuel L. Belsito	Philadelphia	July 26, 1914
	John A. Barry	Philadelphia	Aug. 15, 1914

Commissioners of Deeds—*Continued.*

STATE.	Name.	Residence.	Term expires.
Pennsylvania	Edward L. Perkins	Philadelphia	Oct. 8, 1914
	Edward Ramsey	Philadelphia	April 30, 1915
	Frederick C. Eberhardt	Philadelphia	May 8, 1915
	William J. Jackson	Philadelphia	May 9, 1915
	William Wagner, Jr.	Philadelphia	May 24, 1915
	Joseph Entwisle	Philadelphia	June 23, 1915
	Robert W. Lloyd	Philadelphia	Aug. 21, 1915
	William J. Dickson	Philadelphia	Nov. 4, 1915
	Frank B. Stockley	Philadelphia	Jan. 12, 1916
	John Posner	Philadelphia	June 20, 1916
	William H. Waxler	Philadelphia	July 31, 1916
	Thomas J. Hunt	Philadelphia	Oct. 3, 1916
Rhode Island	Eugene B. Pendleton	Westerly	Feb. 3, 1913
	Alexander O'D. Taylor	Newport	July 11, 1913
	James J. Rooney	Newport	Aug. 14, 1913
	Gilman E. Jopp	Providence	Sept. 20, 1913
	Fletcher S. Mason	Providence	Sept. 6, 1914
	William R. Harvey	Newport	Sept. 29, 1914
	Albert P. Miller, Jr.	Providence	Mar. 7, 1915
	Edwin C. Potter	Providence	Jan. 31, 1916
South Carolina	Charles L. Pearlstine	Charleston	Sept. 2, 1913
Vermont	Edward Griffith	Manchester	July 27, 1915
Virginia	Geddes H. Winston	Richmond	June 20, 1916
	Gilmer T. Elliott	Norfolk	June 7, 1913
Washington	Frank P. Lewis	Seattle	July 1, 1914
District of Columbia	Lydia M. Fox	Washington	Feb. 9, 1913
	Samuel C. Mills	Washington	June 15, 1913
	Henry D. Gordon	Washington	Jan. 25, 1914
	Alpheus Winter	Washington	June 15, 1914
	Charles S. Bundy	Washington	Sept. 24, 1914
	Aylett T. Holtzman	Washington	Nov. 29, 1915
	Isaac R. Hitt	Washington	Feb. 27, 1916
	John E. Mitchell	Washington	Mar. 14, 1916
	Anson S. Taylor	Washington	Sept. 10, 1916
	William T. Benson	Washington	Dec. 30, 1916

COUNTRY.	Name.	Residence.	Term expires.
Canada	George Angus	Toronto	Feb. 23, 1913
	William O. H. Doods	Montreal	Aug. 11, 1913
	Henry J. Elliott	Montreal	Oct. 11, 1913
	Joseph W. Weldon	Montreal	Oct. 25, 1913
	William D. Hogg	Ottawa	April 1, 1914
	Harry H. Kay	Montreal	Nov. 23, 1914
	John A. Watchorn	Toronto	Jan. 25, 1915
	John Kerr	St. John	June 23, 1915
	John M. M. Duff	Montreal	Nov. 4, 1915
	A. G. Brooke	Claxton, Montreal	Jan. 12, 1916
	George N. Gordon	Peterborough	Mar. 20, 1916
Cuba	Robert Carr Wilson	La Gloria	April 2, 1913
	Jose Ramirez de Arellanoe	Havana	Feb. 21, 1915
France	Henry Peartree	Paris	April 1, 1914
	Charles B. Fernald	Paris	July 1, 1914
	Hanson C. Coxe	Paris	Aug. 5, 1914
	Wm. H. Pauling Emrich	Paris	Oct. 11, 1914
	Charles G. Loeb	Paris	July 27, 1915
	William A. Preston	Paris	April 20, 1916
	Benjamin Howe Conner	Paris	May 29, 1916
	Henry Cachard	Paris	May 21, 1916
	John B. Robinson	Paris	July 17, 1916
Germany	Robert Kuehnert	Berlin	Nov. 4, 1915
Great Britain	G. Fauvel Gouroud	London	Mar. 9, 1913
	Robert W. Hamilton	Dowra	June 22, 1913
	H. Barre Dowling	London	Dec. 31, 1913
	Charles E. Murphy	Cootehill	May 12, 1914
	George Layton	Liverpool	Sept. 19, 1914
	James Cunningham	Glasgow	Sept. 19, 1914
	Bernard McManus	Beltburet	Oct. 20, 1914

Commissioners of Deeds—*Concluded.*

COUNTRY.	Name.	Residence.	Term expires.
Great Britain	Lewis L. John	Corwen (N. Wales)	Oct. 20, 1914
	John B. Hendry	London	Oct. 24, 1914
	Frank J. Trotter	Edinburgh	Dec. 5, 1914
	Travers W. King	Belfast	May 31, 1915
	John Woodhouse	London	Aug. 28, 1915
	John Moran	Leitrim	Jan. 12, 1916
	John A. Donnison	London	Jan. 12, 1916
	Christopher O'Conor	Dublin	Mar. 12, 1916
	John P. Lynch	Dublin	May 21, 1916
	Thomas Orr	Ballyshannon	July 17, 1916
	Sydney H. Peddar	London	July 17, 1916
	Peter Reilly	Dublin	Sept. 26, 1916
Hawaii	Patrick Henry Burnette	Honolulu	Mar. 9, 1913
	John S. Walker	Honolulu	July 10, 1913
	Carl S. Smith	Hilo	Oct. 11, 1913
	Benjamin L. Marx	Honolulu	Sept. 19, 1914
Italy	Charles McNamee	Rome	Nov. 11, 1914
Mexico	August Lassner	City of Mexico	Nov. 17, 1913
	Burton W. Wilson	City of Mexico	May 17, 1915
Porto Rico	Edward Stetson Paine	San Juan	Dec. 21, 1913
	Frank Antonsanti	San Juan	Aug. 14, 1914
Philippine Islands	Joseph N. Wolfson	Manila	July 26, 1914
India	Sheikh Abul Faze	Kapurthala	Sept. 19, 1914

COUNTY OFFICERS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

JANUARY 1, 1913.

COUNTY JUDGES.

[TERM, SIX YEARS.]

COUNTY.	Name.	Residence.	Elected.
Albany	George Addington	Albany	Nov. 1907
Allegany	Elba Reynolds	Belmont	" 1907
Broome	Benjamin Baker	Binghamton	" 1912
Cattaraugus	Thomas H. Dowd	Salamanca	" 1911
Cayuga	Hull Greenfield	Auburn	" 1907
Chautauqua	Arthur B. Ottaway	Westfield	" 1912
Chemung	George McCann	Elmira	" 1908
Chenango	Hubert C. Stratton	Oxford	" 1907
Clinton	John B. Riley	Plattsburg	" 1909
Columbia	Daniel V. McNamee	Hudson	" 1912
Cortland	Joseph E. Eggleston	Cortland	" 1907
Delaware	Lewis F. Raymond	Franklin	" 1912
Dutchess	Frank Hasbrouck	Poughkeepsie	" 1907
Erie	Harry L. Taylor	Buffalo	" 1907
Essex	Berne A. Pyrke	Port Henry	" 1911
Franklin	Frederick G. Paddock	Malone	" 1907
Fulton	William C. Mills	Gloversville	" 1907
Genesee	Edward A. Washburn	Batavia	" 1912
Greene	Josiah C. Tallmadge	Catskill	" 1912
Hamilton	Timothy D. Sullivan	Long Lake	" 1907
Herkimer	Charles Bell	Herkimer	" 1912
Jefferson	George W. Reeves	Watertown	" 1912
Kings	Norman S. Dike	Brooklyn	" 1907
	Lewis L. Fawcett		" 1907
Lewis	Milton Carter	Lowville	" 1910
Livingston	William Carter	Avon	" 1908
Madison	Harrison W. Coley	Oneida	" 1913
Monroe	John B. M. Stephens	Rochester	" 1912
Montgomery	Joseph L. Moore	Fort Plain	" 1912
Nassau	James P. Niemann	Lynbrook	" 1910
New York	*Thomas C. T. Crain	New York City	" 1906

* City Judge of the City of New York. Made a judge of the Court of General Sessions, section 6, chapter 412, Laws of 1907. Term fourteen years.

County Judges — *Continued.*

COUNTY.	Name.	Residence.	Elected.
Niagara	Charles Hickey	Lockport	Nov. 1907
Oneida	Frederick H. Hazard	Utica	" 1910
Onondaga	William M. Ross	Syracuse	" 1912
Ontario	Robert F. Thompson	Canandaigua	" 1908
Orange	Albert H. F. Seeger	Newburgh	" 1912
Orleans	Fred L. Downs	Medina	" 1911
Oswego	Louis C. Rowe	Oswego	" 1908
Otsego	Abraham L. Kellogg	Oneonta	" 1908
Putnam	J. Bennett Southard	Cold Spring	" 1907
Queens	Burt J. Humphrey	Jamaica	" 1909
Rensselaer	Michael A. Tierney	Troy	" 1909
Richmond	J. Harry Tiernan	Stapleton	" 1911
Rockland	William McCauley	Haverstraw	" 1908
St. Lawrence	Clarence S. Ferris	Potsdam	" 1908
Saratoga	George R. Salisbury	Saratoga Springs	" 1912
Schenectady	Daniel Naylon, Jr	Schenectady	" 1912
Schoharie	Dow Beekman	Middleburg	" 1911
Schuyler	Olin T. Nye	Watkins	" 1912
Seneca	Charles O. Townsend	Interlaken	" 1907
Steuben	Warren J. Cheney	Corning	" 1912
Suffolk	John R. Vunk	Patchogue	" 1912
Sullivan	William L. Thornton	Monticello	" 1910
Tioga	George F. Andrews	Owego	" 1912
Tompkins	Monroe M. Sweetland	Ithaca	" 1909
Ulster	James Jenkins	Kingston	" 1912
Warren	George S. Raley	Glens Falls	" 1910
Washington	Charles R. Paris	Hudson Falls	" 1911
Wayne	Clyde W. Knapp	Lyons	" 1908
Westchester	William P. Platt	White Plains	" 1907
Wyoming	James E. Norton	Warsaw	" 1910
Yates	Gilbert H. Baker	Penn Yan	" 1907
	SPECIAL COUNTY JUDGES.		
Cayuga	John Tabor	Auburn	" 1910
Chautauqua	Frank S. Wheeler	Jamestown	" 1910
Chenango	John H. Hicks	Norwich	" 1912
Jefferson	Fred B. Waite	Adams	" 1910
Monroe	John A. Barhite	Rochester	" 1912
Oneida	Walter G. Shankenbery	Rome	" 1907
Orange	Herbert B. Royce	Middletown	" 1911
Oswego	George M. Fanning	Fulton	" 1911
St. Lawrence	John R. Keeler	Canton	" 1911
Sullivan	Elmer Baker	Roscoe	" 1912
Tioga	Frank A. Bell	Waverly	" 1911
Tompkins	Charles R. Burger	Ithaca	" 1912
Washington	Silas E. Everts	Granville	" 1910

SURROGATES.

[Term, Six Years.]

COUNTY.	Name.	Residence.	Elected.
Albany	Newton B. Vanderzee	Selkirk	Nov. 1912
Allegany	Elba Reynolds	Belmont	" 1907
Broome	Benjamin Baker	Binghamton	" 1912
Cattaraugus	Carey D. Davie	Salamanca	" 1909
Cayuga	Walter E. Woodin	Auburn	" 1907
Chautauqua	Harley N. Crosby	Falconer	" 1912
Chemung	George McCann	Elmira	" 1908
Chenango	Hubert C. Stratton	Norwich	" 1907
Clinton	Victor F. Boire	Plattsburg	" 1911
Columbia	George McClellan	Kinderhook	" 1907
Cortland	Joseph E. Eggleston	Cortland	" 1907
Delaware	Lewis F. Raymond	Franklin	" 1912
Dutchess	Charles A. Hopkins	Poughkeepsie	" 1907
Erie	Louis B. Hart	Buffalo	" 1912
Essex	Berne A. Pyrke	Port Henry	" 1911
Franklin	Frederick G. Paddock	Malone	" 1907

Surrogates—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Name.	Residence.	Elected.
Fulton	Jeremiah Keck	Johnstown	Nov. 1907
Genesee	Edward A. Washburn	Batavia	" 1912
Greene	Josiah C. Tallmadge	Catskill	" 1912
Hamilton	Timothy D. Sullivan	Long Lake	" 1907
Herkimer	Charles Bell	Herkimer	" 1912
Jefferson	Joseph Atwell	Watertown	" 1912
Kings	Herbert T. Ketcham	Brooklyn	" 1910
Lewis	Milton Carter	Lowville	" 1907
Livingston	William Carter	Avon	" 1910
Madison	Harrison W. Coley	Oneida	" 1908
Monroe	Seldon S. Brown	Scottsville	" 1913
Montgomery	W. Fenton Myers	Amsterdam	" 1912
Nassau	John J. Graham	Syosset	" 1912
*New York	Robert L. Fowler	New York city	" 1910
*New York	John P. Cohalan	New York city	" 1911
Niagara	Charles Hickey	Lockport	" 1908
Oneida	Michael H. Sexton	Utica	" 1907
Onondaga	Edgar P. Glass	Syracuse	" 1912
Ontario	Harry I. Dunton	Canandaigua	" 1909
Orange	John B. Sweezey	Goshen	" 1910
Orleans	Fred L. Downs	Medina	" 1907
Oswego	Clayton I. Miller	Mexico	" 1911
Otsego	Melvin E. Baldwin	Schenevus	" 1907
Putnam	J. Bennett Southard	Cold Spring	" 1912
Queens	Daniel Noble	Jamaica	" 1907
Rensselaer	Willis E. Heaton	Hoosick Falls	" 1910
Richmond	J. Harry Tiernan	Stapleton	" 1907
Rockland	William McCauley	Haverstraw	" 1911
St. Lawrence	Alrie R. Herriman	Ogdensburg	" 1908
Saratoga	William S. Ostrander	Schuylerville	" 1911
Schenectady	Alexander M. Vedder	Schenectady	" 1912
Schoharie	Dow Beekman	Middleburg	" 1908
Schuyler	Olin T. Nye	Watkins	" 1911
Seneca	Charles O. Townsend	Interlaken	" 1912
Steuben	Henry V. Pratt	Wayland	" 1907
Suffolk	William G. Nicoll	Babylon	" 1912
Sullivan	William L. Thornton	Monticello	" 1909
Tioga	George F. Andrews	Owego	" 1910
Tompkins	Monroe M. Sweetland	Ithaca	" 1912
Ulster	Walter N. Gill	Kingston	" 1909
Warren	George S. Raley	Glens Falls	" 1908
Washington	Frederick Fraser	Salem	" 1910
Wayne	Clyde W. Knapp	Lyons	" 1907
Westchester	William A. Sawyer	Portchester	" 1908
Wyoming	James E. Norton	Warsaw	" 1912
Yates	Gilbert H. Baker	Penn Yan	" 1910

SPECIAL SURROGATES.

Cayuga	John F. Kingston	Weedsport	" 1907
Chautauqua	Robert J. Cooper	Dunkirk	" 1910
Jefferson	Jasper W. Cornaire	Cape Vincent	" 1910
Oneida	Edward L. O'Donnell	Rome	" 1912
Orange	Joseph M. Wilkin	Montgomery	" 1908
Oswego	David P. Morehouse, Jr.	Oswego	" 1910
St. Lawrence	John M. Barr	Ogdensburg	" 1910
Sullivan	Elmer Baker	Roscoe	" 1912
Tompkins	Charles R. Burger	Ithaca	" 1912
Washington	Charles G. Davis	Whitehall	" 1912

*Term fourteen years.

SHERIFFS.

[Term, Three Years.]

COUNTY.	Name.	Residence.	Elected.
Albany	Wallace A. Peasley	Huntersland	Nov. 1912
Allegany	John Tunstead	Allentown	" 1912
Broome	Arthur M. Seaman	Binghamton	" 1911
Cattaraugus	John C. Dempsey	Olean	" 1912

Sheriffs—*Continued*.

COUNTY.	Name.	Residence.	Elected.
Cayuga	George W. Bancroft	Ledyard	Nov. 1910
Chautauqua	Gust A. Anderson	Jamestown	" 1912
Chemung	Christopher W. Biggs	Elmira	" 1912
Chenango	Charles S. Holcomb	Plymouth	" 1912
Clinton	Mark Fierney	Plattsburg	" 1910
Columbia	Robert Storm	Hudson	" 1911
Cortland	Rollin E. Wright	Homer	" 1912
Delaware	Jerome J. Farrell	Walton	" 1912
Dutchess	Fred C. Hornbeck	Poughkeepsie	" 1912
Erie	Frederick Becker	Buffalo	" 1911
Essex	W. A. Knowlton	Crown Point	" 1912
Franklin	Alfred A. Edwards	Malone	" 1911
Fulton	Thomas W. Vill	Gloversville	" 1910
Genesee	Thurman A. Hart	Bethany	" 1911
Greene	Elmore Mackey	Catskill	" 1912
Hamilton	Seymour M. Brownell	Lake Pleasant	" 1910
Herkimer	William H. Stitt	Ilion	" 1912
Jefferson	Morris S. Gragg	Watertown	" 1911
*Kings	Charles B. Law	Brooklyn	" 1911
Lewis	Sheridan S. Stoddard	Lowville	" 1911
Livingston	Daniel G. Acomb	Dansville	" 1912
Madison	John Bensted	Madison	" 1911
Monroe	Harley E. Hamil	Clarkson	" 1911
Montgomery	Ernest H. Kurlbaum	Amsterdam	" 1911
Nassau	Charles T. De Mott	Hempstead	" 1910
*New York	Julius Harburger	New York	" 1911
Niagara	Dennis W. Daly	Lockport	" 1911
Oneida	William T. Donnelly	Utica	" 1912
Onondaga	James F. Mathews	Solvay	" 1912
Ontario	Roswell M. Lee	Holcomb	" 1912
Orange	William S. Sayer	Middletown	" 1912
Orleans	William M. Kenyon	Albion	" 1910
Oswego	Myron A. Stranahan	Fulton	" 1911
Otsego	Ziba L. Holbrook	Cooperstown	" 1911
Putnam	Herbert Winship	Patterson	" 1912
Queens	George Ehemer	Ridgewood	" 1912
Rensselaer	Henry W. Snell	Troy	" 1911
Richmond	Joseph F. O'Grady	New Brighton	" 1912
Rockland	Larry W. Serven	New City	" 1912
St. Lawrence	Thad P. Day	Depuyster	" 1912
Saratoga	Clarence L. Grippin	Corinth	" 1912
Schenectady	Christian L. Stayer	Alplaus	" 1911
Schoharie	Robert J. Dutton	Livingstonville	" 1911
Schuyler	Henry J. Mitchell	Odessa	" 1912
Seneca	William H. Excell	Hayt Corners	" 1912
Steuben	William H. Murray	Hornell	" 1912
Suffolk	Melville E. Brush	Smithtown	" 1911
Sullivan	Frank Kinnie	Narrowsburg	" 1911
Tioga	Fred C. Dailey	Owego	" 1910
Tompkins	Arthur P. Miller	Ithaca	" 1911
Ulster	Archibald McLaughlin	Kingston	" 1912
Warren	Richard J. Bolton, Jr.	Hague	" 1912
Washington	Roswell E. Warren	Hampton	" 1912
Wayne	Jeremiah Collins	Lyons	" 1912
Westchester	William J. Doyle	Katonah	" 1911
Wyoming	George P. Bauer	Johnsonburg	" 1911
Yates	Linwood R. Bates	Rushville	" 1912

* Term two years.

COUNTY CLERKS AND COUNTY SEATS.

[Term, Three Years.]

COUNTY.	Name.	County seat.	Elected.
Albany	William J. Grattan	Albany	Nov. 1910
Allegany	Delbert P. Snyder	Belmont	" 1912
Broome	John A. Brown	Binghamton	" 1912
Cattaraugus	Frank M. Merrill	Little Valley	" 1912
Cayuga	Cicero J. Warne	Auburn	" 1912

County Clerks and County Seats—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Name.	County seat.	Elected.
Chautauqua	Luther S. Lakin, Jr.	Mayville	Nov. 1912
Chemung	John T. Smith	Elmira	" 1911
Chenango	Fred L. Ames	Norwich	" 1912
Clinton	Wallace Turner	Plattsburg	" 1912
Columbia	Milton Van Hoesen	Hudson	" 1912
Cortland	Edward S. Dalton	Cortland	" 1912
Delaware	William H. Maynard	Delhi	" 1910
Dutchess	Thaddeus J. Herrick	Poughkeepsie	" 1912
Erie	Simon A. Nash	Buffalo	" 1912
Essex	William H. Roberts	Elizabethtown	" 1911
Franklin	Harry H. Hawley	Malone	" 1912
Fulton	Edgar D. Gordon	Johnstown	" 1910
Genesee	Charles B. Pixley	Batavia	" 1912
Greene	George B. Van Valkenburgh	Catskill	" 1912
Hamilton	John Ostrander	Lake Pleasant	" 1910
Herkimer	William Quackenbush	Herkimer	" 1912
Jefferson	Perley A. Pitcher	Watertown	" 1912
*Kings	Charles S. Devoy	Brooklyn	" 1911
Lewis	Nicholas J. Connolly	Lowville	" 1912
Livingston	E. Fred Youngs	Geneseo	" 1910
Madison	Na Mott Campbell	Wampsville	" 1912
Monroe	James L. Hotchkiss	Rochester	" 1912
Montgomery	Abram L. Van Horne	Fonda	" 1911
Nassau	Thomas S. Cheshire	Mineola	" 1910
†New York	William F. Schneider	New York	" 1909
Niagara	Thomas T. Feeley	Lockport	" 1910
Oneida	Charles A. G. Scothon	Utica	" 1911
Onondaga	Henry S. Whitney	Syracuse	" 1912
Ontario	James H. Tozer	Canandaigua	" 1912
Orange	James D. McGiffert	Goshen	" 1912
Orleans	Harry D. Bartlett	Albion	" 1910
Oswego	Zopher D. Stanton	Oswego	" 1912
Otsego	Robert O. Marshall	Cooperstown	" 1911
Putnam	Edward C. Weeks	Carmel	" 1911
Queens	Leonard Ruoff	Jamaica	" 1912
Rensselaer	James H. Morrissey	Troy	" 1912
Richmond	C. Livingston Bostwick	Richmond	" 1911
Rockland	Cyrus M. Crum	New City	" 1910
St. Lawrence	Welby W. Haile	Canton	" 1912
Saratoga	John F. Hennessy	Ballston Spa	" 1911
Schenectady	George C. Moon	Schenectady	" 1910
Schoharie	Glanis A. Snyder	Schoharie	" 1912
Schuyler	Elias H. Bissell	Watkins	" 1911
Seneca	Herbert J. Feehan	Waterloo	" 1910
Steuben	John E. Olmstead	Bath	" 1910
Suffolk	James F. Richardson	Riverhead	" 1912
Sullivan	George D. Pelton	Monticello	" 1911
Tioga	Otis S. Beach	Owego	" 1912
Tompkins	Clarence D. Tarbell	Ithaca	" 1912
Ulster	Wm. C. De Witt	Kingston	" 1912
Warren	Edwin C. Sisson	Lake George	" 1912
Washington	George W. Curry	‡Hudson Falls	" 1912
Wayne	De Witt C. Wheeler	Lyons	" 1911
Westchester	Frank M. Buck	White Plains	" 1910
Wyoming	Benjamin F. Williams	Warsaw	" 1912
Yates	Edwin M. Potter	Penn Yan	" 1912

* Term, two Years. † Term, four years.
‡ Courts are held at Salem and Hudson Falls. County clerk's office is located at Hudson Falls

REGISTERS OF DEEDS.

COUNTY.	Name.	Residence.	Elected.
Kings	Edward T. O'Loughlin	Brooklyn	Nov. 1911
New York	Max S. Grifenhagan	New York	" 1909
Westchester	Isaac H. Smith	Peekskill	" 1911

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

[Term, Three Years.]

COUNTY.	Name.	Residence.	Elected.
Albany	Rollin B. Sanford	Albany	Nov. 1910
Allegany	James T. Ward	Friendship	" 1910
Broome	Frederick J. Meagher	Binghamton	" 1912
Cattaraugus	George W. Cole	Salamanca	" 1910
Cayuga	Albert H. Clark	Auburn	" 1911
Chautauqua	Edward J. Green	Jamestown	" 1910
Chemung	Harry L. Bogart	Elmira	" 1910
Chenango	James P. Hill	Norwich	" 1910
Clinton	Arthur S. Hogue	Plattsburg	" 1910
Columbia	William B. Daley	Chatham	" 1910
Cortland	James F. Tobin	Cortland	" 1912
Delaware	Edward E. Coulon	Downsville	Jan. 1913
Dutchess	Edward A. Conger	Poughkeepsie	Nov. 1912
Erie	Wesley C. Dudley	Buffalo	" 1911
Essex	Fred M. La Duke	Keeseville	" 1912
Franklin	John W. Genaway	Malone	" 1910
Fulton	William S. Cassedy	Gloversville	" 1911
Genesee	William H. Coon	Batavia	" 1910
Greene	Howard C. Wilbur	Catskill	" 1910
Hamilton	William Carroll	Indian Lake	" 1911
Herkimer	William E. Farrell	Frankfort	" 1912
Jefferson	Claude B. Alverson	Watertown	" 1910
*Kings	James C. Cropsey	Brooklyn	" 1911
Lewis	Perry G. Williams	Lowville	" 1911
Livingston	Frank H. Cook	Geneseo	" 1911
Madison	E. Leland Hunt	Oneida	" 1910
Monroe	John W. Barrett	Webster	" 1910
Montgomery	Charles E. Hardies	Amsterdam	" 1910
Nassau	Charles N. Wysong	Port Washington	" 1910
*New York	Charles S. Whitman	New York	" 1909
Niagara	Fred M. Ackerson	Niagara Falls	" 1910
Oneida	Bradley Fuller	Utica	" 1910
Onondaga	George H. Bond	Syracuse	" 1910
Ontario	Horace W. Fitch	Canandaigua	" 1911
Orange	Jonathan D. Wilson, Jr.	Newburgh	" 1912
Orleans	John C. Knickerbocker	Albion	" 1910
Oswego	Francis D. Culkin	Oswego	" 1911
Otsego	Orange L. Van Horne	Cooperstown	" 1911
Putnam	Henry J. Rusk	Cold Spring	" 1912
Queens	Matthew J. Smith	Long Island City	" 1911
Rensselaer	Clarence E. Akin	Troy	" 1911
Richmond	Albert C. Fach	Stapleton	" 1910
Rockland	Thomas Gagan	Haverstraw	" 1911
St. Lawrence	John C. Crapser	Massena	" 1911
Saratoga	Lawrence B. McKelvey	Saratoga Springs	" 1912
Schenectady	Alexander T. Blessing	Schenectady	" 1910
Schoharie	Alonzo B. Coons	Sharon Springs	" 1910
Schuyler	Frank Johnson	Montour Falls	" 1911
Seneca	George W. Pontius	Seneca Falls	" 1910
Steuben	Claude V. Stowell	Corning	" 1912
Suffolk	Ralph C. Greene	Sayville	" 1911
Sullivan	George L. Cooke	Monticello	" 1910
Tioga	Frank Beck	Owego	" 1912
Tompkins	Morris S. Halliday	Ithaca	" 1912
Ulster	William D. Cunningham	Ellenville	" 1910
Warren	James S. Kiley	Glens Falls	" 1912
Washington	Erskine C. Rogers	Hudson Falls	" 1912
Wayne	Alfred S. Armstrong	Clyde	" 1912
Westchester	Francis S. Winslow	Yonkers	" 1910
Wyoming	Michael L. Coleman	Warsaw	" 1912
Yates	Charles H. Wood	Rushville	" 1912

* Term, four years.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

[Term, Three Years.]

COUNTY.	Name.	Residence.	Elected.
Albany	Isaac La Grange	Albany	Nov. 1911
Allegany	D. Sherman Burdick	Alfred	" 1911
Broome	Walker F. Sherwood	Binghamton	" 1910
Cattaraugus	George W. G. Ferris	Franklinville	" 1910
Cayuga	John A. Thomas	Moravia	" 1912
Chautauqua	Emmons J. Swift	Forestville	" 1911
Chemung	Henry L. Deister	Elmira	Dec. 1912
Chenango	Charles G. Nash	Norwich	Nov. 1911
Clinton	James DeF. Burroughs	Champlain	" 1910
Columbia	John Connor	Philmont	" 1912
Cortland	Herbert L. deClerq	Cortland	" 1911
Delaware	Henry S. Graham	Delhi	" 1911
Dutchess	Charles H. Slocum	Poughkeepsie	" 1912
Erie	Franklin E. Bard	Gowanda	" 1912
Essex	Sydney W. Barnard	Bloomingdale	" 1911
Franklin	Berton L. Reynolds	Malone	" 1910
Fulton	Philemon M. Simmons	Johnstown	" 1911
Genesee	Edward F. Short	Batavia	" 1910
Greene	Judson A. Betts	Catskill	" 1910
Hamilton	Carl L. Fry	Wells	" 1911
Herkimer	William Watts	Little Falls	" 1911
Jefferson	Fred W. Mayhew	Watertown	" 1911
*Kings			
Lewis	Nicholas Arthur	Lowville	" 1910
Livingston	Eugene B. Wilhelm	Webster Crossing	" 1912
Madison	Robert L. Clark	Munnsville	" 1911
Monroe	Charles J. Brown	Brighton	" 1911
Montgomery	Charles P. Wood	Amsterdam	" 1910
Nassau	Daniel J. Hegeman	Glen Head	" 1910
New York	†Robert R. Moore	New York	" 1911
Niagara	Emmett E. Clancy	Niagara Falls	" 1911
Oneida	James T. Somers	Utica	" 1911
Onondaga	George H. Casler	Baldwinsville	" 1911
Ontario	Peter R. Cole	Geneva	" 1912
Orange	Robert Johnston	Goshen	" 1910
Orleans	George W. Bennett	Eagle Harbor	" 1911
Oswego	Herman W. Kaudt	Oswego	" 1910
Otsego	John W. Shaw	Cooperstown	" 1911
Putnam	Edward S. Stannard	Brewster	" 1912
‡Queens			
Rensselaer	Francis Riley	Troy	" 1911
§Richmond			
Rockland	Walter G. Hamilton	New City	" 1910
St. Lawrence	George M. Holmes	Hailesboro	" 1911
Saratoga	John K. Walbridge	Saratoga Springs	" 1912
Schenectady	Mordecai J. Rosa	Schenectady	" 1912
Schoharie	David Winnie	Seward	" 1910
Schuyler	Benjamin E. Birge	Hector	" 1911
Seneca	Fred G. Smith	Waterloo	" 1911
Steuben	Daniel W. Shults	Avoca	" 1912
Suffolk	Charles R. Fitz	Southampton	" 1911
Sullivan	Roger W. Sears	Liberty	" 1910
Tioga	Thomas H. Reddish	Owego	" 1911
Tompkins	B. F. Lent	Ithaca	" 1912
Ulster	Albert H. Cook	Kingston	" 1910
Warren	Beecher W. Sprague	Glens Falls	" 1912
Washington	John B. Conway	Argyle	" 1911
Wayne	Emor E. Burleigh	Newark	" 1911
Westchester	George T. Burling	White Plains	" 1911
Wyoming	Ed. T. Montgomery	Warsaw	" 1910
Yates	Frank M. McNiff	Penn Yan	" 1912

* Office abolished by chapter 466, Laws of 1901.
† City Chamberlain.
‡ Office abolished by chapter 433, Laws of 1899.
§ Office abolished by chapter 378, Laws of 1897.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.

[Term, Three Years.]

COUNTY.	Name.	Residence.	Elected.
Albany	*William H. Storrs	Albany	Jan. 1912
Allegany	Daniel C. Grunder	Angelica	Nov. 1912
Broome	Winfield S. Stone	Binghamton	" 1910
Cattaraugus	Willis P. Kymer	Machias	" 1910
Cayuga	Arthur L. Smith	Auburn	" 1912
Chautauqua	Charles E. Dodge	Frewsburg	" 1911
Chemung	George Clark	Breesport	" 1910
Chenango	Frank J. Quinn	Preston	" 1912
Clinton	William A. McMartin	Beekmantown	" 1911
Columbia	W. Newton Goold	Chatham	" 1912
Cortland	Fred T. Newcomb	Homer	" 1912
Delaware	James F. Foreman	Delhi	" 1911
Dutchess	Stephen Robinson	Oak Summit	" 1912
Erie	Herbert S. Sisson	Collins	" 1911
Essex	Horace H. Nye	Keene	" 1911
Franklin	John W. Rowley	Westville	" 1910
Fulton	George W. Hillman	Broadalbin	" 1910
Genesee	John R. Bennington	Batavia	" 1912
	Cortland Crosman	Alexander	" 1910
Greene	George H. Craft	Oakfield	" 1911
Hamilton	Ira T. Tolley	Cairo	" 1912
	Peter J. Ryan	Long Lake	" 1912
	Edwin Stacey	Rudeston	" 1910
	Loren W. Sloan	Benson	" 1911
Herkimer	Lorenzo G. Rankin	Little Falls	" 1912
†Jefferson	Fred P. Dunaway	Watertown	" 1911
‡Kings			
Lewis		Turin	" 1911
Livingston	Louis T. Strong	Geneseo	" 1912
Madison	James J. Gilmore	Eaton	" 1912
Monroe	E. Allen Curtis	Fairport	" 1912
Montgomery	Thomas J. Bridges	Fort Plain	" 1911
Nassau	Mortimer Smith	Sea Cliff	" 1910
§New York	William F. Britt		
Niagara		Lockport	" 1910
Oneida	Alanson C. Bigelow	Rome	" 1912
Onondaga	Charles J. Alder	Syracuse	" 1911
Ontario	Henry D. Nottingham	Canandaigua	" 1912
Orange	Fred W. Hollis	Goshen	" 1912
Orleans	William F. Durland	Yates	" 1911
Oswego	Leigh S. Hill	Mexico	" 1911
Otsego	C. Adelbert Stone	Milford	" 1912
Putnam	Levant Senger		
†Queens	(No superintendent)		
Rensselaer	Freeman H. Munson	Troy	" 1911
¶Richmond			
Rockland	Wesley J. Springstead	Haverstraw	" 1910
St. Lawrence	Abram C. Gates	Canton	" 1910
Saratoga	Samuel W. Pease	Ballston Spa	" 1912
Schenectady	Charles H. Lambert	Schenectady	" 1911
Schoharie	Orrin Hunt	Livingstonville	" 1910
Schuyler	Charles M. Bronson	Watkins	" 1911
Seneca	Charles S. Fegley	Seneca Falls	" 1911
Steuben	Lewis K. Williamson	Avoca	" 1910
Suffolk	Robert F. Gurney	Greenlawn	" 1911
Sullivan	Cornelius E. Downie	South Fallsburg	" 1911
Tioga	Egbert Hammond	Owego	" 1912
	Daniel C. Brooks	Spencer	" 1910
	George D. Miller	Waverly	" 1911
Tompkins	Grant Cole	Ithaca	" 1912
	William D. Baldwin	Groton	" 1910
	Walter Mekeel	Jacksonville	" 1911
Ulster	Cornelius L. Van Orden	New Paltz	" 1911

* Commissioner of Charities, appointed by the Mayor of Albany.

† Appointed by the Board of Supervisors.

‡ Commissioner of Public Charities for boroughs of Kings and Queens, appointed by Mayor of New York city.

§ Commissioner of Public Charities for boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, appointed by Mayor of New York city.

¶ Commissioner of Public Charities for boroughs of Richmond, appointed by Mayor of New York city.

Superintendents of the Poor—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Name.	Residence.	Elected.
Warren	Edward W. Griggs	Glens Falls	Nov. 1911
Washington	Frank Beecher	Granville	" 1912
Wayne	Nathaniel J. Field	Wolcott	" 1910
Westchester	William C. Lawrence	Ardsley	" 1910
Wyoming	James W. Ives	Java	" 1912
	G. Frank Wing	Bliss	" 1910
	Charles Cromwell	Pavilion	" 1911
Yates	Wm. Henry Townsend	Penn Yan	" 1910

CORONERS.

[Term, Three Years.]

COUNTY.	Name.	Residence.	Elected.
Albany	Moise A. Granger	Cohoes	Nov. 1912
	William Hillson	Albany	" 1910
	Andrew Armstrong	Watervliet	" 1911
	John Girvin	Albany	" 1911
Allegany	Adelbert T. Bacon	Canaseraga	" 1912
	William S. Todd	Belfast	" 1912
	Emerson W. Ayars	Alfred	" 1910
	W. Orson Congdon	Cuba	" 1910
Broome	Austin J. Stillson	Windsor	" 1912
	Harry W. Wilcox	Deposit	" 1912
	Ralph A. Seymour	Whitney's Point	" 1912
	William H. Wilson	Lestershire	" 1911
Cattaraugus	Orillo S. Martin	Salamanca	" 1912
	Cassar Smith	Olean	" 1912
	Frank N. Rowe	South Dayton	" 1912
	Charles L. Randall	Franklinville	" 1911
Cayuga	Charles Atwood	Moravia	" 1912
	Alvin J. Spire, Jr.	Meridian	" 1912
	Andrew J. Forman	Auburn	" 1912
	Nehemiah B. Ford	Owasco	" 1911
Chautauqua	Bergen F. Illston	Jamestown	" 1912
	Edward B. Osgood	Brocton	" 1910
	Charles Blood	Dunkirk	" 1911
	Ellis W. Storms	Falconer	" 1911
Chemung	Laverne Colegrove	Breesport	" 1912
	Frank W. Ross	Elmira	" 1910
Chenango	J. Mott Crumb	Otselic	" 1912
	John T. Hand	Norwich	" 1910
	Earl W. Wilcox	Norwich	" 1910
	A. R. Morse	Oxford	" 1911
Clinton	John B. Fiske	Plattsburg	" 1911
Columbia	Martin B. Eaton	Hudson	" 1912
	Leonard D. Henderson	Hillsdale	" 1912
	Arthur P. Tripp	Chatham	" 1911
	Elton J. Palmer	Philmont	" 1911
Cortland	Charles J. Kelley	Cortland	" 1912
	Levi E. Gardner	Homer	" 1912
	Frank S. Jennings	Cortland	" 1912
	Gurden E. Padget	Cuyler	" 1912
Delaware	H. Ward Keator	Griffin Corners	" 1912
	Ralph W. Loomis	Sidney	" 1912
	Austin D. Johnson	East Branch	" 1912
	Thomas L. Craig	Davenport	" 1910
Dutchess	Denton C. Anderson	Poughkeepsie	" 1912
	Ralph A. Hoyt	Fishkill Village	" 1912
	Charles E. Brown	Pine Plains	" 1911
	Harry Selfridge	Poughkeepsie	" 1911
*Erie			
Essex	Freedom M. Noble	Bloomingdale	" 1912
	Francis J. D'Avignon, Jr.	Ausable Forks	" 1910
	John J. Owen	Newcomb	" 1911
	S. Arthur Reed	Moriah	" 1912

* Office abolished by chapter 577, Laws of 1902.

Coroners.—*Continued.*

COUNTY.	Name.	Residence.	Elected.
Franklin	George H. Oliver	Malone	Nov. 1912
	William N. MacArtney	Fort Covington	" 1911
	Leon L. Samson	Dickinson	" 1911
	Fremont F. Smith	Franklin	" 1911
Fulton	John W. Joslin	Johnstown	" 1912
	Henry C. Finch	Broadalbin	" 1910
	Robert J. Palmer	Gloversville	" 1911
	Franklin N. Wright	Northville	" 1911
Genesee	Emerson E. Snow	Batavia	" 1910
	E. E. Hummel	Darien Center	" 1910
	Ward B. Whitcomb	Batavia	" 1911
	William J. Ryan	Oakfield	" 1911
Greene	Isaac E. Van Hoesen	Coxsackie	" 1912
	Sidney L. Ford	Hensonville	" 1910
	George L. Branch	Catskill	" 1911
	Alfred Otis Persons	Lexington	" 1911
Hamilton	Addison McIntyre	Long Lake	" 1912
	Edwin Courtney	Lake Pleasant	" 1912
	Thomas Quillen	Benson	" 1912
	Robert C. Mooney	Speculator	" 1911
Herkimer	George H. Smith	Little Falls	" 1910
	H. Seymour Getman	Frankfort	" 1910
	Cyrus Kay	Herkimer	" 1910
	Robert S. Lindsay	Old Forge	" 1910
Jefferson	Herbert L. Smith	Watertown	" 1912
	Charles B. Forsyth	Alexandria Bay	" 1912
	Starr C. Hollis	Belleville	" 1910
	Matthew M. Ryan	Philadelphia	" 1911
Lewis	Ira D. Spencer	Croghan	" 1912
	Paul H. von Zierolshofen	Croghan	" 1910
	H. Arthur Bassett	Lowville	" 1910
	William H. Cramer	Copenhagen	" 1910
Livingston	Will S. Trimmer	Livonia	" 1912
	Frederick J. Bowen	Mount Morris	" 1910
	John C. Preston	Avon	" 1910
	Frederick R. Driesbach	Dansville	" 1911
Madison	George F. Mills	Oneida	Jan. 1913
	Walter E. Deuel	Chittenango	Nov. 1912
	Gilbert Birdsall	N. Brookfield	" 1910
	Hull S. Gardiner	Hamilton	" 1911
Monroe	Thomas A. Killip	Rochester	" 1910
	Henry Kliendienst	Rochester	" 1910
Montgomery	Howard W. Murphy	Amsterdam	" 1912
	Willis N. Simons	St. Johnsville	" 1911
	Stephen J. H. Reed	Fultonville	" 1911
Nassau			
Niagara	J. Glenn Ernest	Gasport	" 1912
	Harry R. Enes	Lewiston	" 1910
	Jacob E. Helwig	Martinsville	" 1910
	Dr. Walter A. Scott	Niagara Falls	" 1911
Oneida	Martin T. Powers	Rome	" 1912
	Robert Dodd	Clinton	" 1910
	John D. Shipman	Vernon	" 1910
	Price Lewis	Holland Patent	" 1911
Onondaga	George R. Kinne	Syracuse	" 1912
Ontario	George S. Flint	Geneva	" 1912
	Alfred W. Armstrong	Canandaigua	" 1910
	Daniel A. Elseline	Shortsville	" 1911
	Barton T. McDowell	Bristol Center	" 1911
Orange	Norman E. Du Bois	Newburgh	" 1912
	James H. Harding	Middletown	" 1912
	Stephen B. Heaton	Monroe	" 1910
	Edgar J. Harding	Port Jervis	" 1911
Orleans	Leon G. Ogden	Albion	" 1912
	Charles E. Furman	Lyndonville	" 1912
	Arthur I. Eccleston	Waterport	" 1911
	Clarence C. Nesbit	Holley	" 1911
Oswego	Erwin J. Cusack	Fulton	" 1912
	Chris J. Vowinkel	Oswego	" 1912
	Willis G. Babcock	Cleveland	" 1912
	Le Roy F. Hollis	Lacona	" 1910
Otsego	Edward J. Parish	Oneonta	" 1912
	Frank L. Winsor	Laurens	" 1912
	Henry A. Ward	Richfield Springs	" 1910
	George A. Sloan	Westford	" 1911

Coroners—*Concluded.*

COUNTY.	Name.	Residence.	Elected.
Putnam	Russell B. Wixom	Ludingtonville	Nov. 1912
	Francis J. McKown	Carmel	" 1911
	Horace Gent	Cold Spring	" 1911
	Philip G. Smith	Brewster	" 1911
Rensselaer	Thomas J. McGrath	Hoosick Falls	" 1912
	Morris H. Strope	Poestenkill	" 1910
	James Love	Troy	" 1910
	Francis J. Noonan	Troy	" 1911
Rockland	Theodore Semendinger	Congers	" 1912
	Patrick J. Leonard	Stony Point	" 1912
St. Lawrence	William H. Schwartz	Colton	" 1910
	William C. Smith	Winthrop	" 1910
	H. S. Stilwell	Ogdensburg	" 1911
	S. W. Sayer	Gouverneur	" 1911
Saratoga	Arthur C. Wheeler	Burnt Hills	" 1910
	Charles B. Small	Saratoga Springs	" 1910
Schenectady	E. Holcomb Jackson	Schenectady	" 1912
Schoharie	William W. Burgett	Fultonham	" 1910
	Charles F. Wharton	Summit	" 1910
	Charles K. Frazier	Cobleskill	" 1910
	Eli S. Persons	Gilboa	" 1911
Schuyler	S. B. Allen	Burdett	" 1912
	Matthew L. Bennett	Watkins	" 1912
	George M. Post	Montour Falls	" 1912
	Shepard B. Clark	Beaver Dams	Jan. 1913
Seneca	Arthur Gould	Interlaken	Nov. 1912
	William M. Follett	Seneca Falls	" 1910
	John G. Gorden	Ovid	" 1911
	Robert Knight	Seneca Falls	" 1911
Steuben	William E. Barron	Addison	" 1912
	Douglass H. Smith	Bath	" 1912
	Herbert B. Smith	Corning	" 1911
	Ira L. Goff	Howard	" 1911
Suffolk	Robert G. Cornwell	Riverhead	" 1912
	William B. Gibson	Huntington	" 1910
	Edwin S. Moore	Bay Shore	" 1911
	Clarence C. Miles	Greenport	" 1911
	Charles W. Hedge	Fisher's Island	" 1911
Sullivan	Adolph H. Schonger	North Branch	" 1912
	James A. Canthers	Monticello	" 1910
	Simon A. Kemp	Callicoon	" 1910
	Alford B. Sullivan	Liberty	" 1910
Tioga	Leon S. Betowski	Waverly	" 1912
	C. W. Chidester	Newark Valley	" 1912
	Eugene D. Holly	Candor	" 1912
	Kennedy F. Rubert	Owego	" 1910
Tompkins	Abraham Chase	Jacksonville	" 1912
Ulster	Nicholas D. J. Murphy	Kingston	" 1910
	Alex. C. Hasbrouck	Highland	" 1910
	Abram Kelder	Rosendale	" 1911
Warren	Edgar T. Birdsall	Glens Falls	" 1912
	James E. Goodman	Warrensburg	" 1912
	Charles K. Bert	Lake George	" 1910
	Daniel L. Rogers	Bolton Landing	" 1911
Washington	Harry S. Blackfan	Cambridge	" 1912
	Robert C. Davies	Granville	" 1912
	John Connors	Whitehall	" 1912
	William B. Melick	Fort Edward	" 1911
Wayne	Walter A. Mepham	Ontario	" 1912
	John Van Doorn	Marion	" 1910
	Gay A. Jones	Huron	" 1911
	George D. Winchell	Rose	" 1911
Westchester	James P. Dunn	Yonkers	" 1912
	Perley H. Mason	Peekskill	" 1910
	William H. Livingston	New Rochelle	" 1911
	Alfred H. Iles	Yonkers	" 1911
Wyoming	M. Eugene Martin	Attica	" 1910
	Philip S. Goodwin	Perry	" 1911
	L. Hayden Humphrey	Silver Springs	" 1911
	Charles M. Smith	Johnsonburg	" 1911
Yates	Franklin S. Sampson	Penn Yan	" 1912
	Joseph T. Cox	Penn Yan	" 1910
	Festus M. Chaffee	Middlesex	" 1911
	James P. McDowell	Dundee	" 1912

INDEX.

A

PAGE

Accounts, State, new system of auditing 19
Adjutant-General, sketch of.... 70
Adjutants-General, 1784, 1913... 556
Admiral of United States Navy. 501
Advisory Board for Promotion of Agriculture..... 536
Agricultural Experiment Station, trustees of..... 544
societies in the State..... 537
Agriculture, Advisory Board for Promotion of..... 536
Commissioner of..... 534
Schoharie State school of, trustees of..... 536
Ahearn, Thomas J., State Fire Marshal, sketch of..... 71
Appropriations 17
Architect, State..... 545
Armory Commissions..... 557
Army of the United States..... 501
Assembly apportionments, 1777–1894 346
clerk of, sketch of..... 190
clerks of the, 1777-1913.... 642
history of..... 343
list of members of, with politics, residence and post-office address..... 693
members of, 1777-1913..... 383
members of 1913..... 116
Vols. for 1913..... 681
official reporters of, 1913....648
officers of, with address.... 645
previous service of..... 647
members of, previous service of 647
reapportionment of, 1892.. 356
reapportionment, 1894.... 362
reapportionment, 1907 603
rules of, 1913..... 649
speakers of, 1777–1913..... 641
vote for members of, 1913.. 704
committee assignments..... 631
individual assignments..... 633
Assemblymen, sketches of:
Adler, Simon Louis..... 117
Allen, Herbert E. 118
Baumes, Caleb H..... 118
Baxter, William C..... 119
Benninger, Albert S. 120
Birukraut, Maxim 120

Assemblymen — *Continued.* PAGE
Bovie, Verne M. 121
Bradley, Frank M. 121
Brereton, Henry E. H. 122
Brewster, Charles A. 122
Bryant, Clarence 123
Burden, Samuel J..... 124
Burr, Frederick S..... 124
Bush, Robert P..... 124
Butts, LaVerne P..... 125
Campbell, James C..... 126
Carroll, Charles Joseph.... 126
Carver, Raymond B..... 128
Caughlin, Thomas B..... 127
Cole, Marc Wheeler..... 128
Cotillo, Salvatore A..... 128
Cronin, Cornelius J..... 128
Cuvillier, Louis A..... 129
Daley, Stephen Gay..... 130
Deitz, Karl Soden..... 130
Dennin, George Edward 130
Denney, Thomas F 131
Donohue, Charles D..... 131
Dorst, John, Jr..... 132
Doty, William Thomas..... 132
Edwards, Mortimer B..... 133
Eisner, Mark 134
Emden, Fred Frank..... 134
Esquirol, Joseph H..... 135
Evans, John K..... 135
Fallon, Stephen A..... 136
Farrell, Daniel F. 136
Finnigan, Thomas H..... 137
Fuller, J. Brayton..... 138
Gage, Walter A..... 138
Gallup, Charles H..... 139
Garvey, James J..... 139
Gathright, Eldridge M..... 139
Geyer, Albert F..... 140
Geoghan, George..... 140
Gibbs, Louis D..... 141
Gillen, William J..... 141
Gillett, Edward C..... 142
Goldberg, Mark 142
Grace, Michael 143
Greenberg, Abraham..... 144
Grimme, Frederick George.. 144
Gurnett, John W..... 145
Hamilton, Wm. Pinkney, Jr 145
Hammer, Ernest E. L..... 145
Hearn, Richard F..... 146
Heyman, Harry..... 146
Hinman, Harold J..... 147

Assemblymen — *Continued* PAGE
Hopkins, David S. 147
Horton, Gordon T. 148
Howe, Alexander W. 148
Hughes, Augustus D. 149
Ingram, Thomas D. 149
Jackson, Edward D. 150
Jones, John G. 150
Jude, George W. 151
Kane, Thomas 151
Kelly, John Augustus 151
Kelly, John Joseph 152
Kelly, Joseph D. 152
Kelly, Patrick J. 152
Kenney, Lawrence M. 153
Kennedy, Alfred J. 153
Kerrigan, John 154
Kiernan, Owen M. 154
Knight, John 155
Knoll, David H. 155
Kornolis, Harry W. 156
Lane, Thomas J. 156
Lardner, Isaac F. 156
Levy, Aaron J. 157
Lewis, David G. 158
Macdonald, Alexander 158
Machold, H. Edmund 159
Madden, Tracy P. 159
Magee, Edward M. 160
Mahony, John G. 160
Mahoney, Thomas H. 161
McCollum, Eugene A. 161
McCue, Martin G. 161
McDaniels, Minor 162
McElligott, Peter F. 163
McGrath, Patrick J. 163
McKee, Ralph Rappe 163
McKown, John D. 164
McMahon, Patrick Joseph 164
Monahan, Joseph J. 165
Norton, Eugene H. 166
O'Brien, Mortimer C. 166
O'Connor, Vincent A. 166
Osterd, Harry L. 167
Pappert, August V. 167
Parris, J. L. 167
Pendleton, John G. 168
Phillips, Cyrus W. 169
Prime, Spencer G. 3d 169
Pullman, E. Bert 170
Richardson, Dawson L. 170
Robinson, John J. 170
Ryan, James M. 171
Schupp, Michael 171
Schittenhelm, Jacob 171
Schmitt, Herman F. 171
Schwarz, C. Fred 171
Seaker, Frank J. 171
Seely, James L. Jr. 172
Seeley, Gilbert Thompson 172
Shepardson, Walter A. 173
Silberstein, Jacob 173
Small, George Frederick 173

Assemblymen — *Continued* PAGE
Smith, Alfred E. 173
Smith, John V. 174
Smith, Myron 174
Smith, Thomas L. 175
Spahr, Arthur F. 175
Spitzer, Solomon 175
Sullivan, John Lee 175
Sulphin, Howard 176
Sweet, Thaddeus C. 176
Talbot, Merrill E. 176
Taylor, Frank J. 177
Taylor, Percy D. 177
Tilford, John W. 177
Tudor, Robert Lee 178
Ulrich, Frederick 178
Van Wagt, James H. 178
Voght, Charles J. 178
Volk, Lester D. 179
Walker, James J. 179
Ward, Theodore Hackett 179
Webb, Niles Frederick 179
Weil, Edward 180
Willard, Clare 180
Wood, James H. 180
Wilhardt, Thomas F. 180
Yale, John H. 181
Yard, Wilson Randolph 181
Yeomans, Albert 181
Assistant Commissioners of Education 554
Assistant Superintendent of Public Work 636
Associate Judge of Court of Appeals vote for 1912 600
Athletic Commission, State 547
Attorney General, powers and duties 690
roster of employees 692
sketch of 67
vote for 1910 600
Attorneys District 700
Attorneys-General of State of New York 1777-1913 631

B.

Bank Department 638
powers and duties 639
roster of employees 639
superintendent of, sketch of 50
banking superintendents, 1851-1911 639
Barge Canal, the 23
Battalions, Naval Militia 640
Bensel, John Anderson, State Engineer and Surveyor, sketch of 57
Biographical sketches of State officers 54
Bissell, Herbert Porter, State Hospital Commission, sketch of 77

	PAGE
Board of Claims	533
members of	533
powers and duties	533
sketches of members	83
Board of Embalming Examiners	540
powers and duties	540
Board of Parole for State Prisons	561
Board of Statutory Consolidation	551
powers and duties	551
Brigades	558
Brigadier-Generals of the United States Army	501
Buildings, State	12
Byrnes, Thomas F., State Tax Commissioner, sketch of	66

C.

Cabinet of United States	501
Calendar	5
Canal, Barge, The	22
Canal Board	543
powers and duties	543
Canal Fund, commissioners of	543
Canal Lands, special examiner and appraiser of	543
Canvassers, State Board of	541
Capitol, history of	483
Carmody, Thomas, Attorney-General, sketch of	57
Charities, State Board of	529
members of	530
powers and duties	529
roster of employees	531
Civil Service Commissioners, sketches of	61
State	529
Claims, Board of	533
Clerks of the Assembly, 1777–1913	642
Colonial Governors	512
Commander-in-Chief, staff of	555
Commission of New Prisons	532
members of	532
powers and duties	532
Commissioner of Agriculture	534
powers and duties	534
sketch of	64
Commissioners of Canal Fund	543
powers and duties	543
Commissioners of Deeds, residing in other States, territories and foreign countries, for the State of New York	692
Commissioner of Education	524
sketch of	63
Commissioner of Department of Labor	539
powers and duties	539
sketch of	68
Commissioner of Health	526

	PAGE
Commissioner for the Promotion of Uniformity of Legislation in the United States	585
Commissioners to Examine Voting Machines	541
Commissioners of Land Office	542
Committees, Assembly	631
assignments, Assemblymen 1913	634
assignments, Senators, 1913	628
Committees, standing, 1913	627
Comparison of Population and Assessed Valuation, 1860–1912	55
Comptroller	55
powers and duties	518
roster of employees	519
sketch of	55
vote for, in 1912	664
Comptrollers of State of New York, 1797, 1913	518
Congress, Representatives in, by States	504
Congressman, vote for, in 1912	672
Congressional District, New Chap. 591	577
Conservation, water, power from	30
Constitutional amendment, vote on, 1912	678
Constitution of the State of New York	206
Constitution of the United States	194
Conservation Commission	538
chief engineer, sketch of	81
chief of publication, sketch of	82
consulting engineer, sketch of	82
counsel to, sketch of	80
powers and duties	538
roster of employees	538
secretary to, sketch of	83
sketches of	78
Contents, table of	3
Coroners	703
Cornell University, Trustees of	535
Cram, J. Sergeant, Public Service Commissioner, sketch of	72
Corporations, tax on	21
County officers in the State of New York	693
County clerks and county seats	698
judges	695
surrogates	696
sheriffs	697
treasurers	701
Court of Appeals, History of	564
clerk of, roster of employees of	567
judges of, 1847–1869	565
judges of the, 1870–1913	566
judges of, for 1913	567
roster of employees	567

Court of Appeals — *Continued.* PAGE.
vote for Associate Judge of, in 1912 688
Counsel to Governor, sketch of.. 48

D.

Debt, State 13
Decedents' estates 26
Decker, Martin S., Public Service Commissioner, sketch of..... 74
Declaration of Independence.... 191
Deeds, Commissioners of, residing in other States and foreign countries, for New York..... 602
Trade registers of 606
Department of Banks..... 139
Department of Education..... 520
Department of Highways..... 57
Department of Labor ..... 5[illegible]
commissioner of ..... 5[illegible]
roster of employees of..... 5[illegible]
Deputies to Provincial Congresses 181
Director of Science and State Museum 524
Director of State Library..... 524
District Attorneys 706
Division of National Guard..... 555
Douglas, Curtis Noble, Public Service Commission, sketch of. 75
Draper, Andrew Sloan, Commissioner of Education, sketch of. 63

E.

Education Building, plan of..... 478
Education, Commissioner of..... 524
assistant commissioners of.. 524
Education Department, the..... 520
history of 523
chiefs of divisions..... 524
Electoral votes by States for President, 1868–1912 658
Elections, State Superintendent's of 590
Electors for President, 1912, vote for 666
Examining Examiners, Board of 541
Emmet, William Temple, Superintendent of Insurance, sketch of 59
Examination, State Board of.... 500
Examinations, United States.... 501
Executive chamber, roster of employees 515
Excise, State Commissioner of.. 541
Eustis, John E., Public Service Commissioner, sketch of 73

F.

Farley, William W., State Commissioner of Excise, sketch of. 60
Fire Marshal, State..... 528
Finances 14

PAGE
Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities 546
powers and duties 546
roster of employees 546
sketch of 63
Fleming, John Wheeler, Conservation Commissioner, sketch of 79
Forest Preserve 22
fund, general 14
Funds, sinking 14

G.

Gardner, Wm. A., Board of Claims, sketch of..... 84
General Assembly, representatives in 372
General Fund 14
Glynn, Martin H. Lieutenant-Governor, sketch of 54
Government of New York State 512
Governor:
aide, detail from naval militia on staff of....514, 555
aides detailed from National Guard on staff of....514, 555
personal staff of 514
powers and duties 512
sketch of 33
vote for in 1912 661
Governors, Colonial 512
Governors of State, 1777-1913... 513

H.

Hamilton, Henry DeWitt, Adjutant-General, sketch of 270
Harbor Masters 548
powers and duties..... 548
Health Officer of the port of New York 547
sketch of 71
Health, Commissioner of..... 526
roster of employees..... 526
Health, State Department of....525
Highway Improvement 27
Highways, Department of..... 566
repair of 22
Hillery, William J., State Superintendent of Elections, sketch of 70
Hudson, DeWitt Pell, Public Service Commissioner, sketch of . 74
House of Representatives, members of 504
Hoyt, Albert E., Secretary Conservation Commission, sketch of 83
Huson, Calvin J., Commissioner of Agriculture, sketch of..... 64

I.

Individual Assignments 634
Insane, State Hospitals for the.. 550

PAGE

Interstate Bridge Commission, New York, members of..... 548
Interstate Park, palisades 554
Insurance Department 527
powers and duties..... 527
roster of employees..... 528
superintendents of, 1860–1912 527
Introduction 7

J.

Judges, County 695
Judicial Districts of State..... 572
Judiciary of the United States.. 501
Judiciary System, The 567
Justice of Supreme Court, vote for 1912 670

K.

Kennedy, John J., State Treasurer, sketch of 56
Kennedy, John Stanislaus, Secretary, Public Service Commission, second district, sketch of 76

L.

Labor, Department of 539
Land office, Commissioners of... 542
Lavery, James A., Civil Service Commissioner, sketch of..... 62
Law Examiners, State Board of. 540
Legislation in the United States, uniformity of, Commissioners for the promotion of..... 555
Library, State, The 482
Lieutenant-Governor, sketch of.. 54
powers and duties..... 515
vote for in 1912..... 662
Lieutenant-Governors of the State, 1777-1913..... 516

M.

Major-Generals of the United States Army 501
Major-General, staff of the..... 558
Maltbie, Milo R., Public Service Commissioner, sketch of..... 72
May, James V., M. D., State Hospital Commission, Sketch of... 76
May, Mitchell, Secretary of State, sketch of 54
McCabe, Patrick E., Clerk of Senate, sketch of..... 115
McCall, Edward Everett, Public Service Commission, sketch of. 72
McDonald, James C., Board of Claims, sketch of 83
McKim, Alex Rice, Consulting Engineer, Conservation Commission, sketch of 72
Members of Assembly, 1777–1913 383

PAGE

Military Secretary, sketch of... 49
Militia 555
Miscellaneous Reporter 549
Monuments Commission, New York 552
Moore, John D., Conservation Commissioner, sketch of..... 79
Mortgages, tax for recording.... 21

N.

Naval Militia, The 558
aide detailed from on staff of Governor 514
staff of commodore commanding 558
National Guard, aides detailed from on staff of Governor.... 514
Neu, Jacob, Civil Service Commissioner, sketch of..... 61
New Congressional Districts, Chap. 591 577
New York Interstate Bridge Commission 548
New York Monuments Commission 552
powers and duties..... 552
New York, State of 7
Constitution of 206
population of by counties, 1890, 1900, 1910 8
population of from 1698 to 1912 7
U. S. Senators from, 1789–1912 511
New York State government.... 512
New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse University, trustees of..... 535

O.

O'Connell, Joseph J., Health Officer of New York, sketch of... 71
O'Gorman, James A., United States Senator, sketch of..... 53
Official Reporters of Assembly.. 648

P.

Palisade Interstate Park, commissioners of..... 554
Pallace, John, State Superintendent of Elections, sketch of.... 69
Panama-Pacific Exposition Commission 551
Parker, Fred H., State Hospital Commission, sketch of 77
Parole, Board of, for State prisons 561
Peck, Duncan W., Superintendent of Public Works, sketch of... 58
Pharmacy, State Board of.... 544

PAGE

Platt, Chester C., secretary to Governor, sketch of 48
Poor, Superintendents of 702
Population and Assessed Valuation, comparison of, 1860-1910 10
Population, State Prison, The... 31
Population of State of New York by counties, 1890, 1900, 1901.. 8
Population of the State of New York from 1698 to 1910..... 7
Porter, Eugene H., M. D., State Health Commissioner, sketch of 60
Port Wardens, list of..... 548
powers and duties 548
President, Electors of, 1912, vote for 660
electoral votes by States, for, 1868-1912 658
Previous Service in the Legislature of Members of Assembly, of 1913 647
Previous service in the Legislature of members of Senate of 1913 575
Presidents of United States 509
Prison, State, population of.... 31
Prisons, State Commission of.. 531
Probation Commission, State.... 560
Provincial Congresses, Deputies to 381
Public Buildings, Trustees of,... 546
superintendent of 546
Public Service Commission, First District, sketches of 72
commissioners 562
secretary to, sketch of..... 73
Public Service Commission, Second District, sketches of.... 74
commissioners 563
secretary to, sketch of..... 76
Public Works, superintendents of, 1878-1913 525
assistant superintendents of. 525
powers and duties 524

R.

Racing Commission, State 554
Rear-Admirals of United States Navy 501
Regents of the University..... 524
Registers of Deeds 699
Repair of Highways 22
Representatives in Congress by States 504
in General Assembly 372
Richards, Eugene Lamb, Jr., counsel to Conservation Commission, sketch of 80
Reporters, official of Assembly.. 648
official of Senate..... 576

PAGE.

Rooney, John Jerome, Board of Claims, sketch of 83
Root, Elihu, United States Senator, sketch of 51
Rules of Assembly for 1913..... 649

S.

Sague, James E., Public Service Commissioner, sketch of..... 75
Schuyler's Mansion, Trustees of. 553
Schermerhorn, Edward Gilbert, Military Secretary, sketch of. 49
Science and State Museum, director of 524
Schoharie State School of Agriculture, trustees of 536
Schuyler Mansion, trustees of... 553
Schwab, Joseph A., Tax Commissioner, sketch of 67
Secretary to Governor, sketch of. 48
Secretary of State, sketch of.... 54
powers and duties..... 516
roster of employees..... 517
vote for in 1912..... 663
Secretaries of State of State of New York, 1778-1913..... 517
Senate House, Kingston..... 553
Senate, United States, members of 502
Senate of 1913, sketches of..... 85
committees, 1913 627
clerk of, sketch of..... 115
list of members, with politics, occupation and post-office address 573
members of, 1777-1913..... 323
officers of, with address.... 574
official reporters, 1913..... 576
previous service of..... 575
reapportionment, 1907 603
rules for 1913 618
Senatorial Districts, 1791-1894. 309
Senators, committee assignments 628
Senators, sketches of:
Argetsinger, George F. 86
Blauvelt, George A. 86
Boylan, John J. 87
Brown, Elon R. 87
Bussey, Thomas H. 87
Carroll, Daniel J 88
Carswell, William B. 88
Coats, Herbert P. 88
Cullen, Thomas H. 89
Duhamel, James F. 90
Emerson, James A. 91
Fitzgerald, John C. 92
Foley, James A. 92
Frawley, James J. 93
Godfrey, Frank N. 94
Griffin, Anthony J. 94
Hancock, Seth G. 95

Senators — *Continued.* PAGE
Healy, John F. 95
Heffernan, Wm. J. 96
Herrick, Walter R. 96
Hewitt, Charles J. 97
McClelland, James D. 97
McKnight, John W. 99
Malone, John F. 99
Murtaugh, John F. 99
O'Keefe, Thomas H. 100
Ormrod, William Lawrence. 100
Palmer, Abraham J. 101
Patten, Bernard M. 102
Peckham, William D. 102
Pollock, Henry W. 103
Ramsperger, Samuel J. 103
Roosevelt, Franklin D. 104
Sage, Henry M. 104
Salant, Henry 105
Sanner, Felix J. 105
Seeley, John 106
Stilwell, Stephen J. 106
Stivers, John D. 107
Sullivan, Christopher D. ... 108
Thomas, Ralph Wilmer 109
Thompson, George F. 110
Torborg, Herman H. 110
Velte, Henry P. 110
Wagner, Robert F. 65
Walters, J. Henry 111
Wende, Gottfried H. 111
Wheeler, Clayton L. 112
White, Loren H. 113
Wilson, Thomas B. 115
vote for State, 1911–1913... 675
Sheriffs 697
Sherman, Richard W., Chief Engineer, sketch of 81
Sinking Funds 14
Sohmer, William, State Comptroller, sketch of 55
Spanish-American War, Organization of Naval Militia who entered the service of United States in 560
organizations of National Guard who entered service of United States in 559
organizations of Volunteers who entered service of United States in 559
Speakers of the Assembly, 1777–1912 641
Special Examiner and Appraiser of Canal Lands 543
powers and duties 543
Staff of Major-General..... 558
State accounts, a new system of auditing 19
State Agricultural Experiment Station, powers and duties.... 544
Members of 544
State Assembly, The 343

PAGE.
State Architect 545
roster of employees 545
State Athletic Commission 547
powers and duties..... 547
States Board of Charities 529
members of 530
State Board of Convassers 541
State Board of Classification.... 563
State Board of Equalization.... 543
State Board of Law Examiners. 540
powers and duties 540
State Board of Pharmacy 544
powers and duties 544
State Board of Tax Commissioners, history and sketches of.. 65
State Buildings 12
State Charities, Fiscal Supervisor of 546
State Civil Service Commission.. 540
powers and duties 539
roster of employees 540
State Commissioner of Excise... 542
sketch of 60
powers and duties 541
State Commission of Prisons.... 531
commissioners of 531
powers and duties 531
State Comptroller, sketch of.... 55
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newwark, trustees of 533
State Constitution, schedule showing dispositions of, of 1846, amended 340
schedule showing sources and sections of, of 1894.. 308
vote of people on, and its amendments 314
State Debit 13
State Department of Health.... 525
powers and duties 525
State Department of Highways. 77
State Education Building 478
State Engineer and Surveyors, 1847–1913 523
division and resident engineers 523
powers and duties 522
roster and employees 523
sketch of 57
vote for, in 1912..... 667
State Fair Commission 547
powers and duties 546
State Fire Marshal 528
powers and duties 528
sketch of 71
State Health Commissioner, sketch of 60
State Hospital Commission, sketch of 76
powers and duties 549
Commissioners of 550

PAGE.

State Hospitals for the Insane.. 550
State Library, The 482
director of 524
State Officers, biographical sketches of 54
State Prison Department, The.. 31
State Prisons, superintendent of 522
State Probation Commission.... 560
State Racing Cammission 554
State Senate, the history of.... 318
State Superintendents of Elections, sketches of 69
powers and duties 560
State Tax Commissioners 533
powers and duties 533
State Treasurer, powers and duties 519
roster of employees..... 520
sketch of 56
vote for, 1912 665
State Treasurers, 1776–1913..... 520
State of New York..... 7
debt of 13
Governor of, 1777–1912 513
population of 7
receipts of the 16
Statutory Consolidation, Board of 573
Stevens, Frank W., Public Service Commissioner, sketch of.. 74
Stock, Transfer of, tax on..... 20
Sullivan, William H., State Tax Commissioner, sketch of 66
Surrogates 696
special 697
Sulzer, William, Governor, sketch of 33
Superintendents of Banks 1851–1911 529
sketch of 59
Superintendent of Elections, State 560
Superintendents of Insurance, 1860–1912 527
sketch of 59
Superintendent of Public Buildings 546
powers and duties..... 545
roster of employees.....546
Superintendents of State Prisons, 1877–1913 532
powers and duties 532
roster of employees 532
Superintendent of Weights and Measures 545
powers and duties 545
Superintendents of the Poor, county 702
Superintendent of Public Works, sketch of 58
assistants 525
powers and duties 524

PAGE.

Supreme Court, The 569
Appellate division, judges of 570
judges of 571
of the United States..... 501
reporter of 572
vote for Judge of, 1912..... 670
Surveyors-General, 1781–1845... 522

T.

Taylor, Valentine, counsel to Governor 48
Tax Comissioners, State..... 533
debt, secured 19
for recording mortgages 24
on corporations 21
on transfer of stock..... 20
The State Assembly 343
The State Library 482
The State Prison Department.. 31
Tilden, Samuel J., Fiscal Supervisor, sketch of..... 63
Treasurer, vote for in 1912..... 665
powers and duties 519
Treasurers of State of New York, 1776–1910 520
Treasurers, County 701
roster of employees 520
Trustees of Cornell University.. 535
Trustees of Public Buildings.... 546
Trustees of, Schuyler's Mansion. 553
Trustees Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh 553

U.

United States Army 501
Brigadier-Generals of 501
Major Generals of 501
United States Government..... 501
United States Navy 501
Admiral of 501
Rear-Admirals of 501
United States Senate, members of 502
United States Senators from New York, 1789–1911 511
sketches of 51
United States Supreme Court... 501
United States, presidents of..... 509
cabinet of 501
constitution of 194
amendments to 202
executive of 501
judiciary of 501
vice-presidents of..... 510
Uniform Legislation, commissioners to promote 555
University, Regents of 524

V.

Van Kennen, George E., Chairman Conservation Commission, sketch of 78

PAGE.
Van Namee, George R., clerk of Assembly, sketch of 190
Van Tuyle, George C., Jr., Superintendent of Banks, sketch of. 59
Vice-Presidents of United States 510
Voorhis, John R., State Superintendent of Elections, sketch of. 69
Vote, Electoral by States for President, 1868–1912 618
Vote of People on State Constitution and its Amendments..... 314
Vote for Associate Judge of Court of Appeals in 1910 668
Vote for Attorney-General, 1912 666
Vote for Comptroller in 1912... 664
Vote for Congressman, 1912..... 672
Vote for Electors for President, 1912 660
Vote for Governor, 1912 661
Vote for Justice Supreme Court, 1912 670
Vote for State Engineer and Surveyor in 1912 667
Vote for Lieutenant-Governor in 1912 662
Vote for Members of Assembly, 1913 681
Vote for Secretary of State in 1912 663
PAGE.
Vote for State Senators for 1912–13 675
Vote for Treasurer in 1912 665
Vote on Constitutional amendment, 1912 678
Voting Machines, Commissioners to Examine 541

W.

War of Rebellion, Soldiers furnished by State and Territories during 559
Washington's Headquarters, Newburgh, trustees 553
Water Conservation, power from 30
Weights and Measures, Superintendent of 545
Whitney, Travis H., Secretary Public Service Commission, First District, sketch of..... 73
Williams, George V. S., Public Service Commissioner, sketch of 72
Williams, John, Commissioner of Labor, sketch of 68
Wolff, Meyer, M. D., Civil Service commissioner, sketch of.. 61